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SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

CONTAINING APPENDICES ON SANSKRIT PROSODY AND IMPORTANT LITERARY & GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES)

BY

The Late

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Third Edition, Revised & Enlarged.

BOMBAY:

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

1924.

Price Rupees Fifteen.

Pages 1-80-Printed at the "*Chitrashala Press*" Poona, by Shankar Narhar Joshi,

AND

Pages 81-1048-Printed at the "*Arya-Bhushan Press*" Poona, by Anant Vinayak Patvardhan

AND

Published by Vinayek Narayen & Dattaram Vinayek,

Proprietors of Messrs. Gopal Narayen & Co.,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

1924

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.,

Booksellers & Publishers, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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PREFACE.

THIS Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the necessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during the last twenty five years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but very few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works :—satisfying all the requirements of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter—are prohibitively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit reades. A student, while reading Sanskrit at School or College, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanation of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course of reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the Uttararâmacharita, Mudrârâkshasa, Veṇîsamhâra, Sisupâlavadha or Kâdambarî. Moreover it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student during his School or College career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the lifelong labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopædia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Vâchaspatya* of the late Professor Târânâtha Tarkavâchaspati, nor the equally gigantic German *Worterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—aspire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature such as Epics like the Râmâyaṇa and Mahâbhârata, the several Purânas, the Smṛiti literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yâjnavalkya, the several darsanas or systems of philosophy such as Nyâya, Vaiseshika, Mîmâmsâ, Vedânta, &c., Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts most of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyâya, Alankâra, Vedânta, Grammar and

दीव्यति ण्वुल्] one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—पातः [ष. त] cast of d ce.–पाद: N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyâya system of philosophy. or a follower of that system (अक्ष नेत्र दर्शनसाधनतया जातः पादेऽस्य; अक्षपादो हि स्वमतदूषकस्य व्यासस्य मुखदर्शनं चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासेन प्रसादितः पादे नेत्रं प्रकाश्य त दृष्टवान् प्रसिद्धिः Tv)—पीडा [ष. त] I. injury to the organs 2. [अक्षं इंद्रियरसनारूप पीडयति आस्वादनात्; पीड्-अच] N. of the plant यवतिक्ता.—भागः (°अक्षः) a degree of latitude.–भारः [ष त.] a cart-load.–मदः [ष. त] mad passion for gambling.—मात्र [अक्षो मात्रा यस्य] I any thing as large as dice; dice. 2 a moment of time (निमिष.) twinkling of an eye —माला,—सूत्रं [अक्षाणां माला-सूत्रं] a rasary, string of beads (अकारादिक्षकारात: अक्षः तत्कृता तत्प्रतिनिधिभूता वा माला), कृतोक्षसूत्रप्रणयी तया करः Ku. 5 11, 6. 6 °मालामुपयाचितुमागतोस्मि K. 151. It is made of रुद्राक्ष seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c.–2 N of अरुंधती. अक्षमाला वसिष्ठेन संयुक्ताधमयोनिजा जगामाभ्यर्हणीयतां Ms. 6. 23. (अक्षस्य नक्षत्रचक्रस्य मालेव भूषणत्वात्, सा हि उत्तरस्यां दिशि गगने सप्तर्षिमण्डले मालारूपेण वसिष्ठसमीपे वर्तते सर्वेभ्यश्च उज्ज्वलत्वात्तस्या मालारूपेण स्थितत्वाच्च नक्षत्रचक्रभूषणत्वं Tv.) —राजः [अक्षाणां राजेव] One addicted to gambling. —धूर्तः [स त.] an unfair gambler. —वाटः [अक्षाणां पाशकक्रीडानां वाट. वासस्थानं] I. a gambling house, the gambling table. 2 [अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य क्षुण्णस्थानस्य इव वाटः] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रक्षुण्णपांशुसदृशपांशुमत्वात् तत्सदृशत्व Tv.)–वृत्त a [अक्षे वृत्तं ... ; स. त.] engaged in, addicted to gambling; what has occurred in gambling –त्तं राशिचक्ररूप वृत्तक्षेत्र the zodiacal circle —स्तुषः Beleric Myrobalan. —हृदय perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling) ; वशीकृताक्षहृदयो K. 131.

अक्षकः [अक्ष इव कायति, कै-क] N of a tree तिनिश.

अक्षवती [अक्षाः साधनत्वेन यस्यां; अक्ष-मतुप्] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षानह् n. [अक्षे चक्रे आनह्यते बध्यते; आनह्-क्विप्] A kind of part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंबंधिकाष्ठभेदः) tied to the cart or its pole (?).

अक्षण a. [नास्ति क्षणो योग्यकालो यस्य] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षणिक a. [न त.] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षण्वत् a. [अक्ष अस्यास्ति, अक्ष मतुप् मस्य वः P VIII. 2 16. अन्नतान्मतौ नुट् स्यात् Sk.] Having eyes; अक्षण्वन्तः कर्णवन्तः Rv 10 71. 7.

अक्षत a. [न. त] I (a) Uninjured, unhurt , त्वमनगः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9 ; °विग्रहा बाहाः Dk. 3; पन्थाक्षतास्ते वय Ve. 6. 43, 4. 4 Mu 6. 8. R. 2 56 (d) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided; मम नासिकामक्षतां कुर्वंतु Pt. I. °सक्तूना नव कलशं पूरयित्वा Asvalayana —तः I Siva 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun , (pl) whole grain, entire unhusked and pounded, rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies , अक्षताः पांतु पांत्वक्षताः इति श्राद्धमंत्रः ; अक्षतैर्नार्चयेद्विष्णु न तुलस्या विनायकं इति तत्र ; °साक्षतपात्रहस्ता R.2 21, आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्वभूतां 7 28 –3 Barely (यवा.), अक्षतास्तु यवाः प्रोक्ताः, said to be also n. (दूर्वाक्षतानि) —तं I Corn, grain of any kind –2 Absence of loss or ruin , good, well-being , अक्षतं चारिष्टं चास्तु इति श्राद्धमंत्रः.–3 Eunuch (also m.),—ता A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemished or enjoyed, अक्षता वा क्षता वापि –2 N of a plant कर्कटशृंगी.–COMP.—योनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual interecourse; सा चेदक्षतयोनिः स्यात् Ms. 9 176, पत्नीष्वक्षतयोनिषु 10 5

अक्षत्र a [नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षत्रियत्वं क्षत्रिया जातिर्वा यत्र, न. ब.] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्धते Ms. 9 322

अक्षन् n. [अक्ष बाहु°कनिन्] The eye (Ved.); मद्र पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः ।Rv. I. 89 8, दक्षिणेऽक्षन् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

अक्षम a. [न. त.] I Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्य°, पलायन°, उपवास° &c.– Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing, impatient, °मा कालहरणस्य S. 3 unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay, मामक्षमं मंडनकालहानेः R. 13 16 –मा [न. त.] I Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy, बालत्यमी मृगवधाक्षमेव रथ्याः S. I. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed. –2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय a. [नास्ति क्षयो यस्य] I Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable, undying. unfailing, inexhaustible, ; सदोपयोगेपि गुरुस्त्वमक्षयो-निधिः Si. I 28, स सवार्थः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्गमक्षयमिच्छता Ms. 3. 79; यज्ञनिर्वृतिमक्षयां 4.23; गयायामक्षयवटे पितृणां दत्तमक्षय Vayu; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थमक्षय R. 3 13.–2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or संन्यासिन (क्षयावासः तच्छून्यः अनिकेतनः सन्यासी दरिद्रो वा). —यः I The Supreme Spirit परमात्मन् -2 N. of the 20th year in the cycle of jupiter.—या (अक्षय पुण्यं यत्रास्ति-अच्) N of a day which is said to confer undying religious merit, अमैव सोमवारेण रविवारेण सप्तमी । चतुर्थी भौमवारेण अक्षयादपि चाक्षया ॥ COMP. —गुण°,-पुरुहत. Siva (possessing imperishable qualities) —तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisakha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions performed on the day (वैशाखे मासि राजेंद्र शुक्लपक्षे तृतीयिका । अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्तिकारोहिणीयुता ॥ तस्यां दानादिक सर्वमक्षय समुदाहृत) —लोकः the heaven

अक्षयाष्टमी N. of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada (?)

अक्षयिणी Pârvti

अक्षय्य a. [क्षि शक्य, क्षि यत्, न त] That wich cannot decay, imperishable, तपः षड्भागमक्षय्यं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13; अभ्यर्च्य योग्यवस्तु वर्षशतेनाप्यक्षय्य Dk 109 inexhaustible. -COMP.-उदक a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in Sraddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षय्योदकदानं तु अर्घ्यदानवदिष्यते । षष्ठ्यैव नित्यं तत्कुर्यान्न चतुर्थ्या कदाचन) –नवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Asvina.

अक्षर a. [न क्षरतीति, क्षर् चलने अच्-न. त.] I Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul, यमक्षरं क्षेत्रविदो विदुस्तमात्मानमात्मन्य वलोकयन्त Ku. 3 50; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च ॥ क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते ॥ Bg 15. 16; यस्मात्क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतोस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः , the unconcerned (Spirit), अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म.–2 Fixed, firm,unalterable.–रः I Siva. –2 Vishnu 3– A sword –रं Sound,word, speech (Ved.).–र [अश्–सरः Un 3. 70, अश्नुते व्याप्नोति वेदादिशास्त्राणि.] I (a) A letter of the alphabet ; अक्षराणामकारोस्मि Bg. 10. 33 : मुद्राक्षराणि, मधुर°, ह्र्यक्षर, &c (b) a syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms 2 83, the monosyllable एकमक्षरं Bg. 10. 25, Ms. 2. 78,84 125(sacred syllable). Hence (c) a word or words, speech collectively , प्रतिवच° विक्लवाभिरास S 3. 25. ; अहो सदीपनान्यक्षराणि U 4; भर्तुरेतानि प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि M. 3 words; ब्राह्मणसकामितारश्रेण पितामहेन V, 3. ; अक्षरं वर्णनिर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं विदुः अक्षरं न क्षरं विद्यादश्नोतेर्वा सरोऽक्षर ॥–2 A document (letter &c), sacred writing ; writing in general (in pl), तत्र भुक्तिः प्रमाण स्यान्न साक्षी नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3 94; तत्रभवतया अक्षराणि त्रिसृष्टानि स्युः V. 2.–3 The highest Deity or Godhead; the indestructible Spirit, Brahma (प-

(ब्रम्हन्, मूलकारण), अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg 8 3; कर्म ब्रह्मोद्भवं विद्धि ब्रह्माक्षरसमुद्भवं 3. 15; यथा सतः पुरुषात्केशलोमानि तथाक्षरात्सम्भवतीह विश्व Chān. Up.-4 Religious austerity, penance.-5 Sacrifice -6 Water.-7 The sky.-8 Final beatitude, emancipation from further transmigration. -9 Continuance, permanence. -10 Right, justice (Ved. in these two senses). -11 N of a plant. Achyranthes Aspera. -12 A measure of time, equal to one-fifth of a Kāshthâ. -COMP.-अंग 1 a part of a syllable 2 alphabet-अर्थः [ष. त.] meaning (of words), किं तावत् गीत्याभवगतोऽक्षरार्थः S. 5-चं (चु) ञ्चुः -चणः, -नः अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यामलिप्या वित्तः अक्षर-चणप् or च (चु) ञ्चुप् P V. 2 26.) a scribe, writer, copyist, so °जीवकः ;-जीवी, अक्षरेण जीविती, जीव्-णिनि or ण्वुल्; also °जीविकः.-च्युतक [अक्षरं च्युतं लुप्त यत्र, ब. कप्] getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter (e. g कुर्वन् दिवाकराश्लेष दधच्चरणडम्बरं। देव यौष्माकसेनयोः करेणुः प्रसरत्यसौ where another meaning may be got by omitting क in करेणुः, i. e. by taking रेणुः) छन्दस् n. -वृत्तं 1 a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains, छन्दस्तु द्विविधं प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा। वृत्तमक्षरसङ्ख्यातं जातिर्मात्राकृता भवेत् । 2 of unshaken resolve, resolute (अक्षरं निश्चलं छन्दोऽभिप्रायो यस्य), an epithet of परमात्मन्,-जननी,-तूलिका [अक्षराणां जननीव, तल्लीपिलेख्याना तूलिकेव वा तात्त्वात्] a reed or pen-(वि) न्यासः [ष. त. भावे घञ्] writing arrangement. of letters, भूर्जपत्रगतो° सः V 2 2 the alphabet. 3 scripture . 4 हृदयाद्यावारस्पर्शपूर्वकं तदक्षराणां स्मरणोच्चारणरूपस्तंत्रप्रसिद्धो वर्णन्यासः:-पंक्ति a. 1 having 5 syllables (पंक्ति=Gr pentas five) सु मत् पद् वग दे इत्येष वै यज्ञोऽक्षरपंक्तिः Ait. Br. (तान्येतान्यक्षराणि होतृजपार्थे प्रयोक्तव्यानि). 2. N of a metre of four lines (द्विपदा विराज्) each having five syllables (one dactyl and one spondee) -भाज् a. having a share in the syllables (of a prayer ?) -भूमिका tablet R. 18. 46-मुखः [अक्षराणि तन्मयानि शास्त्राणि वा मुखे यस्य] a scholar, student.-ज [ष त.] the beginning of the alphabet; the letter अ -मुष्टिका 'finger speech,' speaking by means of finger-signs.-वर्जित a. unlettered, illiterate, not knowing how to read or write.-व्यक्तिः f. [ष. त.] distinct articulation of syllables. -शिक्षा [ष. त.] the science of (mystic) syllables ; theory of ब्रम्ह (ब्रम्हतत्व), मह्यं क्षरं° शिक्षाय Dk II. -संस्थान [अक्षराणां संस्थानं यत्र] arrangement of letters, writing alphabet.

अक्षरकं [स्वार्थे कन्] A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरशः adv. [अक्षरमक्षरमिति वीप्सार्थकारके शस्] 1. Syllable by syllable. 2 To the very letter; literally .

अक्षर्य a. [गवादिगण] Relating to letters or syllables

अक्षरी [अश्नुते गगनाभोगं मेघैः ; अश्-सरन् ; गौरा° ङीष्] The rainy season.

अक्षानह See under अक्ष्.

अक्षान्तिः f. [न.त.] Intolerance, nonforbearance, envy, jealousy, anger, impatience.

अक्षार a. [नास्ति क्षारं यत्र] Free from artificial salt. -रः Natural salt गोक्षीरं गोघृतं चैवधान्यमुद्गास्तिलायवाः । सामुद्रं सैन्धवं चैव °लवणामृतम् ॥ -COMP -लवण (रा°) [क्षारेण ऊषरमृत्तिकया निवृत्तं, अणु क्षार कृत्रिमं लवणं; न.त.] natural salt; मुन्यन्नानि पयः सोमो मांसं यच्चानुपस्कृतम् अक्षारलवणं चैव प्रकृत्या हविरुच्यते ॥ Ms. 3 257 (अकृत्रिमलवणं सैंधवादि), °णान्नाः स्युः 5 73, चतुर्थकालमश्नीयादक्षारलवणं मितं 11. 110; sometimes used for food that may be eaten at times unfit for the performance of religious duties, a class of objects such as cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

अक्षि n [अश्नुते विषयान्; अश्-क्सि, अशोर्णित् Un. 3. 155-6] अक्षिणी, अक्षीणि, अक्ष्णा, अक्ष्णः &c. 1 The eye (which grasps or sees objects), changed to अक्ष at the end of a Bahuvrihi COMP f °क्षी when a limb of the body is indicated as जलजाक्षी, otherwise दीर्घाक्षा वेणुयष्टिः, in Avyayi Comp. also it is changed to अक्ष (समक्ष, परोक्ष, &c.), 2 The number two; (-क्षिणी) the sun and moon [cf. L. oculus; Ger, auge; Gr. okos okkos, Zend ashi.] COMP.-कपः twinkling, नाक्षिकंप व्यतिष्ठत R 15. 67.-कूटः-टकः,-गोलः,-तारा [ष त.] the eyeball, pupil of the eye.-गत a. [अक्षिं गतः सर्वदा भावनावशात् अक्ष्यमग्निकूटोऽपि उपस्थित इव] 1 visible, present, न निभावयत्यनिशमक्षिगतामपि मां भवानतिसमीपतया Si. 9. 81 -2. rankling in the eye, an eye-sore; being a thorn in the eye, hated, °तोऽहमस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159 -जाहः [ष. त.] the root of the eye.-पक्ष्मन्, -लोमन् n. [ष. त.] the eyelash.-पटल [ष. त.], a coat of the eye. 2 a disease of the eye pertaining to this coat.-पत a. Ved. fallaing into the eye, hence hurtful,-adv a little, as much as a mote (as much as could fall into the eye), -भू a. [अक्ष्णो भूर्विषयः] visible, perceptible, manifest; (hence) true, real -भेषजं [ष. त.] collyrium, a kind of balm (for the eyes).-जः (ज also) N. of a plant (पट्टिकालोध्रवृक्ष) used to heal some varieties of the eye-disease -भ्रवं [समाहारद्वंद्व] the eye and the eyebrows taken collectively.-विकूणित,-विकूशित [अक्ष्णः विकूणितं लज्जादिना सम्यक् प्रसाराभावात् संकोचो यत्र] a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय चक्रावयवाय हितः-ठक्] N. of a tree (रजनद्रुम,) अक्षीक also, See अक्षक

अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions or privileges attached to landed property (?).

अक्षित a. [न त] Undecayed, permanent, uninjured, undecaying; unfailing.-तं 1 Water. -2. 100000 million. -COMP.-ऊति-वसु (ता°) N. of Indra, giving permanent help, or having unfailing wealth (?).

अक्षितर [अक्षीय तरति, तृ-अच्] Tr] Water (निर्मलत्वान्नेत्रतुल्यत्व).

अक्षिति a. [न. ब.] Imperishable. -तिः f. Imperishable nature.

अक्षियत् a. [न त] Ved. Not decreasing in wealth; destitute of a dwelling, unsettled (?).

अक्षिवः [अक्षि वाति प्रीणाति अञ्जनेन; वा, क.] N. of a plant, शोभाञ्जनवृक्ष Guilandina or Hyperanthera Moringa -वं Sea-salt.

अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

अक्षीव (ब) a. [न त] Not intoxicated.-वः [न क्षीवते माद्यति, क्षीव्-क क्त वा, न त.] N. of the tree शोभाञ्जन (Mar. शेवगा, शेगट) -वं Sea-salt.

अक्षु a. Ved. [अक्ष्-उ] Quick (शीघ्र); according to others (क्षुः) a kind of net.

अक्षुण्ण a. [न त] 1 Unbroken, uncurtailed.-2 Not conquered or defeated, successful, अक्षुण्णोनुनयः Ve. I. 2 -3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual, strange; अनीदृशमक्षुण्णतयातिदुर्गम Si. I. 32. being not practised or experienced -4 inexperienced, not expert.

अक्षुद्र a [न त] Not small or insignificant.-द्रः N. of Siva.

अक्षुध् f [न. त] Absence of hunger, satiety

अक्षुध्य a. [अक्षुधे हितं, अक्षुध्-यत्.] Ved. 1 That which tends to cause absence of hunger (क्षुधाभावसाधनं द्रव्य). -2 Not liable to hunger.

अक्षेत्र a [न ब] Destitute of fields, uncultivated -त्रं 1 A bad field (अप्रशस्तं क्षेत्रं); अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृष्टमन्तरैव विनश्यति Ms 10.71.-2 Not a good geometrical figure.-3 (fig) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle (of any thing).-COMP.-विद् a. [क्षेत्रं देहस्तत्त्वं तत्त्वतो न जानाति, विद्-क्विप्] destitute of spiritual knowledge; not knowing the true nature of the क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतत्त्वानभिज्ञ, आत्मत्वेन देहाभिमानी जीव.), so अक्षेत्रज्ञ.

अक्षेत्रिन् a [क्षेत्रं शस्योत्पत्तिस्थानं कलत्रं वा, मत्वर्थे इनि न. त] Having no field, not the master of a field, ये ऽक्षेत्रिणो बीजवन्तः परक्षेत्रप्रवापिणः Ms. 9. 49.

अक्षोटः [अक्ष-ओट, अक्षस्य विमीतकस्येव इटानि पर्णान्यस्य वा Tv] 1 N. of a tree पर्वतीयपीलु (Mar. डोंगरी अक्रोड) -2 A walnut ; a tree bearing an oily nut.

अक्षोडः [अक्ष-ओड ; अक्षः विभीतकः इव ओडानि पत्रै: सहत्यंत ; उड्-अच वा Tv.] also written as अक्षोट-ड-इक, आखोट, आक्रोड, अक्रोडक &c

अक्षोभ *a.* [नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य] Not agitated, unmoved.—भः 1 Absence of agition -2 The tying post of an elephant.

अक्षोभ्य *a* [क्षोभ्यते विचाल्यते, क्षुभ्-णिच् कर्मणि यत् न त] Immovable, imperturbable ; अक्षोभ्यः स नवोप्यासीत् R 17. 44 was unassailable —भ्यः 1 A particular sage (तत्रोक्तो द्विनयविद्योपासकः गहेवतायाः तारामि नागरूपेण स्थितः ऋषिभेदः ; अक्षोभ्यारव्या ऋषिः प्रोक्तः-Tv.). —2 N. of a Buddha —3 An immense number, said to be 100 विवर — COMP.—कवच [अक्षोभाय हित अक्षोभ्य] a sort of कवच or armour referred to in Tantras.

अक्षौहिणी [ऊहः समूहः संविकल्पज्ञान वा मोऽस्यास्तीति इति, अक्षाणा रथाना सर्वेषामिन्द्रियाणा वा ऊहिनी ; णत्व वृद्धिश्च P. VI. 1. 89 Vart.] A large army consisting of 21870 chariots, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot

अक्ष्ण *a* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति अश्—स्न Un. 3. 17] Unbroken (अखण्ड).—क्ष्ण Time.

अक्ष्णया *ind.* Ved. 1 Tortuously, circuitously, in a crooked way, मानक्ष्णया सतृंन्ति Sat Br. (वक्रमार्गेण, कौटिल्येन).—Wrongly ; °द्रुह् Ved. seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

अक्ष्णयावन् *a.* Going through, penetrating.

अखट्टः [खट्ट्-अच् न. त.] N. of a tree (पियाल) Buchanania Latifolia.

अखट्टि *m. f.* [खट्ट् इ. न. त वा. ङीप्] Bad conduct (अशिष्टव्यवहार) ; a childish freak or whim

अखण्ड *a.* [खड्-अच्, न. त.] Unbroken, whole, entire, complete अखडं पुण्याना फलमिव S 2. 10 ; अखण्डकलः शशी *Mal.* 2. 2. with undiminished orb, full ; गिरिजाय मुखमिंदुमखण्ड Ki. 9. 38 ; अखडेन तपसा Io 63. undisturbed; इंदुशीमनेत्यखण्डयशसः U. 5. 35 of untarnished, unsullied fame ; °द्वादशी the 12th day of the bright half of मार्गशीर्ष—ड *adv.* Uninterruptedly Ki. 1. 29.

अखण्डन *a.* [न खंड्यते निरवयवत्वात् ; खड्-ल्युट् न त.] 1 Unbroken, not capable of being broken or divided, epithet of परमात्मन्—2 Full, entire, नं [न. त.] 1 Not breaking, leaving entire-2 Non-refutation.-नः Time.

अखण्डित *a* [न. त] 1 Unbroken, undivided.-2 Uninterrupted, perpetual, undisturbed, continuous ; °ता मे वाणिज्या Mu 1 ; अखण्डित प्रेम लभस्व पत्युः Ku. 7. 28 everlasting, unbroken -3 Unimpaired ; unrefuted &c , भट्टिन्या अखण्डितात प्रणयात M. 3 never disappointed, शत्रुभ्य तमखडितपौरुष R 9 13 whose prowess knows no repulse or defeat.—COMP -उत्सव *a* always festive-ऋतुः [अखडितः ऋतुः तत्समय पुष्पादिप्रसवरूपा यत्र] time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c (*a*) fruitful, bearing fruit in due season

अखर्व *a.* [न त] Not dwarfish, short or stunted not small, great ; अखर्वेण गर्वेण विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अखात *a.* [न. त.] Not dug ; not buried.-तः-त A natural lake or pool of water : a bay , especially a pool before a temple

अखिद्र *a.* Ved [खिद्-रक् न त] Unwearied ; मरुतो यातेमखिद्रयामभि : Rv 1. 38. 11, unwearied in their course.

अखिन्न *a.* [न त.] 1. Not fatigued or wearied.—2 Not involving fatigue.

अखिल *a.* [नास्ति खिल अवशिष्ट यस्य Tv.] 1 Whole, entire, complete ; oft with सर्व; एतान्द्रि मतीविजये सर्वमेवाखिल मुनिः Ms. 1. 59 ; °लेन entirely --2 Not uncultivated or fallow, ploughed (land); °आत्मन् the universal spirit.

अखेटिक ; [न खटत्यस्मात ; खिद् भये पिकन Tv.] 1 A tree in general.—2 (आखेटिक): A dog trained to the chase.

अखेदिन् *a.* Not wearisome, not fatigued ; °त्वं continuous flow of speech regarded as one of the वाग्गुणs of the Jainas.

अख्खल *ind* An exclamation of joy ; °कृ to utter this exclamation.

अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute, °कर *a* disgraceful, disreputable.

अग् 1 P (अगति, आगीत्, अगिष्यति, अगितुं) 1 To wind, curl, move tortuously, or in a zig-zag way-2 To go (अगति, आगीत &c)

अग [न गच्छतीति, गम्-ड. न त.] 1 Unable to walk, not going, not in a position to go, अगो वृषलः शीतेन P VI. 3 77 Sk.-2 Unapprochable—गः. 1 A tree ; सदागतो येन विषाणिनाऽगः Si. 4 63 -2 A mountain; also a stone; प्रत्यापरं प्रत्यग Mahanataka.-3 A snake.-4 The sun (न गच्छति वक्रगत्या पश्चिम, तस्य हि वक्रगत्यभाव ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धः, or 'not going', the earth by its diurnal rotation causing day and night),-5 A water-jar,as in अगस्त्य (कुंभस्त्यान).-6 The number seven (from the seven कुलाचलs) -Comp -आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of Parvati -ओकस् *m* [अगः पर्वतः ओको यस्य] 1. a mountain-dweller. 2. a bird(वृक्षवासी) 3 the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs. 4. a lion -ज. *a* (अगात् पर्वतशिलातो जायते , जन्—ड.) produced on a mountain or from a tree ; roaming or wandering through mountains wild (गिरिचर), कथाचिनौ विचरगिताजौ अजौ Ki. 1. 36.(-ज)bitumen.

अगच्छ *a.* [गम् धातु. श. न त] Not going,-च्छः A tree.

अगण्य *a.* 1 Countless, immense; °पुण्यविभ्यारितमणि Dk 1 -2 Not deserving to be counted (...) worthless, immaterial

अगतिः *f* [न. त.] 1 Want of resort or recourse, necessity.-2 Want of access (lit. & fig.); अगतिरत्र ...गमस्य यत्र गमिष्यामि विहायसा Ram , मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64 See under गति.

अगति (ती) क *a.* 1 Helpless, without any resort or resourse ; बालमेनममतिमादाय Dk 9, दण्डस्त्वगतिका गति, Y. 1. 346 the last resource or shift, अगतीका गतिह्येषा पापा राजोपसेविनाम् । Mb

अगद *a.* [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्य] 1 Healthy, sound, free from disease, in good health ; नरोऽगदः Ms. 8. 107 -2 (गद्-भाषणे अच् , न. त) Not speaking or telling.-3 Free from judicial affliction.-दः [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्मात] 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug, इति चितविषघ्नोयमगदः किं न पीयते H. Pr. 29 ; विषघ्नैरगदैश्चास्य सर्वद्रव्याणि योजयेत् Ms. 7. 218 -2 Health, freedom from disease ; औषधान्यगदो विद्या दैवी च विविधा स्थितिः । तपसैव प्रसिध्यति तपस्तेषां हि साधनं Ms ll. 238 (अगदः गदाभावः नैरुज्यमिति यावत् Kull.)-3 The science of antidotes, one of the 8 parts of medical science.

अगदंकारः [अगद करोति ; अगद कृ-अण् मुमागमश्च P. VI. 3 70] A physician.

अगदाति Den. P. To have good health.

अगम *a.* अग q. v.

अगम्य *a.* [न गन्तुमर्हति, गम्-यत्, न. त.] 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit & fig.), योगिनामप्यगम्यः ... -2 inconceivable, incomprehensible, मनसोऽगम्य ईश्वरः God transcends mind (conception or thought) सपदृता मनसोऽप्यगम्याः Si. 3 59 See under गम्य also.-Comp -रूप *a.* unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form, &c °रूपां पदवीं प्र... Ki. 1. 9.

अगम्या A woman not deserving to be approached (for co-habitation), one of the low castes; °गमा न स्त्रिय म °गमन चैव जातिभ्रंशकराणि वा &c. Comp -गमन illicit intercourse -गामिन् *a.* practising illicit intercourse -गमनीय *a.* relating to illicit intercourse; °नीय तु (पाप) व्रतैरेभिरपानुदेत् Ms. ll. 170

अगरी [नास्ति गरो विषं यस्याः प. ब. गौ. ङीष्] 1 A kind of grass or plant (देवताड वृक्ष) commonly called Deotar. Andropogon Serratus. It is said to be an antidote against the poison

of rats and mice -2 Any substance that removes poison (विषहारिद्रव्यमात्र)

अगरु n [न गिरति, गॄ-उ, न त] Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha.

अगव्यूति a Ved Without good pasture grounds for cattle, barren (क्षेत्र) Rv. 6 47 20

अगस्ति [विन्ध्याख्य अग अस्यति, असुक्तिच् पकृत्वादि॰ Un 4 179, or अग विन्ध्याचलं स्त्यायति स्तम्नाति, स्त्यै-क, or अग: कुम्भ: तत्र स्त्यान: संहत: इत्यगस्त्य:] 1 'Pitcher-born,' N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. -2 N of the star Canopus, of which Agastya is the regent -3 N of a plant (वकवृक्ष) Sesbana (or Æschynomene) Grandiflora. [The sage Agastya is a very reputed personage in Hindu mythology. In the Rigveda he and Vasistha are said to be the oft-spring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvasi at a sacrificial session. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water. from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhayoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Kalasayoni &c. from the latter Vasishtha From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitravaruni, Aurvaseya, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Manya He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path, See Vindhya (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilisation of India. the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way.) He is also known by the names of Pitabdhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help India and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kaleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways His wife was Lopamudra. She was also called Kausitaki and Varapirada. She bore him two sons, Dridhasya and Dridhasyu In the Ramayana Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him In the course of his wanderings Râma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector He gave Rama the bow of Vishnu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B C. The Puranas represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhuva the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhuva and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonisation of the south, निदेशानि मया भद्रे ... Râm ... R 4 44, cf also: ... and R 6. 61, Mv 7. 14]

अगस्ती A female descendant of Agastya.

अगस्त्य: 1=अगस्ति See above -2 N. of Siva -COMP —उदय: 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhâdra with the rise of this star the waters become clear, cf. R. 4 21 प्रससादोदयादम्भ: कुम्भयोनेर्महौजस: 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhâdra —गीता [अगस्त्येन गीता विद्या ...] N of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhârata Sântiparvan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn —चार [प. त] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ushers the Sarat season and then everything on earth assumes a lovely appearance —तीर्थ N. of a celebrated Tirtha in the south.—वट: N. of a holy place on the Himâlaya.—संहिता Agastya's collection of law.

अगा a. Ved. Not going.

अगाध a. [गाधृ-प्रतिष्ठायां घञ् न. ब.] Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधसलिलात्समुद्रात् H 1 52, (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, ... 1 3 R 6 21; so °ज्ञानं, °बुद्धि; great °मर्थ ... un athomable, incomprehensible inscrutable —ध:—धं a deep hole, chasm —ध: N of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr agath...] -COMP —जल [अ॰ ...] a deep pool or pond, deep lake

अगार [अगं न गच्छन्तं ...] A house. ... Ms 9 265. °दाहिन् an incendiary 158, See आगार

अगिर (न:) [...] 1 Heaven -2 The sun fire?-3 A Rakshasa -COMP.— ... a. [...] dwelling in the heaven (as a god) Rv 1. 135. 9: not to be stopped threatening shouts (?)

अगु a [...] Ved 1 Destitute of cows or rays; poor Wicked (?) —गु: 1 N. of Râhu Darkness

अगुण a 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God) -2 Having no good qualities, worthless. ... M 3, Mk. 4 22 —ण: [न त] fault, defect, demerit, vice ... Ms ... knowing merit and ... Bh 2 55; ... Ki 6 21 vices -COMP —वादिन् a fault-finding censorious not appreciating merits —शील a a worthless character

अगुरु a [न त] 1 Not heavy -2 (In prosody) Short -3 ... no teacher -4 One different f... teacher —रु n (m also) [...] 1 The fragrant aloe wood and tree Aquilaria Agallocha -2 The tree which yields Bdellium; ... Agallocha -3 The Sisu tree (...) -COMP —शिंशपा [अगुरु: सारो ...] the Sisu tree — a sort of perfume

अगूढ a Not hidden, or concealed, manifest, clear, °सद्भावं Ku 5. ... -COMP —गंध a having an unconcealed smell (-ध:) Asafœtida (the smell of which is not easily concealed).—भाव a 1 having an open or unreserved disposition 2. having an obvious meaning or import

अगृभीत a [न त] Ved 1 Not seized or overcome, unsubdued °शोचिस् of unsubdued splendour -2 ... conceivable.

अगृह: [न. ब] A houseless wanderer; a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

मसूयामः पुरा दृष्ट्वा युधिष्ठिरे अद्य नामनुजीवामः Mb.-3 To live for any one.-4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19 15 v l -5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् a Dependent, living on or upon -m A dependent, servant, follower ; अवचनीयाः प्रभावेऽनुजीविभिः Ki. I. 4, 10 ; भर्तुश्चितानुवर्तिन्व सुवृत्त चानुजीविनाम Pt. I. 69.

अनुजीव्य a. To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U I To permit, allow (a person or thing), assent or consent to, approve; authorise, sanction, तदनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3 so let me go, सेय याति शकुतला पतिगृह सर्वैरनुज्ञायता S. 4 8 permitted to go, Dk. I 23, M I 19, Ms 2 116, तन्मया प्रीतिमताऽनुज्ञातं S. 5 approved, agreed to -2 To betroth, affiance; मा जानमात्रा ... मे पिता Dk. 50 -3 To excuse, forgive; अनुप्रवेशो यदीर कृतवाम्स्त्व ममाप्रिय सर्व तदनुजानामि Mb -4 To repent, be sorry for.-5 To request, entreat, beg, त्वा साहमनुजानामि न गन्तव्यमितो वनं Râm.-6 To treat or behave kindly, favour; ते मा वीर्येण यशसा...अवैक्षात्यन्वजानत Mb -7 To dismiss, bid farewell (usually in caus), —Caus. (ज्ञापयति), I To ask or beg for, request.-2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to; सोऽपि तच्छ्रुत्वा ...गानमनुज्ञाप्य...श्रयगतः Pt 4 ते चक्रधरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वगृहगताः 5, Ms. 4. 122, 9 82 स मातरमनुज्ञाप्य तपस्येव मनो दधे । जग्मतुश्च यथाकाममनुज्ञाप्य परस्परं Mb.

अनुज्ञा,-ज्ञान [ज्ञा-अङ्-ल्युट्वा] I Permission, consent, sanction; गुरोरनुज्ञामधिगम्य मातः R 2 66.-Permission or leave to depart -3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults.-4 An order, command.- Comp —एषणा-प्रार्थना requesting permission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात p. p. Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismissed

अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापन,-ज्ञप्तिः f. I Authorsing -2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ a. [अनुगता ज्येष्ठ] Next to the eldest -ष्ठं adv According to seniority.

अनुतप् I P. I To heat; vex, annoy (fig.).-2 (4 A. or pass) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; विविवेरनुतप्यते दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विन्यः V. 3. 5. (v l. for निभृतैर्व्यपत्रपंते &c.), Ki. 17. 40.—Caus. To pain, afflict, distress
...either raised nor lowered) ...ving limbs not stout or

अनुतप्त p p with regret, r...

... a Not mad or

अनुतापः I Rep... sane contrition, sube... sorrow ; जातानुताप... stung with remorse ...obliging, un- -2 heat. a return for

अनुतापन a. Causing ... Worthless, regret or sorrow

अनुतापिन् a Repentant, so... or de-

अनुतर See under अनुतृ

अनुतर्षः [तृष्-घञ्] I Thirst. de...d to drink, ... सानुतर्षं ... Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor), 2 Wish, desire -3 Drinking spirituous liquors.-4 A drinking vessel (used in drinking spirituous liquors) 5 Liquor itself

अनुतर्षण=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4

अनुतिल a. Following ... (as a field) —ऌ ind Grain after grain i e. by grains or very minutely

अनुतुन्न a Ved Depressed or repressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनुतूलयति Den P To rub (as the point or end of grass) with cotton; P III. I 25.

अनुतूलन Rubbing in this manner.

अनुतृ I P I To go across or to the end.—2 To stretch lengthwise

अनुतरं [अनुतीर्यते अनेन; कर्ण अप्] Fare, freight

अनुत्क a. Not over-anxious, no repentant or regretful, self-complacent

अनुत्त a Ved. [उद-क्त न त] I Not moistened or wet, तुभ्यमिदं द्रिवोऽनुत्त Rv. I. 80 7.-2 Not set driven forth or urged (अप्रेरित); invincible (?).

अनुत्तम a [न उत्तमो यस्मात्] I Than which there is nothing better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best; सर्वद्रव्येषु विद्येव द्रव्यमाहुरनुत्तमं H Pr. 4; काक्षन् गतिमनुत्तमां Ms 2. 242, Y. I. 87, अदस्त्वया नुन्नमनुत्तमं तमः Si. I. 27 all-pervading, Bg. 7 18; Ms 2 9; 5. 158, 8 81.-2 Not the best,-3 (in gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person —मः N of Siva or Vishnu - Comp. -अम्भस्-अंभसिक a term in Sânkhya philosophy, said to mean ' indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving injury to external objects.

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) I To go after, follow, attend.-2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife), ... Mb -3 To enter, go to or into —4 To fall down, come down (to the earth); ... Mb —5 To enter upon, betake oneself to; जितामित्रेष ... Râm, पुत्रा दृष्ट्वा ... Mb did not do anything else —6 To find, discover, see, notice, ... Bhâg —7 To lose (with abl.); ... Mb. -8 To kindle.—9 To fall to the share of (Ved).

अनुपद्य a [पद्-क्यप्] Ved. Coming to pass —f Food (got every day) ...

to ...

again a [पदान्यनुगतः] I Following prove ...t closely. —2 Following which it-d, ...सूत्रं a commentary

अनुत्पन्न a. N... ...mana) explaining the word —द्: N of a unborn, unprod... A chorus, bur-

अनुत्पादः Not co... words sung ence, not taking eff...vals -ind [प... ...ति see अनुत्पत्तिधर्मक्षांति. ... feet, near ... Sk. —2

अनुत्साह a Destitute of ..., Si. 9. determination.-हः Want ... On the mination, energy &c ...listless, languor, indifference. ...e);

अनुत्सुक a Moderate, not over... ger, retiring, calm

अनुत्सूत्र a Not deviating from the Sutra (of Pânini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular, ...पदन्यासा सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबन्धना Si 2. 112.

अनुत्सेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride ; ° को लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2 63 ; modesty ; °कः खलु विक्रमालकारः V I ; cf." Modesty is the handmaid of heroism "

अनुत्सेकिन् a. Not puffed up, not proud or arrogant ; भाग्येषु ... S 4. 17.

अनुद a [न ददाति or अनुद्दाति तुल्य ददाति दा-क] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving (तुल्यरूपदातृ), see अनानुद.

अनुदक a. I Waterless (as a desert). -2 Having very little water (as a puddle).-3 Devoid of the libations of water (a sort of श्राद्ध).

अनुदग्र a I Not lofty, low —2 Soft tena... ; weak, not sharp.

अनुदर a I Having a slender waist; thin, lank; °राजकन्या Sk. (अल्पार्थे नञ्, see अ)

—3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile.—4 Imitating, approaching. —5 Conformity, accordance; श्रुत्यनुगमात्त्व S B.

अनुगामिन् *a.* Following.—*m.* A follower=अनुग

अनुगामुक *a.* Habitually or constantly following.

अनुगर्ज् 1 P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्जित *p. p.* Roared. –तं A roaring echo. Ku 6 40.

अनुगव *a* [गोः सदृशः आयामः, अच्] Suiting (the length of) the oxen

अनुगिर *ind.* By the mountain side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [अनुगु गोः पश्चात्पर्याप्तं यथा गच्छ सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः , अनुगु ख P V 2 to Sk.] A cowherd.

अनुगादिन् *a.* [गद्-णिनि] Repeating, following in speaking, e base of

अनुगीति See under अनु

अनुगुण *a* [अनुकूल ... ent (denoting ing similar qu... Atm. terminat- nature; ... a syllable fol- ... diately) by the grave Susr. ; conf. *a.* more than अनुदात्त ; or agreea... or graver accent, *i e* R 4. 12 ...h immediately precedes regar... le having the उदात्त or स्वरित ... t and is thus more depressed ... the ordinary अनुदात्त accent

अनुदार *a* 1 Not liberal, niggardly ; not high or noble. –2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great 3 (अनुगतो दारान्) Adhering to or followed by a wife ; यस्मिन्प्रसीदसि पुनः स भवत्यनुदारोऽनुदारश्च K P 4 (used in sense 1 also) –4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुरूपाः दाराः यस्य).

अनुदित *a.* 1 Unsaid, not uttered – 2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिन-दिवसं *ind* Daily, day after day ; पारावतः खलु शिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवेदनुदिनं वद कोऽत्र हेतुः. Udb. अनुदिवस परिहीयसे S. 3.

अनुदिश् 6 P To point out, assign

अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back ; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule ; यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समानां P. I. 3 10 ; subsequent mention of things (words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first, second for second ; as in तसूकाकृतजीवेषु इनूकूलग्रहः P. III. 4. 36. –2 Direction, order, injunction.

अनुगीत Singing in responding ba- Ratn 1. 19.

अनुगीतिः *f* N. of a metre, behold, lines, the first having ... see in pi- second 32 mātrâs ... the Aryâ metre 3 3. —*Caus* To ... as follows

अनुग्रह् 9 P. (... अनुगृह्णाति M 5 favour, oblige ... as follows.

शिलातलैकदेशमनु ... friend will ... ection, survey, ... Râm ; conside- kindly, take ... ; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिदुःख- ... sit dow ... 13 8 perception

3 fav ... *a* Having a favourable cur ... —दृष्टिः *f* A favourable look.

अनुदैर्घ्य *a* [दैर्घ्यमनुगतः] Longitudinal, lengthwise

अनुद्धत *a* Not raised or puffed up ... ताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः S 5 12, humble, modest ; unsurpassed.

अनुद्धरण 1 Not removing or taking away. —2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

अनुद्धारः 1 Non-partition, not taking a share (विशेषोद्धारशून्यो विभागः) –2 Non removal.

अनुद्धृत *a* Undivided, unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c —Comp —अभ्यस्तमय. taking place of sunset while the आहवनीय fire continues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुद्भट *a* 1 Not bold ; soft, mild. —2 Not exalted or lofty

अनुद्यत, उद्यम *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

अनुद्यूत Repeated playing or gambling; N. of a part of the Sabhâparvan

अनुद्योग *a* Lazy, not industrious –गः Idleness, inactivity

अनुद्रु 1 P. 1 To run after, follow, accompany; अनुधावं राजसुतैरनुद्रुत R. 3 38 ; 12 67 ; 16 25 ; Si. 1 52 ; 5 59 —2 To chase, pursue,

अनुद्रुत *p p* 1 Followed pursued (sometimes used actively). —2 Sent or brought back (as sound) —तं A measure of time in music= half *druta* or one—fourth of a Mâtrâ (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel) अर्धमात्रं द्रुतं ज्ञेयं तदर्धं चाप्यनुद्रुतं

अनुद्वाहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्विग्न *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

अनुद्वेग *a* Free from anxiety or apprehension —गः Security or freedom from fear.

अनुधाव् 1 P. 1 To run after, follow ... ... अनुधावति U. I. 10. the sense follows the words (the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense), ... Si. 16. 44 follows his own will, -2 To run up to, approach. —3 To cleanse, wash.

अनुधावन 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; तुरग ... S. 2. –2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth); research, investigation. -3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable —4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुध्यै 1 P. 1 To think of, muse, consider attentively. —2 To wish well of, to bless, favour ; प्रजानिषेक मयि वर्तमानं सूनोरनुध्यायत चेतसेति R. 14. 60 bless; अनुदध्युरनुध्यय सामध्येः प्रतिमाणते: 17. 36 favoured

अनुध्या [ध्यै-अङ्] Thinking of, wishing well of, favouring, attachment

अनुध्यात *p. p.* Mused, thought of &c —तं-नं [ध्यै-ल्युट्] 1 Thought; अनुध्यानतत्पर K. 262; meditation, religious contemplation –2 Thinking of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिविरूपाक्ष त्वदनुध्यानसंभवा Ku. 6 21.—3 Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for; अनुध्यानैकपरतः वत्सयोर्मङ्गलस्य ... U 7. 11, मा त्वमेव ... सीतायां शिवानुध्यानपरा भव U. I.

अनुध्यायः [ध्यै कर्तरि घञ्] One who wishes well of.

अनुध्येय *a.* To be favoured or wished well of, अनुदध्युरनुध्येयं R. 17 36.

अनुनद् 1 P. To sound towards or at (with acc.) —*Caus*, To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo, पृथिवीं चान्तरिक्षं च सागरांश्चानुनादयन्, साधु साध्विति नादेन पृथिवीमनुनादयन्; विहगैरनुनादित Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनादः [अनुरूपो नादः] Sound, noise; Si 7. 18; reverberation, echo.

अनुनादिन् *a* Echoing, sounding, resonant.

अनुनय—नायिका See under अनुनी

अनुनासिक *a.* [अनुगतो नासिका] 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose; मुखसहितनासिकया उच्चार्यमाणो वर्णोऽनुनासिकसंज्ञः स्यात् Sk.; मुखनासिकावचनोऽनुनासिकः P. I. 1. 8; अमोऽनुनासिका न ह्रौ Sikshâ, अनुनासिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants य्, व्, ल् (under certain circumstances); *i. e* the letters included in the प्रत्याहार अम् except ह् and र् —2 The sign used to mark the nasalisation in the case of य्, व् or ल् —कं The nasal twang — Comp. —आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देश Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; भूयसामुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणामथ कर्मणाम्। क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते S D.

अनुनिर्वापः Subsequent libation (with clarified butter)

अनुनिर्वाप्या A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी I P. I To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon, request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c), स चानुनीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R 5 54; विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे 19. 38 43; Bk 6 137, 5 46; त्वत्संगमेन मम तत्तदिवानुनीतं V 3 20 pacified, made favourable or agreeable, Ki. 13. 67, M. 5, K 168 178, Dk 3 4 7.-2 To cherish love; विद्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh 2 77, cf Shakespeare 'Cherish those hearts that hate thee'.-3 To bring near to (with dat. of person).-4 To train, discipline -5 To honour.

अनुनय *a.* [नी-अच्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words) —यः I Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger), friendly persuasion, कथं नु शक्योऽनुनयो महर्षेर्विश्राणनाच्चान्यपयस्विनीनां R 2 54; कथं वा तेषामनुनयः कृतः H. 4; प्रकृतिवक्रः स कस्यानुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति *S.* 4.-2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation), showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); विविधैरनुनयैर्दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विन्यः V 3 5, दयितजन 2 22; वाक्यैः स्निग्धैरनुनयो भवदर्थस्य साधनं S D 458 -3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general, भद्र प्रियं नः । किंतु त्वदाश्रमप्रायापरिज्ञानातिरितोऽयमस्मदनुनयः Mu. 2, R 6 2, निषेधवाक्यालंकारजिज्ञासानुनये खलु Ak., °आमन्त्रण conciliatory address. —4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct —यं *adv* Fitly, suitably

अनुनयिन् *a* Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीति=अनुनय q v ; मानुनीतिश्च सीतायैनाकृष्यत Bk. 8. 75. adopting a conciliatory tone, *Si.* 16 55

अनुनायक *a.* Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिक *a* Conciliating; प्रियतमेषु वधूरनुनायिका *Si.* 6. 7.—का A female character subordinate to the Nâyikâ or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सखी प्रव्रजिता दासी प्रेष्या धात्रेयिका तथा। अन्याश्च शिल्पकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः॥

अनुन्नत *a.* Not raised or elevated, not lifted up.—Comp.—आनत *a.* level (neither raised nor lowered) —गात्र *a* having limbs not stout or prominent.

अनुन्माद,-अनुन्मत्त *a* Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप=अनूप q v.

अनुपकारिन् *a* I Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received —2 Worthless, useless

अनुपक्षित *p p.* Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्षीण).

अनुपगीत *a* Not praised —तं *ind* So that no other person accompanies in singing

अनुपघात Absence of damage or detriment, °अर्जित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपजीवनीय *a* Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

अनुपठ I P To say after, repeat

अनुपठित *p p* Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction

अनुपठितिन् *a* Who has read through, proficient.

अनुपत् I P I To fly to or towards -2 To fly or run after, follow (fig. also), pursue, chase, मुहुरनुपतति स्यन्दने दत्तदृष्टिः *S* I 7, कथमनुपतत एव मे प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः *S* I , न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपतति नो वा रहयति (चेतः) Mâl. 9 8 does not run after (cherish) hope or leave it, यस्यैव भवत कुटुम्बवृत्तिमनुपतितः Mv I, Si. II 40 —2 To fall upon, attack, प्राग्वीरानुपत्य Mâl. 8 9 —*Caus* I To fly to —2 To throw another down along with oneself

अनुपतन,-पात I Falling upon, alighting upon in succession —2 following, going after, pursuit, उपवनपवनानुपातदक्षैः *Si.* 7 27.-3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence —4 [अनुरूपः त्रैराशिकेन पातः] Proportion.—5 Rule of three -6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given.—तं *ind* (regarded as a namul from पत्) Following in succession, going after, लतानुपातं कुसुमान्यगृह्णात् Bk 2 II (लतां लतामनुपत्य going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers)

अनुपातिन् *a.* Following as a result —*m* A follower; मदनुपातिनमिव पथाः Dk. 168.

अनुपथ *a* [पंथानमनुगतः] Following the road.—थः A road, favourable road; अंतस्पथा अनुपथाः Rv. 5. 52. 10 (अनुकूलमार्गाः). —थं *adv.* Along the road.

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) I To go after, follow, attend.-2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife), उतथ्यस्य यवीयांस्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत Mb -3 To enter, go to or into.—4 To fall down, come down (to the earth), वसुधामन्वपद्यंत बातनुन्नाविव द्रुमौ Mb —5 To enter upon, betake oneself to, जितामित्रैव तामक्षान्पुनरेवान्वपद्यत, द्यामनेवान्वपद्यत Râm., पुनर् द्युर्ष्ट सुमध्यमा नान्वपद्यत किंचन Mb did not do anything else —6 To find, discover, see, notice, तीर्थं दृष्ट्वा...... निर्मितं मोऽन्वपद्यत Bhâg. —7 To lose (with abl.); महत्त्वान्नान्वपद्यंत Mb -8 To handle —9 To fall to the share of (Ved).

अनुपद् *a* [पद्-क्विप्] Ved. Coming to pass —*f* Food (got every day) (अनुदिनं यमन्न).

अनुपद *a* [पदान्यनुगतः] I Following the feet closely. —2 Following every word, °सूत्र a commentary (of a Brâhmana) explaining the text word for word —दः N of a man or tribe. —दं A chorus, burden of a song, or words sung again at regular intervals —*ind* [पदानां पश्चात्] I Along the feet, near the feet, अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk. —2 Step by step, at every step; *Si.* 9. 78 —3 Word for word -4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space), अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk , गच्छता पुरो भवतो । अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव *S* 3 I shall be close behind you , just follow you; पदानुपद्यमालित एव K. 263, 264, oft with, gen or in comp. in this sense लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki 12. 54] (तां) आशिषामनुपदं समस्पृशत् पाणिना R. II 31, अमात्याः प्रतिगृह्णन्तावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिष I. 44, I4 81, *Si* I4. 48.

अनुपदिक *a* [अनुपदमनुगत्य गच्छति, ठक्] Following, gone after.

अनुपदिन् *a* [अनुपद-इनि P V. 2. 90] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer, अनुपदमन्वेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk , क्षुद्राक्षेऽनुपदिभिः प्रययौ Si 9 70.

अनुपदीना [आयामार्थे अनु, पदस्यायामतुल्यायामः तेन बद्धा ख] A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot (अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना उपानत् Pf V. 2 9 Sk)

अनुपदवी A way, road.

अनुपधः 'Having no उपधा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुपधि *a.* [न ब] Guileless, without fraud; रहस्य साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः 1 Not mentioning; non-statement -2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof

अनुपपत्तिः *f* 1 Failure, failing to be, लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः Bhâshâ, p 82 (तात्पर्य° being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning) -2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. -3 In conclusive reasoning, absence of reasonable grounds (युक्त्यभाव), पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुङ्क्ते इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः पीनत्वं रात्रिभोजनं विनानुपपन्नम्, see अर्थापत्ति also -4 Penury, adversity.

अनुपपन्न *a* Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

अनुपम *a* [न ब.] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent.—मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of कुमुद).

अनुपमेय-मित *a* Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपमर्दन Non-refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used (as food) -2 Unsuited, unfit, improper, useless, unserviceable *S* 7.

अनुपयोग *a* Useless. —गः Uselessness, not being used (as food).

अनुपरत *a.* 1 Not dead. —2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध *a.* Unobserved, unperceived.

अनुपलब्धि *f.* Non-recognition, non perception (प्रत्यक्षाद्यभाव); नास्ति घटोऽनुपलब्धेः (the knowledge of घटाभाव is possible because the प्रतियोगी or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव (that is, there being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the घट), one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mimâmsakas, but not according to the Naiyâyikas. —Comp —सम: a fallacy, trying to establish a fact (say, the eternity of sound) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

अनुपलंभः Want of apprehension; non-perception.

अनुपवीतिन् *m*, One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपश्य *a.* Following with his looks, keeping in view.

अनुपसंहारिन् *m.* A kind of हेत्वाभास or fallacy in Nyâya, a subdivision of the [illegible]; वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative, as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वात्, अत्र सर्वस्यैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुरनुपसंहारी अन्वयव्यतिरेकदृष्टान्ताभावात्

अनुपसर्गः 1 A word (particle &c) that is not, or has not the force of, an *Upasarga* -2 That which has no Upasarga. -3 That which needs no additions (as a divine being)

अनुपसेचन *a* Having no उपसेचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with

अनुपस्कृत *a* 1 Unpolished (as silver) -2 Genuine, blameless -3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). —4 Not requiring any evident object.

अनुपस्कार *a* Not elliptical (अध्याहारदोषरहित) Ki. 11 38.

अनुपस्थान Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थापन Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand

अनुपस्थापित *a* Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced

अनुपस्थायिन् *a.* Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपस्थित *a.* Not present, absent, not at hand or near; not current.—त A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Absence; मम °तिं क्षमतां भवतः your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence.-2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत *a* 1 Not injured, unimpaired, unvitiated -2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth); ° त दुकूलयुगल K 110, 229 See अनाहत

अनुपा 1 P 1 To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with; (मधु पीत्वा)... अनुपास्यसि बाष्पदूषितं जलाञ्जलि R. 8. 68, कल्माषान्मक्षयन्मधु चानुपिबेत Susr; Bri. S. 76. 6.-2 To follow in drink.-3 (2 P)=अनुपाल् q. v.

अनुपानं 1 A drink taken with or after medicine (अनु भेषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किंचिन्मधुक्षीरादि पीयते तत्), a fluid vehicle in medicine -2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपानीय *a* Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine.--यं An afterdrink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P. पाल् 10 P. 1 To guard, watch over, protect, defend; बालदायादिकं रिक्थं तावद्राजानुपालयेत Ms 8. 27 keep in custody,—2 To conform to, obey, observe; दशरथवचनमनुपालयन् K. 21; सत्यमेवानुपालयेत्सत्य H. 4. 23; so प्रतिज्ञां, धर्मं, मार्गं &c; keep, preserve; अनुपालयतीं प्रभुशक्ति Ki 2. 10 watching

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying

अनुपाकृत *a.* Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes —Comp.—मांस flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपात-तिन् see under अनुपत्.

अनुपाख्य *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible

अनुपातकं [पातकं ब्रह्महत्यादि तत्सदृशं] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnusmriti, Manu mentions 30 kinds. See 11 54-58

अनुपार्श्व *a.* Lateral, along or by the side.-(pl.) N. of a people.

अनुपावृत्त *a.* Ved Western

अनुपुरुषः [अनुगतः अन्यं पुरुषं] A follower.

अनुपुंखः [अनुगतः पुंखं तद्विकारं] A kind of reed (शरवृक्ष).

अनुपूर्व *a.* [अनुगतः पूर्वं परिपाटिं क्रमं वा] 1 Regular, having suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical; वृत्तानुपूर्वे च न चातिदीर्घे Ku. 1. 35; ततोऽनुपूर्वायतवृत्तबाहुः Ki 17. 50 (गोपुच्छाकार Malli.); जघे अनुपूर्ववृत्ते Dk 131; °गात्रौ बाहुलते *ibid.*; °केश who has regular hair, °गात्र having regularly shaped limbs, so °दंष्ट्र, °नाभि, °पाणि. -2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession; coming in the order, following -3 The lowest (निकृष्टप्रमाण); अनुपूर्वा इतरे Kâty.-Comp. -ज *a* descended in a regular line. -वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः,—पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, one by one, successively, from above downwards; from the beginning or first; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 8. 142, 3. 39; 7. 35.

अनुपूर्व्य *a.* Regular, orderly, successive -र्वी=आनुपूर्वी q. v.

अनुपृष्ठ्य *a.* [अनुपृष्ठं बध्यते, अनुपृष्ठयत्] (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपेत *a* 1 Not endowed with.—2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुप्त *a.* Not sown (as seed), °सस्य fallow, meadow (ground &c.)

अनुप्तिम *a.* Grown without being sown.

अनुप्रज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं 1 A gift, donation.—2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to particular

letters (बाह्यप्रयत्न), एते श्वासानुप्रदाना अघोषाश्च विवृण्वते Sk

अनुप्रपात-दं *ind* Going in succession, गेहं °तं-दं, आस्ते गेहं गेहं अनुप्रपात— दं P III. 4. 56 Sk

अनुप्रयुज् 7 A To employ, apply, employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोग: Additional use, repetition; P I 3 63, III. 4 4-5

अनुप्रवचन Repetiton or reproduction of what has been said by the teacher; °आदि a class of words given in P. V. I III.

अनुप्रविश् 6 P I To enter into, join; पथिकसार्थं विदिशागामिनमनुप्राविष्ट M 5, (fig also), विश्रम्भ कथिका. संस्त्यायमनुप्रविशति Mv I enter into familiar talk or conversation -2 To accommodate or adapt oneself to, यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तस्य तस्य हि त नरः। अनुप्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नयेत Pt I. 68. सख वामदेव त्वमपि बाधिनमनुप्रविष्टोऽसि A. R. I you too share in his opinion, or think with him.-3 To follow in entering, sleep with -4 To attack.

अनुप्रवेश: I Entrance into; पुपाव वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचन्द्रमा. R 3 22, 10 51.-2 Adapting oneself to the will of, बलवताभिभूतस्य विदेशगमन तदनुप्रवेशो वा नीति. Pt I. भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशल' Si 9 48 -3 Imitation.

अनुप्रश्न: A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said)

अनुप्रसक्ति: *f* I very close attachment -2 Very close logical connection (of words)

अनुप्रसद् *Caus* To propitiate, conciliate; प्रय V 3.

अनुप्रसादन Propitiation, conciliation, प्रय न नाम व्रत V 3

अनुप्रस्थ *a* Latitudinal, following the breadth or latitude

अनुप्राण् 2 P To breathe after. -*Caus.* To animate, support, feed, help, mostly used in the statement of Alankâras in a sentence, उत्प्रेक्षानुप्राणिता स्वभावोक्तिः &c

अनुप्राणन Breathing after, animation.

अनुप्राप् 5 P. I To get, obtain. -2 To reach, go to, overtake, गंगानदीमनुप्राप्ता: Mb. —3 To imitate; लीलाखेलमनुप्रापुर्महोक्षास्तस्य विक्रमं R. 4. 22. —4 To arrive, come (intrans.); कथमिमां भूमिमनुप्राप्त: K 132; Ve. 6. —5 To get back.

अनुप्राप्त: *p. p* Reached, got, obtained.

अनुप्राप्ति: *f.* Getting to, reaching, arriving &c.

अनुप्रास: [अनुगत रसाद्यनुगुण प्रकृष्टमास वर्णन्यास समवर्णरचनां समवर्णाक्षिप्तण वा] Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds, वर्णसाम्यमनुप्रास K P 9, (स्वरवैसादृश्येऽपि व्यञ्जनसदृशत्व वर्णसाम्य रसाद्यनुगत: प्रकृष्टो न्यास अनुप्रास शब्दसाम्य वैषम्येऽपि स्वरस्य यत् S D 633) अनुप्रास is of 5 kinds, (*a*) छेक or single alliteration, वकुलगंधानन्धीकुर्वद् कावेरीवारिपावन पवन:. मूर्च्छामुद्दत्तकृत्ताविरलगरल &c K. P 7. (*b*) वृत्ति or harmonious (*c*) श्रुति or melodious (*d*) अन्त्य or final, as मद् हसत पुलक वहन (*e*) लाट, स्मेराजीवनयने नयन कि निमीलिते For definitions and examples see S D 633-38 and K. P 9th Ullâsa.

अनुप्लु I A. To run after, follow, इदमन्यतो वानरद्वयं आर्यस्य पार्ष्णिग्राहमिव सश्रयादनुप्लवते A R 5.

अनुप्लव A follower, servant; सानुप्लव: प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचराणां R 13. 75, Mv 2. 7 19.

अनुबन्ध् 9 P I To bind or fasten to, attach, tie, connect, सीमत निजमनुबध्नता कराभ्यां Si. 8 69 forming, arranging, अमयेऽपि राजद्र सर्वेषामनुबध्नतां (इक्ष्वाकुकुल) Râm, सखीजनानुबद्धा कथा Dk II. 4 connected with.-2 (*a*) To have in the train (fig also), न शिष्याननुबध्नीत Bhâg (*b*) To bring about, cause, lead to, result in, produce as a consequence, नानुबध्नाति कुशल Mb, द्वे वृत्ते तथा विद्वेषोऽस्तु यथा हिंसामनुबध्नाति P VI I. 141 Comp.-3 To press, importune, urge, request, पुन: पुनश्चानुबध्यमाना K. 69 133, 207, 233 -4 (*a*) To attend or follow closely, follow at the heels of, follow; को नु खल्वयमनुबध्यमानस्तपस्विनीभ्यामबालसत्त्वो बाल S 7; मधुकरकुलैरनुबध्यमान K 139; दिष्ट्या तावद्यमनसे मामीव तमप्यनुबध्नाति K. 158, 194, 319, 347; Ki. 6 8; Mv 7. 18; Si. 5. 26 (*b*) To chase; pursue, नष्टानुबध्यमानं K 120, अनुबध्नाता तुरग, मुखमिथुन 132 (*c*) To adhere or stick to, cling to; धन्या चित्रलेखा यामनुबध्नाति देवीप्रमाद: K 221. (*d*) To continue, take up; तदेवानुबध्यता तप: 322, तान्येव चिरपरिचितान्यक्षराणि मामनुबध्नन्ति U 3 v l for अनुरुधन्ति; वशपायनागमनालापमेवानुबध्य K 262. (*e*) To follow, succeed, come close upon, मत्योऽय जनप्रवादो यद्विपद्विपदं संपत्संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73, see अनुबंधिन् below.-5 To foster, cherish, entertain, harbour, तेषु कि भवत: स्नेहमनुबध्नाति मानस Mârk. P.-6 To bear, endure; Ks 49 47.-7 Not to burst or break loose, hold, or keep together; भग्नेऽपि हि मृणाले मनुबध्नाति तन्तव: H I. 95.—*pass.* To be related to or connected with.

अनुबद्ध *p. p.* I Bound, attached tied to.-2 Following in the train coming as a consequence; अनुबद्धार्थानर्थसंशयान् विचार्य Dk 41-3 Connected with, related to, relating, or belonging to -4 Constantly sticking to, being in, continued, continuous, नित्यानुबद्धकुलवैर: Ve I, मुग्धकाकलीहसित U. 3, °विजृम्भक K. 66; °बिंदुनिर्झरिभि: 135 constantly flowing. -5 Fixed upon, directed towards; कलहस °वक्त्राया. Dk. 33.

अनुबंध: I Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit. & fig), यस्या मनश्चक्षुषोरनुबन्धस्याभूदिति. Mâl 2, एतस्य दर्शनेन दर्शनेन कीदृशो मे हृदयानुबन्ध इति न जानामि U. 3 state of feeling, K 257 -2 Uninterrupted succession, unbroken sequence, continuous flow, continuity, series, chain, बाष्प कुरु स्थिरतया विरतानुबन्ध S 4. 14, मरण° K 236 following up death, desire for dying; अनुबन्धादिमिट्टा K 280, यदागात्यार्कादिवानुबन्ध 309 (persistence in) following me, 317; वैर,° मत्सर°, Dk 63, 161, मुच्यतां देव शोकानुबन्ध. K. 63 continuous sorrow, दुर्लभजनप्रार्थना Ratn. I, 4 16, सानुबन्धा: कथं न स्यु. सपदो मे निरापद. R. I. 64 continuous, uninterrupted; परिवृद्धरागमनुबन्धनया R 9 69 continuous enjoyment; अयं मोऽर्थोऽनर्थानुबन्धः प्रवृत्त: V 5 giving rise to a chain of evils -3 Descendants, posterity, सानुबंधा हता ह्यासि Râm —4 Consequence result (good or bad), आत्मदोषानुबन्धेन K. 319 in consequence of, यदग्रे चानुबंधे च सुख Bg. 18 39, 25; अनुबन्धमजानत: कर्मणामविचक्षणा Râm -5 Intention, design, motive, cause, अनुबन्ध परिज्ञाय देशकालौ च तत्त्वत: । सारापराधौ चालोक्य दंड दण्ड्येषु पातयेत Ms 8. 126; पाप° of evil designs -6 An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member (मुख्यानुयायि, अप्रधान), a secondary symptom, symptomatic affection, attendant on the principal disease (वातपित्तादिदोषाणामप्राधान्य), मूर्च्छानुबन्धा विषमज्वरा. Susr -7 Connecting link or adjunct of a subject or topic, theme, matter of discussion; introductory reasons, (विषयप्रयोजनाधिकारिसंबन्धः अनुबन्धः) (an indispensable element of the Vedânta) -8 (Gram.) An indicatory syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached; as the ल in गम्ल, ण in ण्ण, रिपुराप पराभवाय मध्य प्रकृतिप्रत्ययोरिवानुबन्ध: Ki. 13. 19.-9 Offence, fault, -10 An obstacle, impediment; also the clog or encumbrance of a family; domestic ties or attachment.-11 A child or pupil who follows the

example set by his parent or teacher (मुख्यानुयायी शिशुः). -12 Beginning, commencement.—13 Repeated application or devotion (पौनःपुन्येन अभिनिवेश) -14 Course, pursuit -15 A small bit or part, a trifle.-16 The junction of a fraction (with an integer), as भागानुबंधपूर्णांक:-17 Base, stem (प्रकृति). -धा [अनुबध्यते अतिश्वसिन व्याप्रियते अनया] 1 Thirst.-2 Hiccup.

अनुबंधक *a.* Connected, related,

अनुबंधन Connection, succession, series &c

अनुबंधिन् *a* (oft at the end of comp) 1 (*a*) Connected with, attached or related to , अहो सरसरमणीयानुबंधिनी श्रीजनकथा Mâl 1 having for its contents or subject matter &c ; परिचर्यानुबंधी Dk. 101 continuing (*b*) Mixed or blended with , नीलकठकलकेकानुबंधिना मंद्रहुंकृतेन मामनुमन्यते Mâl. 9.-2 Followed by, accompanied with ; having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence ; तद्दियमापत्समततोऽनर्थानुबंधिनी Dk. 60 , अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी 67 ; शास्त्र शास्त्रांतरानुबंधि 156 , दुःख दु खानुबंधि V 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single ; K. 349, Ki 1, 20 ; Bg 15. 2 , गुणा गुणानुबंधित्वात्तस्य सप्रसवा इव R 1. 22 being associated with.-3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing apace, continuous, uninterrupted , अपि त्वदावर्जितवारिसंभृतं प्रवालमासामनुबंधि वीरुधा Ku. 5, 34; ऊर्ध्वं गत यस्य न चानुबंधि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading , K. 246, 303

अनुबंध्य *a* 1 Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c). 2 [वधार्थं बधः अनुबंध. कर्मणि ण्यत] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice ; गौरनुबंध्यः K. P. 2.

अनुबल [अनु पश्चात्स्थितं बलं] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुध् 4 A To awake, to recollect ; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of ; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise.—*Caus* 1 To remind, put in mind of , अयं सम्यगनुबोधितोऽस्मि 6 I well reminded.-2 To advise, inform , इति शिष्येण किलान्वबोधयत R. 8 75.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. -2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधन Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मणं A work resembling a Brâhmana (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रंथः P. IV 2. 62 Sk).

अनुब्राह्मणिन्, क *a* [तदधीते वेद वा इति इनिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण

अनुभव-भाव &c See under अनुभू

अनुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it —2 Repeating what has been said —3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषण)

अनुभाषितृ *a.* Speaking in reply; R 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow

अनुभुज् 7 A To enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds) , भैक्षमुक्तविशदा स भृद्विर्रा अन्वभुंक्त R. 19. 39, सा मदनान्मदनमन्वभुंक्त Ku 7. 5

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. -2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू 1 P 1 To enjoy; taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c), to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c), अन्वभव च मधुकर इव नवमालिकामार्द्रसुमनस Dk. 121, असक्त सुखमन्वभूत R 1 21, Ku. 2. 45; R. 7 28; आत्मकृताना हि दोषाणामनुभवितव्य फलमात्मनैव K. 121; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं *S* 5. 7 ; Ku. 4 41; संवत्सरमात्र प्रथमाश्रममनुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant ; षडमनुभवन् वर्षे K 77 being in the sixth year, six years old -2 To learn, hear, understand , वेदाश्चानुभवसि Ch Up -3 To try, test, put to the test , न त्वं तेनान्वभविष्ठा नान्वभावित्वयाप्यसौ । अनुभूता मया चासौ तेन चान्वभविष्यहं ॥ Bk 5 35 -4 To comprise, include, grasp, द्वे वामकं अनुभवति Ch. Up -5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mostly Ved in these senses) —*Caus.* 1 To cause, to enjoy, feel, or experience; अनुभावयितु मन्ये यत्न. सप्रति मा विधेः Mu. 6. 15, स्नानभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk 125 ; आमोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1 120 -2 To reflect on, meditate, think of ; मनसा तमेव वृत्तातमन्वभावयत् K. 176, 279 -3 To infer, know ; तस्मात्पराक्षवृत्तीनां फलैः कर्मानुभाव्यते H. 4, 101.

अनुभव. 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge ; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुर्ज्ञान बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्भिन्नं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थ right and अयथार्थ wrong. see T. S. 34 (The Naiyâyikas recognise प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge , the Vedantins and Mimamsakas add two more अर्थापत्ति and अनुपलब्धि ; the Vaiseshikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Saankhyas exclude उपमा, while the Charvakas admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mimamsakas ;—सभव ' equivalence ', ऐतिह्य ' fallible testimony, ' and चेष्टा ' gesture. ') -2 Experience ; अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुंपसि N. 4. 105 -3 Understanding —4 Result, consequence.—Comp.—सिद्ध *a.* established by experience

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority , (परिमेयपुरःसरौ) अनुभावविशेषात्तु सेनापरिवृताविव R. 1. 37 , सत्वानीयानुभावा अस्याकृतिः *S* 7, अनुभावसौभाग्यमात्रपरिशेषधूसरश्रीः U. 1. 3 , 6. 20, 41, 4 22. K. 108, 240 , V. 1 , Ki. 1. 6 , Dk 29, 113 , Mv 6. 53; अहो महानुभावः पार्थिवो दुष्यतः *S* 3 of great might or power , जाने वा रक्षसाक्रांतावनुभावपराक्रमौ R 10. 38. 2 75 greatness (dignity) &c , valour ; Ki 6 28 , महानुभावप्रकृतिः काचि तत गन्धगजत्ती Mal. 1 very noble or dignified -2(In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called be some *ensuant* (भावबोधक-न), भाव मनोगत साक्षात् स्वगत व्यजयति ये तेऽनुभावा इतिख्याताः; यथा भ्रूभंगः कोपस्य व्यजकः ; उद्बुद्ध कारणं स्वैः स्वैर्बहिर्भावं प्रकाशयन् । लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभाव. काव्यनाट्ययोः ॥ *S.* D 162 163. &c., विगत रमणीयतां त्वदनुभावभावात्न Mal. 9 35.-3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief , अनुभावनत गुरुस्थिरत्वात् Ki. 13. 15.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understsnd, making one apprehend, indicative; •ता understadning, knowledge , यत्पदेन विना यस्यानुभावकता भवेत् Bhâshâ. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c

अनुभाविन् *a.* 1 Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling. -2 An eye-witness ; अनुभावी तु यः कश्चित्कुर्यात्साक्ष्य विवादिना Ms. 8. 69. -3 Being or coming after.

अनुभू *a* [भू -क्विप्] Perceiving, understanding.—भूः *f.* Experience, direct knowledge or perception ; अयमात्मा सर्वानुभूः Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 Perception, apprehension, experience. -2 (In Nyâya)

Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge, see Bhâshâ P 51-52 —3 Dignity, consequence -Comp —प्रकाश: N of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mâdhavâchârya.

अनुभू I. 3 P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुभर्तृ *m.* Praising conformably, imitating

अनुभ्रातृ *m* A younger brother (अनुगतो भ्राता).

अनुमद् I P Ved To rejoice over, gladden

अनुमत्त *p p* Intoxicated with joy.

अनुमाद्य *pot p* To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise

अनुमन् 4 A I To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant, to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुमन्तुमुत्सहे मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितम् R. II 39, M I 12; राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R 4 87, 14 20, शुश्रूषमाणा गिरिशोऽनुमेने Ku. I 59. 3. 60. 5 68, कृताभिमर्शामनुमन्यमान: सुता S 5 20; इमां स्वमारं च यवीयसीं मे कुमुद्वतीं नार्हसि नानुमन्तुम् R 16. 85 be pleased not to reject or refuse, Bh 3 22 —2 To follow, have recourse to, धर्मार्थावाभसत्यज्य सरभं योनुमन्यते Mb —*Caus* I. To ask for leave or permission, ask the consent of, अनुमान्यतां महाराज. V. 2 ask for leave to go, take counsel with; भूयोऽपि सखीजनमनुमानायन्यामि S 3 —2. To ask for, request or beg, Y. I 240.—3 To honour —4 To put to account

अनुमत *p p.* I Approved, consented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c., कृतमनुमतं दृष्टं वा यैरिदं गुरुपातकं Ve 3. 22, गमनमा S 4 9 allowed to depart; अनुमतो गृहाय R. 5 10; उभयानुमत: साक्षी Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c —2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to, वृष्टिं च कर्षकजनानुमतां करोति Bh S 5, 72 -3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with.—त: A lover; धनमतो नमतोनुतमात् मिया: Si 6 65.—तं Consent, approval, permission, प्रथम कस्यानुमते चोरितमेतत्त्वया हृदयं V. 3. 17

अनुमति: *f.* I Permission, consent, approval, assent.-2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, where the gods and Manes receive oblation with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Râjasuya sacrifice (कलाहीनेऽनुमतिः पूर्णचन्द्रवती शुक्लचतुर्दशीयुत पूर्णिमातिथि:), अनुमत्यै हविरष्टाकपालं पुरोडाशं निर्वपति Sat. Br; Ms 3 86-87 -Comp. -पत्रं a deed expressing assent

अनुमनन I Assent, sufferance -2 Independence

अनुमन्तृ *a* Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent); Bg 13 22, Ms 5. 51 adviser.

अनुमन्त्र 10 A To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas, to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विसृष्टश्च वामदेवानुमन्त्रितोऽश्व U 2 (v. I. for अभिमन्त्रित). रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन यत्र कर्णोऽनुमन्त्रित: M

अनुमन्त्रण Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरण See under अनुमृ

अनुमरु: A country next to a desert

अनुमा 3 A, 2 P I To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c), अगिनं प्रकृति त्वाहुर्लिङ्गैरनुमिमीमहे Mb; conclude, guess, conjecture, धूमादग्निमनुमाय T S 41; पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुतां वेगभंगोनुमीयते Ku 2. 25; R. 15. 77, 17 II, तेजोविशेषानुमितां दधान: 2 7, 68, 5 12, Ki 5 47.-2 To reconcile, equal — *Caus.* (-मापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate, आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132; 202

अनुमा [मा-अङ्] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति

अनुमातृ *a.* One who infers; न हि करिणि दृष्टे चीत्कारेण तमनुमिमतेऽनुमातार:

अनुमानं I Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises, an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyâya system (अनुमितिकरणमनुमानं तच्च धूमो वह्निव्याप्य इति व्याप्तिज्ञानं It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमानं), प्रत्यक्षं चानुमानं च शास्त्रं च विविधागमम्। त्रयं सुविदितं कार्यं धर्मशुद्धिमभीप्सता ॥ Ms. 12 105 — 2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know, इंगितैरनुमानैश्च मया ज्ञेया भविष्यति Râm.-3 Analogy, similarity, आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन प्रेक्षसे S 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्कादम्बरीमुत्प्रेक्ष्य K 305.—4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof, S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यबलानां दृष्टिर्निशिता: पतन्ति तत्र शरा:। तच्चापरोपितशरो धावत्यासां पुर: स्मरो मन्ये ॥ अनुमान तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वच: K. P. 10.-Comp -उक्ति *f.* reasoning; logical inference.

अनुमापक *a* (पिका *f.*) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमिति: *f* Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान; परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञानमनुमिति: the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमित्सा Desire of inferring

अनुमेय *pot p* Inferable, to be inferred, फलानुमेया: प्रारम्भा: R I 20.

अनुमार्गं *adv.* Along the way, according to a (particular) way; on or in the way, अनुमार्गागतया K 100 come by this way.

अनुमाष *adv* Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुमास: [अनुगतो मास:] The following month -सं *ind* Every month, month after month.

अनुमुद् I A. (*P.* in epic poetry) I To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathising with, मुदितामनुमोदते Bhâg -2 To express approval; तदेव गमनमनुमोदितं U. 2, approve, second, applaud, निषेद्धुमासाद्यनुमोदितुं वा R. I4 43; to allow with pleasure, permit, अनुमोदितमाचार्य. K. 77, अननुमोदिता मात्रा 160 -*Caus* To gladden, delight favour, permit.

अनुमोद: I The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure -2= अनुमोदन see below.

अनुमोदन I Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance -2 Causing pleasure.

अनुमृ 6 A. To follow in death; रुदता कुत एव सा पुनर्भवता नानुमृतापि लभ्यते R. 8 85. followed in death by you; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा न शुचा नानुमृतेव लक्ष्यते 58 (used actively).

अनुमरण Following in death; तन्मरणे चानुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चय: H 3, post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरणं हि भर्तुर्देशान्तरादिमरणे देहत्यागमात्रं एव), देशान्तरमृते पत्यौ साध्वी तत्पादुकाद्वयं। निधायोरसि संशुद्धा प्रविशेज्जातवेदसं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brâhmana women पृथक् चितिं समारुह्य न विप्रा गन्तुमर्हति Bâna severely condemns this practice; see K 173—4.

अनुया 2 P I To follow, go after (fig also) अनुयाहि साधुपदवीं Bh 2 77, अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां S I. 29; त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि Ku 4, 21 2 To imitate, equal, न किलानुययुस्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुर्यश: R I 27, 9 6; अनुयातलील: 16 71; Si. 12 3 followed and imitated.-3 To attend, accompany, इयं मुसलमनुयाति कालेन हुंकृतम Mu I.4. अनुयातारुन्धतीको वसिष्ठ: U. 348

अनुया *a.* Following —या Ved. Food

अनुयातृ *m* A follower

अनुयात्र-त्रा Retinue, train, attendance upon, following, त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राजन् वने वन्यन जीवत । किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Râm —त्र *adv* In or after a procession

अनुयात्रिक [अनुयात्र । अनुगमनमस्त्यस्य ठञ्] A follower, attendant ; S I, 2

अनुयानं Following

अनुयायिन् *a* [P III 2 78] 1 Following, attending, consequent 2 Like, similar -3 Following a principal person as a teacher (मुख्यस्य अनुगंता शिष्य:) —*m.* A follower (lit. & fig), रामानुजानुयायिन् followers of the doctrines of R., a dependent or attendant, त्वयैव शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्ग: R 4 19

अनुयाज: [यज्-घञ्, कुत्वाभाव: P VII 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञाग), secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite, usually written अनुयाग q v

अनुयुज् 7 A 1 To ask, question, किं वस्तु विद्वन्गुरवे प्रदेय त्वया कियद्वेति तम न्वयुंक्त R 5 18, अन्वयुक्त गुरुमीश्वर: क्षितेः II 62. Si 13 68.-2 To examine (as an accused), put on trial. Ms 8. 79, 250 -3 To impart or give as instruction -4 To order, enjoin -5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त *p.p.* 1 Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c -2 Censured, reproached

अनुयुक्तिन् *a* [अस्त्यर्थे इनि] One who has ordered, examined, cf गृहीतिन् अधीतिन्

अनुयोक्तृ *m.* An examiner, interrogator, inquirer, a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भृतकाध्यापक).

अनुयोग: *m* A question, inquiry, examination ; अनियन्त्रणानुयोगस्तपस्विजन. S.I ; निगृह्यानुयोगे P VIII 2 94 ; वार्ता॰ मधुराक्षराया च वाचा R. 13. 71 —2 Censure, reproof -3 Solicitation -4 Exertion, effort, अनुयोग विना तैलं तिलानां नोपजायते Pt 2 140.—5 Religious meditation, spiritual union. -6 Comment -Comp —कृत 1 an interrogator. -2 a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोग कृताति प्रश्नविषयसशय छिनत्ति).

अनुयोगिन् *a.* 1 What combines or unites, connected with, situated in or on. -2 Examining, questioning

अनुयोज्य *pot. p* Fit to be questioned, asked, asked with a reproof —ज्य: A servant ; obedient and humble servant ; उभाभ्यामपि वासवानुयोज्यौ दुष्यंत: प्रणमति S. 7 ; Ms 8, 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry

अनुरंज् 4. U 1 To be red: भुजमध्य रज्यद्रुनुगापक Si 9 7 (became red or attached) -2 To be delighted, find pleasure, तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रहृष्यत्यनुरज्यते च Bg II 36 -3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc, or loc), समयमनुरज्यति विषमस्य त्यजति च Râm, अशुद्धप्रकृतौ राज्ञि जनता नानुरज्यते Pt I 301, भ्रातुर्मृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्यते कामत Ms 3. 173 —Caus 1 To make red, redden, dye, colour, सरसाकैमलयानुरंजितैर्वा Si 7 64 8, 17. 12 68, Dk 168, Ki 12 23 4 27, -2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied ; अनुरक्त: प्रज्ञाभिश्च प्रजाश्चाप्यन्वरंजयत् Râm, कष्ट जन: कुलधनैरनुरंजनीय: U I 14, शिष्यगुणानुरंजितमनम Pt I pleased, gratified

अनुरक्त *p. p* 1 Reddened, dyed, coloured, कुङ्कुमाभिप्रभानुरक्तगण्डस्थल K 170 —2 Pleased, contented, loved, beloved, loyal, loyally, devoted ; अनुरक्त. शुचिर्दक्ष. Ms 7 64, गुणानुरक्तामनुरक्तसाधन: Ki I 31 having all means favourable to him ; °प्रज:—लोक. beloved by people, attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc or acc), अपि वृषभमनुरक्ता: प्रकृतय.-अथ किम्- चन्द्रगुप्ते दृढमनुरक्ता: प्रकृतय: Mu 1, कथ वसंतसेना आर्यचारुदत्तमनुरक्ता Mk. 1 यया भवंतमनुरक्ता S 6 18, अन्यमनुरक्तवान् कस्य विनु नारी जन Mu 6.

अनुरक्ति: *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरंजक *a* Gratifying, pleasing

अनुरंजन Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented ; युक्त: प्रजानामनुरंजने स्या. U 1 11

अनुरंजित *p p* pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c

अनुराग *a.* Become red, reddened. —ग:1 Redness. —2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp अपराग:), love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp), आविर्भूतानुरागा: Mu. 4 21, कटकिंतेन प्रथयति मय्यनुरागं कपोलेन S 3. 15, K 3 10, °इंगितं a gesture or external sign expressive of love, प्रसादस्तु शब्द स्यादनुरागज: Ak.

अनुरागिन्, अनुरागवत् *a* 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love, स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुरागवान् H. 1, सा केनापि वणिक्पुत्रेण सहानुरागवती बभूव *ibid* -2 Causing or inspiring love.-णी Personification of a musical note

अनुरणन 1 Sounding conformably to, a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c -2 The power of words called व्यंजन q v, the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; क्रमलक्ष्यत्वादेवानुरणनरूपो यो व्यंग्य: S D 4

अनुरति *f* Love, attachment

अनुरथ्या [रथ्यामनुगायत रथ्या] A foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road), प्रकाशीकृतमार्ग च निशागमनशंकया । दीपवृक्षैस्तथा नक्रमनुरथ्यासु मवैशः Râm

अनुरणित *a* Sounding, echoing, उद्धुतैरनुरणितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 21 accompanied in sound

अनुरस:,-रसित Echo, reverberation, °गुरु magnified by echo, U. 2 21, Mâl 9 6, Mv 5 41.

अनुरस: [अनुगतो रसं] 1 A secondary feeling (in Rhet.) —2 A secondary flavour, लवण° saltish taste, मधुरानुरसं रूक्षं लवणानुरस लघु । वार्ताकु मधुरं स्तन्य कषायानुरसं हिमं Susr

अनुरहस *a* [अनुगत रह:] Secret, solitary, private -सं *adv* In secret, apart, privately, Si 7 50

अनुरात्र *a* Following the night —त्रं *adv* In the night, every night, night after night

अनुराध *a.* 1 Causing welfare, also written as अनूराध, इन्द्र वयमनूराध हवामहे Av —2 Born under the asterism अनुराधा P IV 3. 34.-धा [अनुगता राधां विशाखां] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows राधा or विशाखा). It consists of four stars -Comp —ग्रामा.-पुरं the ancient capital of Lankâ or Ceylon, also called अनुराधपुर, described by Râjasekhara as full of curiosities It is a large town in the north of Ceylon " with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called ' The Great Brazen Palace ' said to have been built in 161 B.C "

अनुरुद् 2 P To weep along with, condole with, sympathise, गुरुशोका मनुरोदितीव मा Ku. 4. 15 ; अनुरोदितीव करुणेन पत्रिणा Si. 4. 47

अनुरोदन Condolence, sympathy.

अनुरुध् 7 U 1 To obstruct, block up, शिलाभिर्यो मार्गमनुरुधति Mb ; to. surround, hem in, रुद्रानुचरैर्मखो महान्.. अन्वरुध्यत Bhâg -2 To bind, fasten. —3 To stick or adhere to follow closely, observe, practise, अनुरुध्या दृश त्र्यहं Ms 5 63 should observe impurity (be in mourning); पुमासमनुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा P. III. 2. 100 Sk, born immediately after a male.-4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to, समयमनुरुध्यते वि-

धर्मस्य त्यजति च Ran ; सद्वृत्तिमनुरुध्यता भवता Mv. 2 follow or adopt ; स्वधर्ममनुरुधन्ते नातिक्रम Ki 11. 78 ; नानुरोत्स्ये जगल्लक्ष्मीं Bk 16. 23 love, like -5 To conform to, obey, follow, adapt oneself to, act up to ; नियतिं लोक इवानुरुध्यते Ki 2 12 ; इतं तिर्यञ्चोऽपि परिचयमनुरुध्यन्ते U 3 remember or cherish (act up to it) ; मद्वचनमनुरुध्यते वा भवान् K. 181, 298 ; वात्सल्यमनुरुध्यते महात्मनः Mv 6 feel the force of compassion ; तेनापि रावणे मैत्रीमनुरुध्य व्यपेक्ष्यते Mv 5 35 following up ; यदि गुरुत्वमनुरुध्यसे Mv 3 regard with respect, obey ; अनुरुध्यस्व भगवतो वसिष्ठस्यादेशं U 4 ; चन्द्रकेतोर्वचन U 5 -6 To coax, gratify, flatter, soothe ; इत्यादीनि प्रियशतैरनुरुध्य मुग्धां U 3 26 अभिनवमेवकजनेऽपि एवमनुरुध्येन K 207 please by carefully attending to &c. ; show regard for ; 248 -7 To urge, press, entreat, request ; आगमनाय अनुरुध्यमान' K 277 ; तया चाहमनुरुध्यमानेनां वकुलमाला दत्तवान् Mâl I ; सा च भमिजनवना बलवदनुरुद्धा Dk 122 courted, wooed —8 To assent or agree to, approve, like, comply with ; प्रकृतयो न मे व्यसनमरुध्यते Dk 106'; यदि भगवाननुरुध्यते Mv 4 agree with me

अनुरुध् *a.* [रुध्-क्विप] 1 one who obeys, conforms to &c -2 Obeyed, observed, practised, wanted (अपेक्षित), written as अनूरुध् Rv 3 55 5

अनुरोधः-धनं 1 Compliance, gratification; fulfilling one's wishes &c -2 Conformity, accordance, obedience, regard, consideration ; धर्मानुरोधात् K, 160, 180. 192 ; अत्र नानुरोध नर्कये Mu.7 pleasnre or gratification, आचारानुरोधात् Mu. 1. 2 out of regard for ; कविश्रमानुरोधाद्वा Ve 1 in consideration of ; Mv 5. 3 28 ; तदनुरोधात्-तेन accordingly, in accordance with it, बद्धिद्विषश्चिन्महतोनुरोधात् Pt 1. 100 after great consideration ; humouring H 2. 103 ; reference (of a rule).-3 Pressing, urging, coaxing, entreaty, solictation, request, क इवात्रानुरोधः K. 209 ; तदनुरोधात 135 ; विनानुरोधात्स्वहितेच्छयैव Si 20 81 —4 Bearing of a rule

अनुरोधिन्,-धक *a.* Campliant, complying with, obeying or conforming to, having regard to, caring for ; पवित्रनानां समयानुरोधिनि Râm

अनुरूप *a.* [रूपस्य सदृशः योग्यो वा] 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to ; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्य Pt. 1 ; worthy of ; आत्मानुरूप वर *S* 1 ; रूपानुरूप K 192, 203 -2 Suitable or fit, adapted to, according to, with gen or in comp. ; नैतदनुरूप भवत. K 146, 158 ; भव पितुरनुरूपस्त्व गुणैर्लोककान्तैः V. 5. 21, कामनमुरूपमस्या वपुषो वल्कल *S* 1 ; स्वप्रमाणानुरूपैः. स्रेनवटैः *ibid* ; Bg 17 3 ; R 1 33 ; Me 13 —पः 1 Resemblance, likeness, conformity 2 Suitability, fitness ; U. 6. 26 —पः The antistrophe, having the same metre as the स्तोत्रिय or strophe, the second of the three verses (तृच) recited together, the other two being स्तोत्रिय and पर्यास, एकस्तोत्रियस्तृचस्तु योऽन्योऽन्तर सोऽनुरूप *Asval*.

अनुरूपम्-पेण,-पतः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to

अनुलग्न *a.* Attached to, intent on, seeking or pursuing after, यन आर्याया सुभिगया दृष्टिर्नुलग्ना Mk 4 intently fixed.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुलासः,—स्यः [लस्-नर्तने-घञ्] A peacock

अनुलिप् 6 P To anoint, besmear (with perfumes &c after bathing), smear, daub, cover over वपुरन्वलिप्त न वधूः Si 9 51, 9 15. प्रभानुलिप्त श्रीवत्स R. 10 10 covered with ; तच्छायानुलिप्तभूतला K 131 ; इगिभिरचिरांसा तेजसा चानुलिप्तैः *S* 7 7 ; so स्नातानुलिप्तः, तिमिरानुलिप्त enveloped in darkness ; स्नापितोऽनुलेपितश्च Dk 71 besmeared with perfumes &c

अनुलेपः-लेपन 1 Unction, anointing smearing —2 Ointment, unguent such as sandal juice, oil &c ; any emollient or oily application, आर्द्रमृदग्धवनि K 28 rubbed with paste; सुरभिकुसुमधूपानुलेपनानि K 324

अनुलेपक,-लेपिन् *a* One who anoints (the body) with unguents &c.

अनुलीन *a* Hidden, clinging to, attached ; Si 5 46 ; जनानुलीनः Dk 104 concealed from the people.

अनुलोम *a* [अनुगतः लोम P. V. 4. 75.] 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order, successive (opp. प्रतिलोम), (hence), favourable, agreeable. •सुखो वायुरनुसाम्यनीव मां Râm. ; त्रिरेनामनुलोमामनुमार्ष्टि Sat Br ; •कृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk ploughed in the regular direction.—2 Mixed as a tribe —मा A woman of the lower caste than that of the man's whom she marries, Y 2. 288.—म *adv.* In regular or natural order ; प्रतिलोमानुलिपिप्रानुलोम Susr —माः (pl.) Mixed castes -COMP.—अय *a.* having fortune favourable. —अर्थ *a* speaking in favour of ; जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान् प्रवाचः कृतिना गिर. Si. 2 25 —ज,—जन्मन् *a* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father, said of the mixed tribes ; Ms 10 25, Y. 1 95.

अनुलोमनं 1 Regular gradation, sending or putting in the right direction -2 (In medicine) Carrying off by the regular channels, such as purging, alleviation.

अनुलोमयति Den P. 1 To stroke or rub with the hair or with the grain, go with the grain ; तत्र प्रतिलोममनुलोमयेत् Susr -2 To evacuate, purge, carry off by the regular channels

अनुल्बण *a* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less (अनतिरिक्त, अन्यूनाधिक), smoothed, free from disturbing circumstances (?).-2 Not clear or manifest

अनुवंश [वंशमनुगतो वृत्तान्त] 1 A genealogical table ; यत्रानुवंश भगवान् जामदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ M ; -2 Modern race or species ; new family

अनुवंश्य *a* [अनुवंशे भव यत्] Relating to a genealogical table

अनुवक्र *a* [अनुक्रमेण वक्र] Very crooked ; somewhat crooked or oblique ; •ग Moving somewhat obliquely or retrogressively (said of planets)

अनुवच् 2 P 1 To say or speak after or for one ; येषां द्विजानां सावित्री नानूच्येत यथाविधि Ms 11 191.-2 To repeat, recite, reiterate ; शतमनूच्यमायुष्कामस्य Ait Br. ; learn, study ; परोवरं यज्ञोऽनूच्यते Sat. Br. ; अरण्येऽनूच्यमानत्वादारण्यकं Sây ; see अनूचान below -3 To concede the point, assent to, yield —4 To name, call *-Caus*. To cause to recite ; to read to oneself (before reading aloud), oft used in dramas ; उभे नाम मुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः *S*. 1 ; निपु०-(गृहीत्वा) कथ वाच्यतो ; देवी-अनुवाचय तावत् यद्यविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि V 2 ; Mu. 1 ; अनुवाचितलेखममात्यमवलोक्य M 1

अनुवक्तृ *m.* Repeating, reciting (गुरुमुखोच्चारितानुरूपपाठक) ; replying &c

अनुवचन 1 Repetition, recitation, teaching, instruction, lecture, Y.3; 190 2 A chapter, section, lesson, division.-3 Repetition of Mantras or texts in conformity with प्रैष or injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [अनूच्यते इति, वच् घञ् कुत्वं P II. 4 29. Vârt] 1 Repeating, reciting, reading 2 A subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.—3 Chapter or section, referring to a campilation from the *Rigveda* or Yajurveda (ऋग्यजुःसमूह) COMP — अनुक्रमणी N. of a table of contents attributed to Saunaka

अनुवाक्या [वच्-ण्यत-कुत्वं] A verse recited by the Hotri priest, in which the god is invoked to accept the offering prepared for him, or a sort of priest, Si 14. 20 (प्रशास्तृपाख्या तद्भावे होतृपाख्या देवताह्वानी ऋक् Malli.).

अनुवाच् f. [वच्-णिच् क्विप्] Repetition, recitation &c. See अनुवचन.—m. A lecture.

अनुवाचनं 1 Recitation of passages of the Ṛgveda by the Hotṛi priest in obedience to the injunction (प्रैष) of the अध्वर्यु priest.—2 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing.—3 Reading to oneself; see above.

अनूक्त p. p. Repeated, recited after; occurring in the text studied.

क्त, -क्तिः f. 1 Subsequent mention; repetition by way of explanation or illustration.—2 Study of the Vedas.

अनूचान a. or नः [अनुवच्-कानच् निपातः P. III. 2. 109; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनूचानः Sk.] 1 One devoted to study, learned; especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them; योऽनूचानः स नो महान् Ms. 2. 154; 5. 82; Y. 3. 24; इदमूचुरनूचानाः Ku. 6. 15.—2 Modest, unassuming, humble, well-behaved.

अनुवत्सरः [अनुकूलो वत्सरो दानादिविशेषाय] 1 A year.—2 The 4th year in the 5 years' cycle; or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the Bṛhaspati cycle.

अनुवद् 1 P. 1 To imitate in speaking, mock (with acc.); गिरं न... अनुवदति शुकस्ते मंजुवाक् पंजरस्थः R. 5. 74; repeat; उक्तमनुवदति Sk.; (P. & A.) to resound, echo; अनुवदति वीणा P. I. 3. 49 Sk.; अनुवदते कठः कलापस्य ibid.; सभाभित्तिप्रतिध्वानैर्भयादन्ववदन्निव Si. 2. 67 echoed; and approved also; घोषस्यान्ववदिष्टेव लंका पूतक्रतोः पुरः Bk. 8. 29.—2 To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration; see Kull. on Ms. 1. 74; 2. 6.—3 To repeat, tell, say (generally); निजमनोरथमनुवदत्वा Dk. 21.—4 To abuse, rail at.—Caus. To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general); गुण° K. 206.—2 Repetition by way of exalanation, illustration or corroboration; अनुवादे चरणानां P. II. 4. 3 (सिद्धस्योपन्यासे Sk.).—3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned such as paraphrase or free translation; particularly, any portion of the Brâhmaṇas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions; a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधि 'authoritative or direct injunction'; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः; नानुवादपुनरुक्तयोः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyâya sutra. it is of 3 kinds:—भूतार्थ° (सदेव सौम्येदमग्र आसीत्), स्तुत्यर्थ° (वायुर्वै क्षेपिष्ठा देवता) and गुण° (अग्निहोत्रं जुहोति इत्युक्ते दध्ना जुहोति इति गुणविधानात्); see अर्थवाद also.—4 Corroboration, confirmation.—5 Slander, abuse, reviling.—6 Advertisement, notice; report, rumour.—7 Commencement of speech (वाचारंभणमात्र).

अनुवादक,-वादिन् a. 1 Explanatory—corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration; आरम्भः साहसानुवादी Dk. 95 bespeaks.—2 Conformable to, in harmony with, like; मुक्तगीतानुवादिना Râm.; तदनुवादिगुणः कुसुमोद्गमः R. 9. 30; —m. N. of any one of the three notes of the gamut.

अनुवाद्य pot. p. 1 To be explained or illustrated.—2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुक्त्वैव न विधेयमुदीरयेत्, in वृद्धिरादैच् आदैच् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन,—वर्तिन् &c. see अनुवृत्.

अनुवश a. [वशमनुगतः] Subject to the will of another, obedient.—शः Subjection, obedience (to the will of another).

अनुवस् 1 P. To dwell near to or along with (with acc.).

अनुवासिन् a. One who dwells near; resident.

अनुवसित a. [वस्-क्त] 1 Dressed, clothed, wrapped up.—2 Fastened, or bound to, attached to.

अनुवहः One of the 7 tongues of fire.

अनुवातः [अनुगतो वातः] The windward direction; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c.; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत गुरुणा सह Ms. 2. 203.

अनुवार ind. Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास् 10 P. 1 To scent, perfume.—2 To use the oily enema (see the next word), treat by using such enema; अवश्य स्थापनीयाश्च नानुवास्याः कथचन Susr.

अनुवासः,-सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general) with incense &c.—2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends.—3 (°नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी), an oily enema or the operation itself; असाध्यता विकाराणां स्यादेषामनुवासनात् Susr.; द्विधा वस्तिः परिज्ञेयो निरूहश्चानुवासनं। कषायाद्यैर्निरूहः स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवासनम्॥ (अनुवसति अनुवासरं वा दीयते अनुवसन्नपि न दुष्यति अनुदिवसं वा दीयते इति अनुवासनं.)

अनुवासित a. 1 Fumingated, perfumed.—2 Administered as an enema; treated by this operation.

अनुविद् 6 U. To find, discover, see, obtain.—2 To deem, consider.—3 To marry.

अनुवित्ति f. Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद्ध See under अनुव्यध्.

अनुविधा 3 U. 1 To lay down a rule, regulate.—2 To obey, act up to, follow, conform to; see अनुविधायिन्; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28 the footsteps of the great have to be trodden in.—3 To resemble, imitate.—pass. To be trained to follow rules, obey.

अनुविधानं 1 Obedience.—2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिन् a. 1 Obedient, submissive, compliant, conforming to orders; सा स्त्री यानुविधायिनी H. 2. 141; भवितव्यानुविधायीनीन्द्रियाणि V. 3. 2. Resembling; निःश्वासानुविधायिनि Si. 6. 23; 15. 69.

अनुविनश् 4 P. To disappear, vanish or perish after or along with another.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविश् 6 P. To enter or go after, follow.

अनुवेशः,-शनं 1 Following, entering after.—2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married; (ज्येष्ठातिक्रमेण कनिष्ठस्य विवाहः); यवीयसोऽनुवेशो हि ज्येष्ठस्य विधिलोपकः Mb.

अनुवेश्य a. [अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हति, यत्] A next-door neighbour.

अनुविश्वः (pl.) N. of a people in the north-east.

अनुविष्टंभः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत् 1 A. (sometimes P. also) 1 (Transitively used) (a) To go or roll after, follow, pursue; (fig.) to follow, conform to, act according to, obey, adapt oneself to, be guided by, humour; अहं तावत्स्वामिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये S. 2; तेऽपि परिचयमनुवर्त- K. 289; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशाङ्कलेखामनुवर्तेते S. 3. approve of her choice; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते U. 1. 10 words conform to the sense; न कुलक्रममनुवर्तते K. 104 follow; मधु द्विरेफः कुसुमैकपात्रे पपौ प्रियां स्वामनुवर्तमानः Ku. 3. 36 followed his mate in drinking; drank after her; Bh. 2. 110; Bg. 3. 23. Dk. 80, 69. 126;

कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन Mu 3 following the path of gratitude, प्रभुचित्तमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्तते Si 15 41, Mal 3 2. (b) To imitate, resemble, equal, तेऽन्ववर्तन्त पितृन्सर्वे यशसा न बलेन च Mb (c) To gratify, humour, please, Dk. 65 —2 (Intransitively used) (a) To follow, come after; मघाह्य इत्यनुवर्तते H 3 (b) To continue, endure. (c) To act towards, behave (d) (In gram) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sutra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows), e g in P IV 3 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sutra 80 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk — Caus I To cause to revolve, turn round, एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नानुवर्तयतीह यः Bg 3. 16 —2 To act up to, follow, obey, तथापि लोकयात्रानुवर्तनीया Mv. 7, पुत्रैः पितरो लोकद्वयेऽप्यनुवर्तनीयाः Ve. 3, K 367 —3 To favour, oblige, comply with one's request, विधिनापि भवतेव वयमनुवर्तिता K 73, यथाचित्तमनुवर्तनीयः Mâl. 7 —4 To put in, carry out.—5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sutra, केचित् विजायते इति नानुवर्तयन्ति P. V 2 13. Sk.—6 To use, employ —7 To lead one to, attach to —8 To speak in favour of, speak for, to approve —9 To imitate, do after one, सतां नरितान्यनुवर्तितानि मे इन्द्रियाणि K. 298

अनुवर्तनं I Following (fig. also); attending, compliance, obedience, conformity, प्रकृतयानुवर्तने Ak, इदमाश्रयमथवा लोकाभिमत्यनुवर्तनं Mv 7 4, दाक्षिण्य° Dk 161 —2 Gratifying, obliging. —3 Approval of, concurrence in. —4 Continuance, result, consequence —5 Supplying from a preceding Sutra

अनुवर्तिन् a I Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp गृध्रसाश्रापि गृह्णंति नित्यं छन्दानुवर्तिभिः Pt I 69, नराधिपा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः I. 383 —2 Guided by, following the advice of, obedient, faithful, compliant, अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे Pt I 101. 298 —3 Like, resembling, suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्त्मन् a. [अनुगतो वर्त्म] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्त p p I. Obeying, following &c —2 Uninterrupted, continuously kept up, continued; अनुवृत्तस्तवयं भर्गारगृहे प्रसादः U 7 —3 Rounded off, taperingly round (क्रमशः वर्तुलाकार), दीर्घानुवृत्तपीनबाहुना K. 179 —4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c —2 Conforming to the character (शीलानुगत) —त्तं Obedience, conformity, compliance; मूर्खेऽच्छन्दोनुवृत्तेन (गृह्णीयात्) Chân 33.

अनुवृत्तिः f I Assenting to approval; तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku 5 65 —2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuance in (opp व्यावृत्ति), taking up; continuity, ज्येष्ठानुवृत्तिजटिल R 13 78 by following the example of, अनुवृत्त्या प्रमार्ष्टुमागतः Dk. 100 service, ततान वह्निः पवनानुवृत्त्या Ki 16 52 in consequence of —3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; gratifying, pleasing, कांता° चातुर्यमपि शिक्षितं वत्सेन U 3, Mâl 9, Si 9 58, Dk 55, K. 265, M. 2 9, राज्यं हि नाम राजधर्मानुवर्तिनः परस्य नृपतेर्महदप्रीतिस्थानं Mu 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct, U 7 5 —4 Remembrance Ki 18. 18.—5 (Gram) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule, continued influence of a preceding on a following rule —6 Imitating, resembling &c —7 Repetition वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः

अनुवृद्धि a. Ved Increasing in regular ratio

अनुवेलं ind. Ever and anon, constantly, इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमादृतः R. 3 5, Si. 3 79

अनुवेल्लित a [वेल्ल्-क्त] Bent in conformity with, bent under —तं Securing with bandages, bandaging, a sort of bandage (व्रणबंधनभेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta

अनुव्य a [अनुव्ययति अनुगच्छति व्ये क] Following (अनुगत), °व्यमिवासु Kâty (न्यग्भूमिं प्राप्ता इव)

अनुव्यञ्जनं A secondary token

अनुव्यध् 4 P To hit or pierce again; विद्धमनुविध्यतः Ms 9. 43 —2 To wound, pierce, कामशरानुविद्ध &c —3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below —4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्ध p p I Pierced, bored, कीटानुविद्धरत्नं दिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S D.—2 Overspread, intertwined, surrounded, full of; pervaded by, replete or filled with, abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed, सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. I. 20, क्वचित्प्रभालेपिभिरिन्द्रनीलैर्मुक्तामयी यष्टिरिवानुविद्धा R 13. 54 interwoven with, emeralds, 16. 48, 6. 18; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me 65; सौरभ्य° Mk. I; कोपानुविद्धा चिंता नाटयन् Mu 3, Ku. 3 35, पांडुतानुविद्धेव देहच्छविः Dk 112, 137, Mâl I.—3 Connected with, relating to, adhering to; देशवार्तानुविद्धा सकथा Dk 117, 124; उद्घूर्णलोहलगुडैः परितोऽनुविद्ध Si. 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued.—4 Set, inlaid; variegated; रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R 6 63, 14; Si. 4 49

अनुवेधः,-व्याधः I Hurting, piercing, perforating, न हि कीटानुवेधादयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्व व्याहन्तुमीशाः S D I —2 Contact, union, सुवामोद मदिरया कृतानुव्याधमुद्वमन् Si 2 20 —3 Blending, mixture, fusion —4 Obstructing

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyâya) Consciousness of the perception, (in Vedânta phil) perception of a sentiment or judgment

अनुव्याख्यानं [अनुरूपं व्याख्यानं] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sutras &c (मंत्रविवरणं), especially, that portion of a Brâhmana which explains difficult Sutras, texts &c occurring in another place (मंत्रादीनामनुरूपार्थप्रकाशकं व्याख्यानं).

अनुव्याहरणं,-व्याहारः I Repetition, repeated utterance; mentioning along with something else —2 A curse, imprecation

अनुव्याहारिन् a Cursing, execrating

अनुव्रज् I P I To follow, go after; तां व्रजतीमनुव्रजन् K 132, 210, attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water, lake, &c, as a mark of respect Y I. 113) तं मातरो देवमनुव्रजत्य Ku 7 38, यामिच्छेत्पुनरायातं नैन दूरमनुव्रजेत् Râm —2 To visit in order, seek —3 To go to or near, betake oneself to, मृगा मृगैः सगमनुव्रजन्ति Pt. I deer herd or associate with deer —4 To obey, to do homage to

अनुव्रजनं,-व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest, Ms 3. 107

अनुव्राज्य pot p To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery

अनुव्रत a [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य] I Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.), प्रियतमा कामनुव्रता Bh 2. 103, वेश्या: क्षत्रमनुव्रता Râm —2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp अपव्रत). —तः A class of Jaina ascetics

अनुशतिक a Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred, °आदि. a class of words or गण mentioned in P. VII. 3 20 where both members undergo Vriddhi

अनुशय,-शयिन् &c See under अनुशी

अनुशरः [अनु-शृणाति, शॄ-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Râkshasa.

अनुशस्त्रं [अनुगतं शस्त्रं शस्त्रार्थे प्रयुक्तं] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail; a secondary weapon or instrument.

अनुशास् 2 P. 1 (a) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address, इति प्रबन्धमनुशासती सुता. शशाक मेना न नियन्तुमुद्यमात Ku 5 5, पूर्वानुदिष्टा निजमान्नीर्यो R 6. 59 (b) To direct, tell, order, enjoin, to teach, instruct (how to act), दशरथप्रभवानुशिष्ट R 13 75, वत्से त्वं धुनाऽनुशासनीयासि S ... राजपत्नीनियोग स्थमनुशाधि पुरजनं Bk 20 17, को नु खलु मामेवमनुशास्ति V 4 tells, directs, मघवा वरमनाय वृतबुद्धि महतमनुशास्ति V 5 tells, directs, माणवक धर्ममनुशास्ति Sk, Ms 6 86-2 To rule, govern -3 To chastise, punish, correct, इयमेव तावत्प्रथममनुशासनीया Ve 2, अभिवनमनुशासनीय 3, स्वकर्म ख्यापयन्ब्रूयात्मा मवानतुशास्विति M. 11 100, 9 233 —4 To praise, extol —5 To accomplish, perform, execute.

अनुशासक,-शासिन्,-शास्तृ, or शासितृ a One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes, कविं पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg 8. 9 ruler, एष चोरानुशासी राजेति भयादुत्पतित: V. 4

अनुशासन Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command, instruction laying down rules or precepts, a law, rule, precept, treatment (of a subject), (with the object in comp or with gen, the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr or gen.), भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानुशासन Ki 1 28 words of advice, तन्मनोरनुशासनं Ms. 8, 139, 6 50, 2 159, यौवन° K 146, नामलिंग° laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c., शब्दानुशासन Sk, शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P II 3. 66 Sk -Comp —पर obedient —पर्वन् N of the 13 th book of the Mahâbhârata (so called because it lays down precepts of advice)

अनुशिष्टि: f. Instruction, teaching, order; command.

अनुशिक्षिन् a. Practising, learning.

अनुशिशु: f. [अनुगता शिशुना] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep with, sleep along with, lie upon, close or along, lay oneself down, to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to, शयानं चानुशेते हि तिष्ठन्तमनुतिष्ठति। अनुधावति धावन्तं कर्म पूर्वकृतं नरं ॥ Subhâshita.-2 To repent, grieve for, दत्तामिष्टमपि नान्वशेत स: Si 14 45 पुरानुशेते तव चंचलं मन: Ki 8. 8

अनुशय: [शी-अच्] 1 Repentance, remorse, regret. sorrow, तुन नशयस्थानमेतत Mâl. 8; कुतस्तेऽनुशय: M 3 why should you be sorry; बाष्पं प्रमृज्य विगतानुशयो भवेयं S 7 25, इतो गतं स्यादनुशयो मा भूदिति V 4; Si. 2. 14 -2 Intense enmity or anger, शिशुपालोऽनुशय परं गत: Si 16 2, यस्मिन्नमृतानुशयः सैव जागर्ति राजनि Mâl 6 1 3 Hatred —4 Close connection, as with a consequence, close attachment (to any object).—5 (In Vedânta phil) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births, (स्वर्गार्थकर्मणो भुक्तफलस्य अवशेषः कश्चिदनुशयो नाम भाण्डानुसारिस्नेहवत्, यथा हि स्नेहभाण्ड विरिच्यमान सर्वात्मना न विरिच्यते भाण्डानुसार्येव कश्चित स्नेहशेषोऽवतिष्ठते तथानुशयोऽपि Tv) —6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission, Ms 8 222; see क्रीतानुशय —यी A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

अनुशयान a Regretting &c.—ना A variety of heroine (परकीयनायिकाभेद:), ohe who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover (इष्टहानिजनितानुतापवती)

अनुशयिन् a 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful -2 Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry —3 Hating intensely -4 Connected as with a consequence.—5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds, epithet of the soul

अनुशीलन Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study, विज्ञातसाराण्यनुशीलनेन Ki. 16 28

अनुशीलित a Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carfully attended to or studied

अनुशुच् 1 P To bewail, mourn over, regret, कथं तमेव चैरं तकमनुशोचासि Mk 3; नष्टं मृतमतिक्रान्तं नानुशोचन्ति पण्डिता: Pt. 1. 333; शैशवं त स्मृत्वात्मानमनुशोचामि K 333, Ve 5 4 condole with, weep with —Caus. To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret, तृणमिव वने शून्ये त्यक्ता न वाप्यनुशोचिता U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted

अनुशूचिका A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?)

अनुशोक:,-शोचन Sorrow, repentance, regret; अनुशु (शो) चित in the same sense.

अनुशोचक,-शोचिन् a. 1 Regretful, penitent -2 Causing regret.

अनुश्रु 5 P 1 To hear (=श्रु), नानुशुश्रुम जात्वेतत Ms. 9 100, तद्यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1 heard, related -2 to hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority handed down as by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रव: Vedic or sacred tradition

अनुश्लोक [अनुश्लोक्यते गीयते, श्लोक्, कर्मणि अच] A kind of Sâma (सामविशेष सामभेद:)

अनुषंज् (ष्वंज्) 1 P To adhere or cling to, follow closely —pass (षज्यते) 1 To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig also), धर्मपूतं च मनसि नभसीव न जातु रजोऽनुषज्यते Dk 43, sometimes occurring as अनुषजते (from सस्ज् also); यदा हि नेन्द्रियार्थेषु न कर्मस्वनुषज्जते Bg 6 4, 18 10 -2 To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement —Caus 1 To fasten or attach (something) to -2 To supply (as an elliptical expression), इति पदमत्रानुषजनीय

अनुषक्-द्र adv In continuous or close order, one after another.

अनुषक्त p p 1 Connected with, closely related or attached to, नित्यानुषक्त, प्रकृतिकोप: Mv 2 constant, everarising -2 Clinging or adhering to (actively used) मृत्युर्जरा च व्याधिश्च दु:खं चानेककारणं। अनुषक्त सदा देहे Mb. इति नित्यानुषक्तेन सीताशोकेन तप्यते U 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart, °मदाकिर्तीपविक्रमेग्ल Mv 4

अनुषंग 1 Close adherence or attendance, connection, conjunction, association; सानुषंगाणि कल्याणानि U. 7 good things closely follow one another (come close upon one another).-2 Coalition, commixture -3 Connection of word with word -4 A word or words repeated from the context to supply an ellipsis. —5 Necessary consequence, inevitable result —6 Connection of a subsequent with a previous act.—7 Incidental mention or relation (प्रसंग).—8 Yearning, eager longing —9 Compassion, pity, tenderness —10 (In Nyâya) Connecting together the उपनय or application and निगमन or conclusion by the use of the pronoun इदं (उपनयवाक्यस्थस्य अयमिति पदस्य निगमनवाक्ये आकर्षण) —11 The nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants P. VII 1 59 Sk

अनुषंगिक a. Following as a necessary result, consequent, concomitant, adhering to, connected with

अनुषंगिन् a. 1 Connected with adhering or sticking to, अनलिके रजसि मुखानुषंगिणि Si. 17 57 —2 Following as a necessary consequence; यस्यानुषंगिण इमे भोगा.यो भवति Bh. 3. 76.—3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing (अनुक्षणं प्रसक्त), स प्रकारस्यास्य वर्गस्य सर्वत्रैवानुषंगिण: Ms. 7 52, विस्मृतानुषंगि भयमेति जन: Ki 6.35. connected with, natural to, greatness —4 Addicted to, devoted or attached to, fond of.

अनुषजनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुषेक:-सेचन Rewatering, sprinkling over again

अनुष्टुति. *f* Praise (in due order)

अनुष्टुभ् I P. (ष्टुभ्) To praise after, follow in praising

अनुष्टुभ् *f* [अनुनिरन्तर स्तूयतेऽनया अनुष्टुप् वाक्] I Following in praise, speech -2 Sarasvati -3 N of a class of metres consisting of four Pâdas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise *i. e.* अनुष्टौति the gâyatri, which has 3 Pâdas), अनुष्टाभ्नादेनुष्टुप् In later metrical systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256); पञ्चमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयो । गुरु षष्ठं च पादानां शेषेष्वनियमो मत: ॥ which rule is sometimes violated

अनुष्ठा I U (स्था) I To do, perform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c), bring about, effect, accomplish (business) विवाहदीक्षाविधिमन्वतिष्ठत Ku. 7 1; I 17, विमृश्यतिष्ठति भगवान् मारीच: *S* 7, आज्ञापयतु आर्यो नियोगोऽनुष्ठीयतामिति *S* I, ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठन्ति मानवा Bg 3. 31 follow, गुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa orders, अनुतिष्ठस्वात्मनो नियोगं M I look or attend to your own duty, do your business -2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्म, व्रत &c), commit (a sin) -3 To rule, govern, superintend, appoint -4 To stand by or near (with loc), Ms II 112. sit on, occupy, अनुष्ठास्यति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनं Râm.-5 To follow, go after (lit.) स्वकांतामनुतिष्ठति Râm, नारात्के पति भार्या यथावदनुतिष्ठति Subhâsh, follow, obey -6 To imitate, tread in, पदं चेहानुतिष्ठंति पूर्वेषां पूर्वजै कृतं Bhâg -7 (Intrans) (*a*) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself (*b*) To remain, continue. (*c*) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c) अनुतिष्ठता ब्राह्मणानां M 5

अनुष्ठ *a.* [स्था-क-षत्व] Standing after or in succession

अनुष्ठातृ, ष्ठायिन् *a* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठान I Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c, obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं *S.* 4 practice of religious austerities, कोऽपि दधोपायाश्रितयो यस्यानुष्ठानेन Pt. I; नानुष्ठानैर्विहीना: रयु: कुलजा विधवा इव Pt. 2 95, H I. 103 -3 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in, यदि समुद्रेण सह वैरानुष्ठानं कार्यं Pt I.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कथं न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं माहशा: प्रतिषेधतु U 5 21 -4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony, किंत्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातन्त्र्यमपकर्षति U. I 8. Mv 4. 33 —नी Performance, doing &c —Comp —शरीरं 'the body of action', (according to the Sânkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the स्थूल or gross body.

अनुष्ठापक *a* Causing to perform

अनुष्ठापन Causing to do an act

अनुष्ठायिन् *a* Doing, performing.

अनुष्ठित *p p* Done, performed, accomplished &c, practised, followed, &c, सदधा: सदनुष्ठिता: Ku. 6 29 brought about, तथानुष्ठिते that being done, thereupon, begun, undertaken, न युक्तं हि त्यक्तुं कार्यमनुष्ठितं Râm., (used actively) following, practising, Ms 10 127.

अनुष्ठि-ष्ठु *f* [स्था-कु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr), ष्ठु, अनुष्ठया अनुष्ठुया in proper order, duly, immediately, properly, immediate, direct

अनुष्ठेय,-ष्ठातव्य *pot p* To be effected, performed, followed, done conformably to विद्भेगतमनुष्ठेयं M 5. what to do with

अनुष्ण *a* I Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णैर्गनदाश्रुबिंदुभि: R. 12 62 —2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस) —ष्ण: Cold touch or sensation,—ष्णा N. of a stream —ष्णं A water-lily, blue lotus (उत्पल).— Comp —गु: (-गो ray) having cold rays, the moon —वल्लिका N of a plant नीलदूर्वा.

अनुष्वध *a* [स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहित:] Accompanied by food —धं *adv* I Through or after food -2 According to food; after every sacrifice -3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्यद. A hind wheel.

अनुसवरण Concealing in order or succession.

अनुसचर् I P. I To walk alongside, follow, join.-2 To pursue, seek after -3 To visit, go towards or to.-4 To penetrate, cross, traverse -5 To become assimilated

अनुसंचरणं Following, pursuing — *adv.* At every occasion of coming

अनुसतन् 8 U I To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, overspread -2 To continue, join in.

अनुसतति *f* Continued succession, continuity

अनुसधा 3 U I To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain, तस्मवयोग्य स्थानमनुसधीयता H 3, Ms 12 106 -2 To calm, compose, quiet, आत्मानमनुसंधेहि शोकचर्चां च परिहर H 4 -3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate, यथाकर्त्तव्यमनुसंधित्तं H. 3. तदनुसधाय मयोक्त Mv. 6 after deliberation, or because I aimed at it, अलमनेनातीतोपालंभेन प्रस्तुतमनुसधीयतां H 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र.. इति पुं वृत्तवधानुऽसंधेया Malli on Ku I 21 should be sought or referred to. —4 To plan, arrange, prepare, set in order, गम्य त्व दुर्गमनुसंधेहि, दुर्गशोधनमनुसंधारत्व H 3.-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany, करेण अनुसंधीयमान. Mu 6 करते निर्बध पदे पदे मामनुसंधाद् Mk I, एतौ तौ मामनुसधत्त. Mk 2 are after me -6 To take up, follow, continue, तच्छेषमात्मवचसाप्यनुसंधान: K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c

अनुसधान I Inquiry, investigation, close inspection or scrutiny, examination, Mv 7 -2 Aiming at, H -3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c, दुर्गानुसधाने को नियुज्यता H. 3 equipping with the necessary materials -4 A plan, scheme.-5 Suitable connection -6 (In the Vais phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपनय or application

अनुसधानिन्, सधायिन् *a* Investigating, looking after; skilful in concerting plans.

अनुसंहित *p. p* Inquired into, investigated; connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; अहिंसा सर्वधर्मानुसंहिता Mb., अर्थधर्मानुसंहितं वाक्यं Râm.—तं *adv.* In the Samhitâ text; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion

अनुसमि 2 P. (इ) I To go to or visit successively or in order.-2 To join in following or being guided by -3 To join, become assimilated

अनुसमय. Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसंबद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसवन *ind.* I After a sacrifice. -2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions -3 Every moment

अनुसाम *a.* [साम अनुगत:] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind* Every evening.

अनुसार्यक A fragrant substance, sandal, aloe &c

अनुसूचक *a* Indicative of, pointing out to.

अनुसूचन Indication, pointing out

अनुसृ 1 P 1 To follow (in all senses); go after, attend, pursue, to practise, observe, betake oneself to, पूर्वादिष्टामनुसर पुरीं Me 30 go to, उदीचीं दिश 57 -2 To go over or through—*Caus* -1 To lead, forward, वायुमनुसारयतीव मा Râm -2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसरः A follower, companion, attendant

अनुसरण 1 Following after, pursuing, going after, seeking after, कंदनानुसरण क्रियता H 3, कनकसूत्र प्रवृत्ते राजपुरुषैः Pt. 1 -2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl), इदोस्त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकान्तेः Me. 84.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

अनुसारः 1 Going after, following (fig. also), pursuit, व्याधानुसारचकिता हरिणीव यासि Mk 1 17, शब्दानुसारेण अवलोक्य S. 7 looking in the direction of the sound, कपटानुसारकुशल Mk 9 5 following up or tracing fraud -2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage, किरणानुसारगलितेन K 137, 194, 204, धर्मशास्त्रानुसारेण Y 2 1 -3 Custom, usage, established practice, अनुसारादधिका (वृद्धिः) Ms 8 152 -4 Received or established authority, especially of codes of law —5 Nature, natural condition of anything.-6 Currency, prevalence. —7 Consequence, result.

अनुसारतः,-अनुसारेण (in comp) In accordance, with, conformably to

अनुसारक,—सारिन् *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on, तामभ्यगच्छद्रुदितानुसारी R 14.70, मृगानुसारिणं पिनाकिनं S. I. 6.; परिमल. पवनानुसारि Dk 91; कृपणानुसारि च धन Pt. 1 278 going after, falling to the lot of —2 According or conformable to, following; यथाशास्त्र॰ Ms. 7. 31.—3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinising Ms 7. 102.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit, तस्मात्पलायमानाना कुर्यान्नात्यनुसारणां Mb

अनुसृतिः *f.* 1 Going after, following; conforming to, accordance with. —2 [अनुसरति कुलान्तर] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलटा)

अनुसृप् 1 P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसर्पः A serpent-like being, a reptile in general.

अनुसृष्ट *a.* Created in succession.

अनुसृष्टिः *f.* I Creating in order or succession. —2 A ready-witted woman.

अनुसेविन् *a.* Practising, observing, habitually addicted to

अनुसैन्य [सैन्यमनुगत] The rear of an army, rear-guard

अनुस्कन्द्य *ind* Having entered or gone into in succession, गेहं गेहमनुस्कन्द Sk.

अनुस्तरण Strewing or spreading round -णी [करणे ल्युट्] 1 A cover (आच्छादन such as leather), अनुस्तरण्या वपामुत्खिद्य शिरोमुख प्रच्छादयेत् Asval -2 A cow, (सैय गौः स्तृत दीक्षितमनुस्तृततया ह्विंसितत्वाच्चानुस्तरणीत्युच्यते Sây.), especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतरणि (अनुतीर्यते वैतरिणी नदी अनया तृ-करणे ल्युट् पृषो-सुद् Tv).

अनुस्तोत्र Praising after; N of a work relating to the Sâmaveda

अनुस्नेह *ind.* After adding oil

अनुस्पष्ट *a* Plain, obvious

अनुस्फुर *a* Ved Whizzing (as an arrow)

अनुस्मृ 1 P To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc or gen), वरप्रार्थनामनुस्मृत्य S 1; यदैव अनुस्मृत देवेन S 7, तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु मामनुस्मर युध्य च Bg 8 7, व्यपगतमदरागस्यानुसस्मार लक्ष्मीं Ki 4 38 -*Caus* To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret; Ki 5 14

अनुस्मरण 1 Recollection, remembering —2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f* 1 Cherished recollection, thinking of, अनुस्मृतिर्दिः S B -2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others

अनुस्यूत *a* [सिव्-क्त ऊठ्] 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly —2 Sewn on, fastened to —3 Closely attached or linked to

अनुसमाहारः Continuing; following

अनुस्वान 1 Sounding conformably to —2 An after sound, echo; see अनुरणन and K P. 4 (36).

अनुस्वारः [स्वृ-अप् स्वरः, स्वरवर्णा एव स्वाराः, अनुगतः स्वारान् Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line ( ) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel, अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P VIII 3 4.

अनुहवः Inviting, stirring up.

अनुहुंकृ 1 U To roar in imitation of, reply to; अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनि न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si 16 25

अनुहुंकारः Roaring in imitation.

अनुहृ 1 P 1 To imitate, resemble; देहबन्धेन स्वरेण च रामभद्रमनुहरति U 4, Ki 9 67 sometimes with gen of person, मातुरनुहरति Sk, see below -2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate their nature (A in this sense) (गततांच्छील्ये), पैतृकमश्वा अनुहरन्ते मातृकं गावः P. I 3 21 Vârt. (गतं प्रकारः, पितुर्मातुश्चागत प्रकार सतत परिशीलयति Sk)

अनुहरण,-हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity

अनुहार्य *pot p* To be imitated.—र्यः Monthly obsequies on the Darsa or new moon day (cf अन्वाहार्य).

अनुह्रोडः A cart (?)

अनूक,-क [अनु-उच् समवाये क निपातः कुत्व, or fr अच् with अनु] 1 The backbone, spine (वंशाधारः आयतः पृष्ठास्थिविशेषः) सद् चानूकं च गृहपतेः Ait Br. (where Sây remarks अनूकं मूत्रवस्तिः स्यात् साम्नैत्येके वदति च] -2 A kind of sacrificial vessel; according to some, the back part of the altar, अयुग्मागमध्यमानूके.-3 Former birth or state of existence —कः 1 Family, race.-2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race, व्याघ्रर्क्षानूकुलानूकैः पैत्तिका हि नराः स्मृता. Susr

अनूकाशः [अनु-काश्-घञ् उपसर्गस्य दीर्घत्वं] Reflection (of light) -2 Regard, reference, illustration

अनूक्ति,-नूचान &c See under अनुवच्.

अनूचीन *a* [अन्वच्-ख] Ved Coming after, successive, ॰अह day after day, on the following day, ॰गर्भ (र्भ) born in successive order.

अनूच्य The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्दीर्घे खट्वांगे अनूच्यसंज्ञे Sankara), अरत्निमात्राणि शीर्षण्यान्यनूच्यानि Ait Br., (अनूच्ये=पार्श्वद्वयवर्तिनी फलके Sây.)

अनूढ *a.* 1 Not borne or carried. -2 Unmarried परिवेत्तानुजोऽनूढे ज्येष्ठे दारपरिग्रहात् Ak —ढा An unmarried woman.-Comp.-मान *a.* bashful, modest. —गमन (॰ढा॰) Fornication.—भ्रातृ *m.* (॰ढा॰) 1 the brother of an unmarried woman -2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनूतिः *f.* [वे-क्तिन्, न त.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनागमनं).

अनूदक Want of water; drought, aridity; यथा वर्षमनूदके Râm

अनूद्देशः 'Relative order,' N or a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes, यथासंख्यमनूद्देश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् S. D 732.

अनूद्य, अनूदित &c. See under अनुवद्.

अनून *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less (with abl expressed or understood);

not wanting or lacking in (with instr), वृंदावने चैत्ररथादनूने R 6 50, अनूनसारं निषवान्नगेंद्रात् 18 I; आकृतिप्रत्ययादेनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M 1 of no inferior stuff ; इमामनूनां सुरभेरवेहि R 2. 54; गुणैरनूना 6, 37, किंचिदूनमनूनर्धेः R 10 1 -2 Full, whole, entire, large, महर्षभस्कंधमनूनकंधरं Ki 14 40, great, Si 4 11; (before adjectives) very °गुरुनितंब S D excessively big or heavy -3 Having full power.

अनूप *a* [अनु-अप उदनोर्देशे P. VI 3. 98, अनुगता आपः यस्मिन्] Situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy —पः -पं 1 A watery place or country, स्वदनाश्चैव मे युध्येरनूपे नौद्विपैस्तथा Ms 7 192, Y 3 42, नानाद्रुमलतावीरुन्निर्झरप्रान्तशीतलैः । वनैर्व्याप्तमनूपं तत्सस्यैर्व्रीहियवादिभिः -2 N of a particular country (-पाः pl), R 6 37 —3 A marsh, bog -4 A pond or tank of water —5 Bank or side (of a river mountain), सागरानूपवेलानूपात् Râm , नदी गायुतानूपां अतरत् *ibid* 6 A buffalo —7 A frog.-8 kind of partridge —8 An elephant -Comp -जं moist ginger -प्राय *a* marshy, boggy

अनूप्य *a*. [अनूपे देश भवः, यत्] Being in a pond or bog

अनूबन्ध्य *a*. Ved To be fastened as a sacrificial animal, वशामनूबन्ध्यामालभेत Sat. Br.; अनुबन्ध्येष्ट्वा *Asval*

अनूयाज, अनूराध=अनुयाज, अनुराध

अनूरु *a* [न ब] Thighless. —रुः Aruna, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs), the dawn, see अरुण —Comp —सारथि the sun (having अनूरु for his charioteer), गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेः Si. 1 2

अनूर्जित *a* 1 Not strong, weak, powerless —2 Free from pride.

अनूर्ध्व *a* Not high, low ; °भास् Ved whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनूर्मि *a.* 1 Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating -2 Inviolable.

अनूवृज् *m.* Ved A part of the body near the ribs

अनूषर *a* 1 Saline, the same as ऊषर, cf उत्तम and अनुत्तम —2 Not saline.

अनूह *a* Thoughtless, coreless.

अनृक्षर *a* Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch)

अनृच्—च *a.* [न ब.] 1 Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the *Rig*veda ; अनृक् साम P VI 4 74 Sk.-2 [नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया यस्य अच् समास.] Not conversant with, not studying the *Rig*veda, one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy), यथा षाण्ढोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गवि चाफला । यथा चाज्ञेऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनृचोऽफलः. Ms 2 158, अनृचो माणवक Mugdha (In this case the form should properly be अनृच, अनृचबह्वृचावध्येतर्येव Sk, but sometimes अनृच् also in the same sense, cf नवाऽनृच हविर्दत्त्वा न दाता लभते फलं Ms 3 142, सहस्रं हि सहस्राणामनृचां यत्र भुंजते 131), अनृक a'so in the same sense

अनृजु *a* Not straight, crooked, (fig) unfair, wicked, dishonest ; न पापिनां न चानृजुमनृजुस्तस्मात् ... Ms 4. 177, P V 2 75 Sk

अनृण *a* Free from debt, who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen of person or thing, एतामनृणां करोमि S 1, तत्रानृणानि U 7, प्राणैर्दशरथप्रीतेरनृणं (गृध्र) R 12 54, Mv 5 58, पितृणामनृणः Ms 9 106, 6 94 Every one that is born has three debts to pay off—to sages, gods and the Manes, cf जायमानो वै ब्राह्मणस्त्रिभिर्ऋणवाञ्जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणर्षिभ्यः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजया पितृभ्यः; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to gods, and begets a son, becomes अनृण (free from debt), एष वा अनृणः यः पुत्री यज्वा ब्रह्मचारिवासी, cf also ऋषिदेवगणस्वधाभुजां श्रुतयागप्रसवैः स पार्थिवः । अनृणत्वमुपेयिवान्बभौ परिधेर्मुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8 30

अनृणता, -आनृण्य Freedom from debt, °ताकृन्येनापकारं करिष्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury, भर्तृप्रियः प्रियैर्भर्तुरानृण्यमसुभिर्गतः M 5 11, येन स्वामिप्रसादस्य अनृणता गच्छाम Pt 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord

अनृणिन् *a*=अनृण, एकमप्यक्षरं यस्तु गुरुः शिष्ये निवेदयेत् । पृथिव्यां नास्ति तद्द्रव्यं यद्दत्त्वा सोऽनृणी भवेत् ॥

अनृत *a* [न. त] 1 Not true, false (words), °तं वचः Ms 4. 170 wrongly got; प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयात् 4 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, cheating; deception fraud, सत्यानृते अवपश्यञ्जनानां Rv 7 49 3; ऋतानृते Ms. 1 29; साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् 8 97, oft. in comp, पशु°, भूमि°, गो°, पुरुष° giving false evidence in the matter of &c., Ms 9 71, cf also पञ्च कन्यानृते हंति दश हंति गवानृते । शतमश्वानृते हंति सहस्रं पुरुषानृते ॥ Pt 3. 108 अनृत personified is the son of अधर्म and हिंसा husband and brother of निकृति, father of भय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishnu P.—2 Agriculture (opp सत्य), Ms.4 5.—Comp —देव *a* whose gods are not true (Sây); Rv. 7 104 14, not playing fairly (?) —वदन,-भाषण, आख्यान lying, falsehood. वादिन्,-वाच् *a* a liar —व्रत *a.* false to one's vows or promises.

अनृतक, अनृतिन् *a* Lying, a liar.

अनृतु [न त] 1 Unfit season, improper or premature time, अनृतौ चाभ्रदर्शने Ms 4. 104 -2 Time before menstruation —Comp.—कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a* 1 Not one, more than one, many, अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y 2 120, Ki 1 16, several, various, तथात्मैकोऽप्यनेकश्च Y. 3 144 —2 Separated ; divided; oft. in comp., °आकार having many shapes or forms, diverse, multiform; °कालं-वारं several times, many a time and oft, °भार्य having more wives than one —Comp.—अक्षर,-अच् *a* having more than one vowel or syllable, polysyllabic —अग्र *a* 1 engaged in several pursuits.-2 not concentrated or fixed on one object -अन्त *a* 1 [न. त] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful, variable स्याद्वित्यव्ययमनेकान्तवाचक -2 =अनेकान्तिक q v (-तः) 1 unsettled condition, absence of permanence.-2 uncertainty, doubtfulness -3 an unessential part, as the several *anubandhas* °वादः scepticism, °वादिन् *m* a sceptic, a Jaina or an Arhat of the Jainas —अर्थ *a* 1 having many (more than one) meaning, homonymous, as the words गो, अमृत, अक्ष &c, अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य K. P. 2 -2. having the sense of the word अनेक -3 having many objects or purposes (-र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c —अल् *a.* having more than one अल् (letter) P. 1. 1. 55 —आश्रय,-आश्रित *a* (in Vais phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य), एतेऽनेकाश्रिता गुणाः. Bhâshâ P ; dependence upon more than one —कृत् *m.* 'doing much', N. of Siva.—गुण *a* of many kinds manifold, diverse ; विगणय्य कारणमनेकगुणं Ki 6. 37.—गुप्तः N. of a king, °अर्चितपादपंकजः K 3 गोत्र *a* belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted) *i e* that of his own, and that of his adoptive father —चर *a* gregarious —चित्त *a.* not of one mind, fickle-minded, °मंत्रः not following the counsels of one ; H. 4 31 —ज *a* born more than once (जः) a bird (गर्भाडाभ्यां जातत्वात्).—पः an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth), cf. द्विप, वन्येतरानेकपदर्शनेन R 5 47, 51 5 35, 12 75.—मुख (खी *f.*) *a* 1. having many faces, many-faced.-2 scattered, dispersed,

going in various directions, taking to various ways, (बलानि) जगाहिरेऽनेकमुखानि मार्गान् Bk. 2 54, —मूर्ति ' having many forms', N. of Vishnu who assumed various forms to deliver the earth from calamities —युद्धविजयिन्,–विजयिन् *a* victorious in many battles Pt 3 9 II —रूप *a* I. of various forms, multiform -2 of various kinds or sorts -3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature. वश्यागमेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Pt I 425 (-पः) epithet of the Supreme Being —लोचन: N of *Siva*; also of Indra, and of the Supreme Being, he being said to be सहस्राक्ष. सहस्रपात् &c.—वचन the plural number, dual also —वर्ण *a* involving more than one (unknown) quantity (the unknown quantities *x y z* &c being represented in Sanskrit by colours नील, काल &c); °समीकरण simultaneous equation, °गुणन °व्यवकलन, °हार: multiplication, subtraction or division of unknown quantities -विध *a.* various, different. —शफ *a* cloven-hoofed —शब्द *a* synonymous —साधारण *a* common to many, the common property of many persons Dk 83.

अनेकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously; जगत्कृत्स्नं प्रविभक्तमनेकधा Bg II 13.

अनेकश: *ind* [वीप्सार्थे कारके शस्] I Several or many times, frequently, अनेकशो निर्जितराजकस्त्वं Bk 2 52 -2 In various ways or manners -3 In large numbers or quantities, पुत्रा अनेकशो मृता,दाराश्च H I.

अनेकाकिन् *a.* Not alone, accompanied by.

अनेजत् *a.* [न एजत्] Not moving, immovable, of the same form, epithet of Brahma or the Supreme Soul (सर्वदैकरूप ब्रह्म)

अनेकीकृ or भू To make or be manifold, to divide or be divided into

अनेड: A foolish or stupid person, dolt, fool. -Comp —मूक *a* I deaf and dumb, °मूकताद्यैश्च द्यूत दोषैरसमताप् K P. 7 -2. blind -3 dishonest, fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेद्य *a* Ved. I Not to be blamed; praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान).-2 Not near; infinite.

अनेन *a.* Sinless, faultless (Sây.), without a variegated set (of horses); Rv 6. 66 7.

अनेनस् *a.* Sinless, blamless; not liable to error.

अनेन: 'One who has no superior,' a sovereign or paramount lord.

अनेमन् *a.* Ved Praiseworthy.

अनेहस् *a* [न हन्यते, हन्-असि, धातो एहादेश: नञि हन एह च Un. 4 223] (lit) Not killed or destroyed or obstructed, Ved without a rival, incomparable, unattainable, inaccessible, unobstructed, not liable to be hurt or injured; शमुव मंत्र देवा अनेहस Rv. 1 40 6, 4, 6. 50. 3.—*m* (हा-हसौ&c.) Time (not being liable to be destroyed)

अनेकान्त *a.* Variable, uncertain, unsteady, occasional, casual; (as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects)

अनेकान्तिक *a* (की *f*) I Unsteady, uncertain, not to the point, not very important; भृत्योऽभृत्य इति °कमेतत् Pt I -2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेत्वाभास (fallacies,) otherwise called सव्यभिचार It is of three kinds :—(*a*) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general (*b*) असाधारण where the *hetu* is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (*c*) अनुपसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनेक्य I Existence of many, absence of one, plurality. -2 Want of union, confusion, disorder, anarchy.

अनैकान्त्य Variable nature.

अनैतिह्य Absence of traditional sanction or authority, of that which is without such sanction, अनागतमनैतिह्य कथ ब्रह्माधिगच्छति Mb

अनो *ind* No, not; अभावे न ह्यनो नापि Ak

अनोकशायिन् *m* (यी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar

अनोकह *a* [अन्-ओकस्-हा] Not leaving the house -ह: [अनस: शकटस्य अक गतिं हन्ति, हन्-ड] A tree; अनोकहाकम्पितपुष्पगन्धी R 2 13, 5 69

अनोकृत *a.* I Not attended with the sacred syllable ओम Ms 2 74 -2 Not accepted

अनोदन *a.* Without food (as a व्रत).

अनोवाह्य *a.* To be carried in a carriage (अनसा वाह्य:).

अनौचित्य Unfitness, impropriety, अनौचित्यादृते नान्यद्रसभगस्य कारण K P. 7.

अनौजस्य Want of vigour, energy, or strength, S. D thus defines it; दौर्गत्याद्यैरनौजस्य दैन्य मलिनतादिकृत्.

अनौद्धत्य I Freedom from pride, modesty, humility -2 Tranquillity, placidity, calmness, नद्वीरनौद्धत्यमप्रकता महीं Ki 4 22

अनौरस *a* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अंत् 1 P (अतति) To bind

अंत *a.* [अम्-तन् Un 3 86] I Near. -2 Last.-3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23; Si. 4. 40, (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli. renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव) -4 Lowest, worst -5 Youngest —त: (*n* in some senses) I End, limit, boundary (in time or space), final limit, last or extreme point, स सागरान्तां पृथिवीं प्रशास्ति H 4. 50 bounded by the ocean, as far as the sea, अपांगौ नेत्रयोरन्तौ Ak., इयुर्गतं विद्यातमविगच्छति H 3 114 goes to the end of, masters completely, श्रु तस्य यायादयमन्तमर्भकस्तथा परेषां युधि चेति पार्थिव. (where अंत also means end or destruction), जीवलोकसुखानामन्तं ययौ K 59 enjoyed all worldly pleasures, आलोकित खलु रमणीयानामन्त॰ K. 124 end, furthest extremity, दिगंते श्रूयंते Bv I 2.—2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct, a place or ground in general, यत्र रम्यो वनान्त U. 2. 25. forest ground, skirts of the forest; ओदकान्तात् स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगन्तव्य: *S*. 4; उपवनान्तलता: R 9.35 as far as the borders of skirts, वृत्त: स नौ संगतयोर्वनान्ते R. 2. 58, 2 19; Me. 23 -3 End of a texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem of a garment; वस्त्र°, पवनप्रनर्तितान्तदंश दुकूले K 9 (by itself in Veda). -4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence, नाधीयीत श्मशानान्ते ग्रामान्ते Ms 4. 116; Y. 2. 162, I. 143; गंगाप्रपातान्तविरूढशष्प (गह्वर) R. 2. 26, पुत्रो यमान्त व्रजत: P. 2 115 going into the vicinity or presence of Yama; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत्स्याज्जनान्ते तज्जनान्तिक S D; या तु कुमारस्यान्ते वाचमभाषथास्ता मे ब्रूहि *S*at Br (These four senses are allied) -5 End, conclusion, termination (opp. आरभ or आदि); सेकान्ते K I. 51; दिनान्ते निहित R 4 I; मासान्ते, पक्षान्ते, दशाहान्ते, &c.; एकस्य दु:खस्य न यावदन्त गच्छाम्यहं पारमिवार्णवस्य Pt. 2 175; व्यसनानि दुरन्तानि Ms 7 45; दशान्तमुपेयिवान् R. 12 I going to the end of the period of life (end of the wick) व्यसन वर्धयत्येव तस्यान्त नाधिगच्छति Pt 2. 180, oft in comp. in this sense, and meaning 'ending in or with' 'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching to the end', तदन्त तस्य जीवितं H. I 91 ends in it; कलहान्तानि हर्म्याणि कुवाक्यान्त च सौहृदं । कुराजान्तानि राष्ट्राणि कुकर्मान्त यशो नृणा Pt. 5. 76; फलोदयान्ताय तप:समाधये Ku. 5 6 ending with (lasting till) the attainment of fruit,

यौवनांतं वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6 44, R 11 62 14 41, विपदंता ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52, युगसहस्रांतं ब्राह्मं पुण्यमहर्विदुः Ms 1 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas, प्राणांतं दंडं Ms 8 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life) -6 Death, destruction, end or close of life, धरा गच्छत्यंतं Bh 3 71 goes down to destruction, यंगेनाते तत्तुल्यजां R 1. 8, एका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वदंते 2 48, 12 75, ममाप्यंते S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यति Udb; ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms 1 46, अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined -7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word, अजंत ending in a vowel so, हलंत, सुबंत, तिङंत &c -8 The last word in a compound -9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question), definite or final settlement, pause, final determination, as in सिद्धांत, उभयोरपि दृष्टोंतस्त्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिभिः Bg 2 16 (सद्मतो इत्यर्थ) -10 The last portion or the remainder (n also), निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c -11 Underneath, inside, inner part, युष्मदीयं च जलांते गृहं Pt 4 in water, underneath water, सुप्रयुक्तस्य दंभस्य ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt 1 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom, आशंकितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts -12 Total amount, whole number or quantity -13 A large number -14 Nature, condition, sort, species, एतदंतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः Ms 1 50 -15 Disposition, essence, शुद्धांत [cf. Goth. *anders*, *und*; Germ *ende* and *ent*, also Gr *anti*; L. *ante*] —Comp. -अवशायिन् *m.* [अंते पर्यंतदेशे अवशेते] a châṇḍâla -अवसायिन् [नखकेशानामंत अवसातु छेतु शीलमस्य, सो-णिनि] 1 a barber -2 a châṇḍâla, low-caste -3. N of a sage, see अत्यावसायिन् (अंते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति) -उदात्त *a* having the acute accent on the last syllable (-त्तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P VI 1 199. -कर, -करण, -कारिन् *a* causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive, क्षत्रियांतकरणोऽपि विक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of, राज्यांतकरणावेतौ द्वौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षिता Ms. 9. 221, अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk.-कर्मन् *n.* death, destruction, णो अंतकर्मणि Dhatupatha -कालः, -वेला time or hour of death, स्थित्वास्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृच्छति Mb.-कृत् *m.* death, वर्जयेदंतकृन्मर्त्यं वर्जयेद्दनिलोनलं Ram.-ग *a.* having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.), शास्त्रांतगमथाध्वर्युं Ms. 3. 145. -गति, -गामिन् *a.* perishing.-गमनं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; प्रारब्धस्य°नं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं -2 death, perishing, dying -चर *a* 1 walking about, going to the borders of frontiers -2 completing or finishing (as a business &c) -ज *a* last born -दीपकं a figure of speech (in Rhetoric) -पालः 1 a frontier-guard guarding the frontiers दुर्गं M 1, द्वितीयेनांतपालेनावस्कंद्य गृहीत· *ibid.* -2 a door-keeper (rare) -भव, -भाज् *a* being at the end, last -लीन *a* hidden, concealed -लोपः dropping of the final of a word -वासिन् (°ते°) *a* dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by (-*m*) [अंते गुरुसमीपे वस्तुं शीलं यस्य] 1 a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction). P IV 3 104, VI 2 36, Ms 4 33 -2. a châṇḍâla (who dwells at the extremity of a village) -वेला=°कालः q v -व्युत्पत्तिः *f* change of the final syllable, as in मेव from मिहू Nir -शय्या 1 a bed on the ground -2. the last bed, hence death itself -3. a place for burial or burning -4 a bier or funeral pile -सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies.-सद् *m.* a pupil, तमुपासते गुरुमिवांतसदः Ki 6 34 -स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word

अंतक *a* [अंतयति, अंत करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying, सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R 11. 21, क्रोधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30 -कः 1 Death -2 Death personified, the destroyer, Yama, the god of death, नांतकः सर्वभूतानां तृप्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं R. 2 62.-3 A border, boundary.—Comp. -द्रुह् Ved. provoking death, Rv 10 132 4.

अंततः *ind* [अंत-तसिल्] 1 From the end -2 At last, finally, at length, lastly -3 In part, partly -4 Inside, within -5 In the lowest way, (opp मुख्यतः, मध्यतः), (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् *a* [अंत अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] Having an end, limited, perishable, अंतवंत इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Mb स हैतानंतवत उपास्तेऽंतवतः स लोकाञ्जयति *Bri. Ar.* Up

अंते *ind* (loc. of अंत, oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -Comp.-वासः 1 a neighbour, companion; तव वा इभेंऽतेवासास्त्वमेवैभिः संविशस्व Ait. Br. -2 a pupil, श्रुतानि शृण्वन्वयसां गुणोऽतेवासित्वमाप स्फुटमंगनानां Si. 3 55, Ve. 3. 7.-वासि *ind.* in a state of pupilage, (*in statu pupilari*) -वासिन्=अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतम *a.* Ved Nearest, next, शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv 1. 27. 5, तनूपा अंतमो भव 6 46. 10, intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर् *ind* [अम्-अरन् तुडागमश्च Un. 5. 60, अमेस्तुट् च] 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (*a*) In the middle, between; in, into, inside, °हन्, °धा, °गम्, °भू, °इ, °ली &c (*b*) Under. -2 (Used adverbially) (*a*) Between, betwixt, amongst, within, in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः), अंतर्दग्धाः R. 2 32 burnt within himself, at heart, अंतरेव विहरन् दिवानिशं R 19 6 in the palace in the harem, so °भिन्नं भ्रमति हृदयं Mal 5 20 अंतर्विभेद Dk 13; यदंतस्तन्न जिह्वायां Pt 4 88, अंतर्यश्च मुग्यते V 1 (*a*) Internally, in the mind (*b*) By way of seizing or holding, अंतर्हत्वा गतः (हत्वा परिगृह्य) -3 (As a separable preposition) (*a*) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc), निवसन्नंतर्दारुणि लंघ्यो वह्निः Pt 1 31, अंतरादित्ये Ch. Up, अंतर्वेश्मनि Ms 7 223, Y 3 302, अप्स्वंतरमृतमप्सु Rv 1 23 19 (*b*) Between (with acc) Ved. अंतर्मही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv 7. 87 2, अंतर्देवान् मर्त्यांश्च 8 2 4, हिरण्मय्योर्ह कुश्योरंतरवहित आस Sat Br. (*c*) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.), मतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve 3 5, अन्तःकंचुकिकंचुकस्य Ratn. 2. 3, बहिरंतश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15, त्वमग्ने सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरसि साक्षिवत् Y. 2. 104, लघुवृत्तितया भिदां गतं बहिरंतश्च नृपस्य मंडलं Ki 2 53, अंतरीपं यदंतर्वारिणस्तटं Ak., oft in comp at the end, कूपांतःपतितः Pt. 5, सभांतः साक्षिणः प्राप्तान् Ms 8 79, दंतांतरधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth, उत्थितं सर्वोऽतर्न्दभर्तुः Si 3. 77, also in compound with a following word, अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वासिनी ते सरस्वती Ks 4. 11 -4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally,' 'inside,' 'within,' 'in the interior,' 'having in the interior,' 'filled with,' 'having concealed within,' or in the sense of 'inward,' 'internal,' 'secret,' 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrihi or Tatpurusha compounds, कुंदमंतस्तुषारं (Bah comp) S 5. 19 filled with dew, °तोयं (Bah. comp) Me. 64, अंतर्गिरि (Adv comp.) Ki. 1. 34, ज्वलयति तनूमंतर्दाहः (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31, so °कोप· °कोणः °आकूतं &c.-5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (*Note.* In comp. the र् of अंतर् is changed to a Visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरण, अंतःस्थ &c.). [cf. L. *inter*; Zend *antare*; Goth,

undar, Pers andar, Gr entos]. —Comp —अंसः the breast (=अतरा-अस q. v.) —अग्निः inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion, दीप्तांतरग्निपरिशुद्धकोष्ठः Susr —अग a 1 inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.), त्रयमंतरंगं पूर्वेभ्यः Pat Sutra -2 proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अग or base of a word (opp बहिरग), धातूपसर्गयोः कार्यमंतरंगं P. VIII 3. 74 Sk -3. dear, most beloved (अत्यंतप्रिय), स्वपिति सुखमिदानीमंतरंगः कुरंगः S 4 v.l (-गं) 1 the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind, सतुष्टांतरंगः Dk. 11, °वृत्ति 21, the interior -2 an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself), मदंतरंगभूतां Dk 81, 93. 101, राजातरंगभावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159 -3. an essential or indispensable part, as श्रवण, मनन and निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahma.—अवयवः an inner part, P V. 4 62. —आकाशः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads) —आकूत secret or hidden intention —आगमः an additional augment between two letters ... —आगारं the interior of a house ... Y 2 31 —आत्मन् m. (त्मा) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind, also the internal feelings, the heart, अंगुष्ठमात्रपुरुषोंतरात्मा Svet ... गतिमस्यांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73, जीवसं... सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12 13, ...ज्ञांतरात्मान्यः Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me, जातो ममायं ... अंतरात्मा S. 4. 21, ... U. 3. 38, Me. 93 -2 (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man), अंतरा...नास्ति देहिनां Ku 6. 21.— आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town —आय; —आळ See s. v.— आराम ... rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart, ... 5. ... अंतरारामस्तथांतर्ज्योतिरेव सः Bg ... —इंद्रियं an internal organ of sense.—उष्यं Ved. a secret abode —करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul, the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience, प्रमाणं °प्रवृत्तयः S. 1 22; सबाह्य °णः अंतरात्मा V. 4. the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man, दयार्द्रभावमाख्यातमंतःकरणैर्विशंकैः R. 2. 11. According to the Vedanta अत करण is of four kinds.—मनो बुद्धिरहकारश्चित्तं करणमांतरम्। सशयो निश्चयो गर्व. स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अत.करण त्रिविध Sankhya 33, i. e. बुद्ध्यहकारमनांसि, सांतःकरणा बुद्धि 35, i. e. अहकारमन.सहिता. —कल्पः a certain number of years (with Buddhists).—कुटिल a. inwardly crooked (fig also), fraudulent (-लः) a conch shell —कृ (क्रि) मिः a disease of worms in the body —कोटरपुष्पी=अडकोटरपुष्पी.—कोपः 1 internal disturbance, H. 3. -2. inward wrath, secret anger —कोशं the interior of a store-room —गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore)—गडु a. [अतर्मध्ये गडुरिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing, किमनेनांतर्गडुना Sar. S. (ग्रीवाप्रदेशजातस्य गलमांसपिंडस्य गडोर्यथा निरर्थकत्वं तद्वत्) —गम्-गत &c. See under अतर्गम् —गर्भ a. 1 bearing young, pregnant -2 having a गर्भ or inside, so °र्भिन्.—गिरं-रि ind. in mountains —गुडवलय the sphincter muscle.—गूढ a. concealed inside, being inward, °घनव्यथः U 3 1, R 19. 57, °विषः with poison concealed in the heart —गृहं,-गेहं,-भवनं [अत स्थ गृह &c] 1 the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house -2. N. of a holy place in Benares, पचक्रोश्या कृत पापमंतर्गेहे विनश्यति —घणः-णं [अतर्हन्यते क्रोडीभवत्यस्मिन्, निपात] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court), तस्मिन्नंतर्घणे पश्यन् प्रघाणे सौधसद्मनः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिक्रम्य य. सावकाशप्रदेशः सोऽतर्घण.) (नः-गः) N of a country of Bahika (or Balhika) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहीकग्रामविशेषस्य सज्ञेय Sk.).—घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78.—चर a. pervading the body, internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48, U. 7.—ज a. born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.) —जठरं the stomach. (-ind.) in the stomach. —जंभः the inner part of the jaws (खादनस्थान जभ, दतपक्तचोरतराल).—जात a. inborn, innate.—जानु ind. between the knees.—ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge.—ज्योतिस् a. enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (-स् n.) the inward light, light of Brahma. —ज्वलनं inflammation. (-नः) inward heat or fire, mental anxiety.—ताप a. burning inwardly. (-पः) internal fever or heat S. 3. 13. —दधनं [अतर्दध्यते आधीयते मादकतानेन.] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation. —दशा a term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्त महादशांतर्गतो ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः). —दशाहं an interval of ten days, °हात् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; °हे 5. 79. —दहनं-दाहः 1. inward heat, ज्वलयति तनूमंतर्दाहः U 3 31, °हेन दहनः संतापयति राघवं Ram -2 inflammation. —दुःख a sad or afflicted at heart. —दुष्ट a. internally bad, wicked or base at heart —दृष्टिः f. examining one's own soul, insight into oneself —देशः an intermediate region of the compass —द्वारं a private or secret door within the house (प्रकोष्ठद्वार) —धा, -धि, हित &c See s. v. —नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town), cf °पुर, दशाननांतर्नगरं ददर्श Ram —निहित a. being concealed within, अंगैरंतर्निहितवचनैः सूचितः सम्यगर्थः M 2. 9. —निष्ठ a engaged in internal meditation —पटः-टं a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the actual time of union arrives —पथ a. Ved. being on the way. —पदं ind in the interior of an inflected word —पदवी=सुषुम्णामध्यगत पथा, —परिधानं the innermost garment. —पर्शव्य a being between the ribs (as flesh). —पवित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel. —पशुः [अतर्ग्राममध्ये पशवो यत्र] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise), अंतःपशौ पशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Katy (साय पशुषु ग्राममध्ये आगतेषु प्रातश्च ग्रामादनिःसृतेषु com.) —पातः, पात्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.). -2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works), अंतःपूर्वेण यूपं परीत्यांतःपात्यदेशे स्थापयति Katy. —पातित,-पातिन् a. 1. inserted -2. included or comprised in, falling within, दंडकारण्य °ति आश्रमपदं K. 20. —पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel. —पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace. —पुरं [अत अभ्यतर पुर गृह, or पुरस्यात. स्थित] 1. inner apartment of a palace (set apart for women), female or women's apartments, seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated *in the heart of the town*, for purposes of safety); व्यायम्याप्लुत्य मध्याह्ने भोक्तुमंतःपुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1. -2. inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively, °विरहपर्युत्सुकस्य राजर्षेः S. 3, K. 58, ततो राजा सांतःपुरः स्वगृहमानीयाभ्यर्चितः Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्राज्ञोऽतःपुरं जलक्रीडां कुरुते ibid., °प्रचारः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; °सभागतः S. 4; also in pl.; कदाचिदस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2.; न ददाति वाचमुचितामंतःपुरेभ्यो यदा S. 6. 4. °जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; °चर, -अध्यक्षः-रक्षकः,-वर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain

वृद्ध' कुलोद्गतः शक्त पितृपैतामह' शुचि' । राज्ञामतः पुराध्यक्षो विनीतश्च तथेष्यते ॥"(of these five sorts are mentioned — वामनक, जघन्य, कुब्ज, मडलक and सामिन् see Bri S) °सहायः one belonging to the harem. —पुरिकः [अत पुरे नियुक्त , टक्ट्] a chamberlain = °चर. (-कः,-का) a woman in the harem, अस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेदय Chand. K —पुष्पं [कर्म] the menstrual matter of women, before it regularly begins to flow every month , वर्षद्वादशकादूर्ध्वं यदि पुष्प बहिर्नहि । अत पुष्प भवत्येव पनसोडुबरादिवत् Kasyapa , °ष्पं is therefore the age between 12 and the menstruation period —पूय a ulcerous —पेयं Ved drinking up —प्रकृतिः f. 1 the internal nature or constitution of man. -2. the ministry or body of ministers of a king -3 heart of soul °प्रकोपः internal dissensions or disaffection, अणुरप्युपहन्ति विग्रहः प्रभुमंतःप्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki 2 51 —प्रकोपनं sowing internal dissensions, causing internal revolts . H 3 93 —प्रज्ञ a knowing oneself, with an enlightened soul —प्रतिष्ठानं residence in the interior —बाष्प a 1 with suppressed tears , अंतर्बाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यौ Me. 3 -2. with tears gushing up inside, bedimmed with tears , कोपात्°ष्पे स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4 5 (-ष्पः) suppressed tears, inward tears , निगृह्य °ष्पं Bh. 3 6 , Mal 5. —भावः-भावना see under अतर् separately —भिन्न a split or broken inside, perforated, bored (said of a pearl) Pt 4 . (also torn by dissensions). —भूमिः f. interior of the earth —भेदः discord, internal dissensions , °जर्जर राजकुलं Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions , अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिरायविनशिष्यति ' a house divided against itself cannot long stand '—भौम a subterranean, underground.—मदावस्थ a having the rutting state concealed within , R 2 7 —मनस् a. 1 sad, disconsolate, dejected, distracted -2 one who has concentrated and turned his mind inward, lost in abstract meditation —मुख a (-खी f.) 1. going into the mouth, pointing or turned inward ; Mv 5. 26 -2. having an inward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तुपरिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्त चित्तवृ[त्ति]) -3 an epithet of the soul called प्राज्ञ, when it is enjoying the sweet bliss of sleep (आनदभुक् चेतोमुख' प्राज्ञ इति श्रुते). (-खं) a sort of surgical scissors (having an opening inside), one of the 20 instruments mentioned by Susruta in chapter 8 of Sutrasthana.—मातृका [अत'स्था षट्चक्रस्था मातृका अकारादिवर्णाः] a name given in the Tantras for the letters of the alphabet assigned to the six lotuses (पद्म) of the body °न्यासः a term used in Tantra literature for the mental assignment of the several letters of the alphabet to the different parts of the body —मुद्र a sealed inside . N of a form of devotion —मृत a still-born —यागः mental sacrifice or worship, a mode of worship referred to in the Tantras. —यामः 1. suppression of the breath and voice.-2 °पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel (ग्रहरूप सामापरारूय यज्ञियपात्र) , according to others, a Soma libation made during the suppression of breath and voice, सुहवा सूर्यायांतर्याममनुमंत्रयेत् Ait Br.—यामिन् m 1 regulating the soul or internal feelings, soul , Providence, Supreme Spirit as guiding and regulating mankind, Brahma , (according to the Bri Ar Up. अतर्यामिन् ' the internal check ' is the Supreme Being and not the individual soul , 'who standing in the earth is other than the earth, whom the earth knows not, whose body the earth is, who internally restrains and governs the earth , the same is thy soul (and mine), the internal check अतर्यामिन् &c &c) , अतराविश्य भूतानि यो बिभर्त्यात्मकेतुभि' । अतर्यामीश्वर साक्षाद्भवेत् &c. -2 wind , °ब्राह्मणं N of a Brahmana included in the Bri Ar Up.—योगः deep meditation, abstraction —लंब a. acute-angular (-बः) an acute-angled triangle (opp बहिर्लंब) (the perpendicular from the vertex or लब falling within (अतर् the triangle) —लीन a. 1. latent, hidden, concealed inside ; °नस्य दुःखाग्नेः U. 3 9 , °भुजगम Pt. 1 -2 inherent —लोम a. (P V. 4 117) covered with hair on the inside (-मं) [अतर्गतमाच्छाद्य लोम अच्] the hair to be covered —वंशः = °पुर q. v —वंशिकः; —वासिकः [अतर्वंशे वासे नियुक्त ठक्] a superintendent of the women's apartments, Pt. 3, K. 93. —वण (वन) a. situated in a forest, °णो देशः P VI 2 179 Sk. (-णं) ind. within a forest P VIII 4 5 —वत् a. being in the interior ; having something in the interior —वती (वत्नी) Ved. [अतरस्त्यस्या गर्भ] a pregnant woman , अंतर्वत्नी प्रजावती R 15. 13. —वमिः [अत स्थित एव उद्गारशब्दं कारयति, वम् इन्] indigestion, flatulence ; belching —वर्तिन्, —वासिन् a. being or dwelling inside, included or comprised in. —वसुः N of a Soma sacrifice (for राज्यकाम and पशुकाम) —वस्त्रं —वासस् a. an under-garment Ks. 4. 52. —व a. [अत अंतरगभावं अत'करणं वा वाति गच्छति स्निग्धत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv.] forming part of oneself such as children, cattle &c. °वत् a (अस्त्यर्थे मतुप् मस्य व) having progeny, cattle &c , अंतर्वावत्क्षय दधे Rv 1 40 7 : abounding with precious things inside (-adv)inwardly. —वाणि a [अंत स्थिता शास्त्रवाक्यात्मिका वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scriptures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्), —विगाहः-हनं entering within, penetration —विद्वस् a Ved (विदुषी f) knowing correctly or exactly (knowing the paths between heaven and earth) Rv 1 72 7 —वेगः inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. —वेदि a pertaining to the inside of the sacrificial ground (-adv) within this ground (दिः-दी f.) [अतर्गता वेदिर्यत्र देशे] the tract of land between the rivers Ganga and Yamuna, regarded as a sacred region and the principal seat of Aryan Brahmanas , cf एते भगवत्यो भूमिदेवानां मूलमायतनमन्तर्वेदिपूर्वेण कलिदकन्यामदाकिन्यो सगच्छेते A R 7 , it is supposed to have extended from Prayaga to Haridvara and is also known by the names of शशस्थली and ब्रह्मावर्त (-m. pl) inhabitants of this land. —वेश्मन् n. the inner apartments interior of a house —वेश्मिकः a chamberlain —शरः internal arrow or disease. —शरीरं internal and spiritual part of man ; the interior of the body. —शल्य a. having in the interior an arrow, pin or any such extraneous matter,rankling inside —शिला N of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —श्लेषः —श्लिषण Ved internal support (scaffolding&c)एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्लेषणानि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait Br.—संज्ञ a. inwardly conscious (said of trees &c); °ज्ञा भवंत्येते सुखदुःखसमन्विताः Ms. 1 49. —सत्त्व a. having inward strength &c (-त्त्वा)1 a pregnant woman -2 the marking nut —संतापः internal pain, sorrow, regret —सरल a upright at heart, or having Sarala trees inside , K 51 —सलिल a. with water (flowing) underground ; नदीमिवांतःसलिलां सरस्वतीं R. 3 9. —सार a. having inward strength and vigour, full or strong inside ; powerful, strong heavy or ponderous,°रैर्मंत्रिभिर्धार्यते राज्यं सुस्तंभैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126 ; °साराणि इंधनानि Dk 132 ; °रं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वां Me. 20. (-रः) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents; वमंत्युच्चैरंतःसारं H. 2 105 internal matter or essence (and pus), —सुख a. whose delight is in self, inwardly happy Bg 5. 24.—सेनं ind. into the midst of armies. —स्थ a. (also written अंतस्थ) being between or in the midst. (-स्थः-स्थाः) a term applied the semivowel

य्, र्, ल्, व्, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (ईषत्स्पृष्ट अन्तस्थाना), or they are so called because they stand between स्पर्श (क–म) letters and ऊष्मन् (श, ष, स, ह). —स्था 1 a deity of the vital organs. –2. N of one of the *Rig*veda hymns °मुद्गरः the malleus of the ear.—स्वेदः [अंत स्वेदो मदजलस्यन्दन यस्य] an elephant (in rut) —हणनं striking in the middle.—हनन N. of a country बाहीक P. VIII 4. 24 Sk. —हस्तं *ind.* in the hand, within reach of the hand. —हस्तीन *a.* being in the hand or within reach of the hand. —हासः laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh, सांतर्हासं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile. —हृदयं the interior of the heart.

अंतर *a* [अंतं राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य), योंतरो यमयति Sat. Br.; °र आत्मा Tait. Up., कश्चनांतरो धर्मः S. D. –2 Near, proximate (आसन्न), कृण्वा युजश्चिदंतरं Rv 1. 10. 9. –3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तदेतत्प्रेयः पुत्रात्......प्रेयोऽन्यस्मात्सर्वस्मादंतरतरं यदयमात्मा Sat. Br., अयमत्यंतरो मम Bharata. –4 Similar (also अंतरतम) (of sounds and words), स्थानेऽंतरतमः P.I.1 50; हकारस्य घकारोंतरतमः Sabdak., सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दतोऽर्थतश्चांतरतमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com. –5 (*a*) Different from, other than (with abl.), योऽप्सु तिष्ठन्नद्भ्योंऽतरः Bri. Ar. Up.; आत्मा स्वभावोंतरोऽन्यो यस्य स आत्मांतरः अन्यस्वभावः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (*b*) The other, उदधेरंतरं पारं Râm –6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); अंतरे-रा वा गृहा बाह्या इत्यर्थः (चंडालादिगृहा); अंतरे-रा वा शाटका परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अंतरायां पुरि, अंतरायै नगर्यै, नमोंतरस्मै अमेधसां Bop. —रं 1 (*a*) The interior, inside; ततांतरं सांतरवारिशीकरैः Ki. 4 29, 5. 5; जालांतरगते भानौ Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंबिनीनां R. 13. 33, Mk 8. 5, Ku. 7 62, अपि वनांतरं श्रयति V. 4. 26; लीयंते मुकुलांतरेषु Ratn. 1. 26, Ki. 3. 58, अंतरात् from inside, from out of, प्रकारपरिखांतरान्निर्ययुः Râm., अंतरे in, into; वन°, कानन°, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (*b*) Hence, the interior of any thing, contents, purport, tenor, अत्रांतरं ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा Svet. Up. (*c*) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेभ्यस्तु बहु सुस्राव शोणितं. –2 Soul, heart; mind, सततमसुतरं वर्णयत्यंतरं Ki 5 18 the inmost of secret nature (lit middle space or region), लब्धप्रतिष्ठांतरैः भृत्यैः Mu 3 13 having entered the heart, सदृश पुरुषांतरविदो महेंद्रस्य V 3 –3 The Supreme Soul –4 *a* Interval, intermediate time or space, distance, रम्यांतरः S. 4 10, किंचिदंतरमगमं Dk 6, अल्पकुचांतरा V 4 26, क्रोशांतरेण पथि स्थिताः H 4 at the distance of; बृहद्भुजांतरं R 3 54, अंतरे oft translated by between, betwixt, गीतांतरेषु Ku 3 38 in the intervals of singing, मरणजीवितयोरंतरे वर्ते betwixt life and death. अस्रयोगांतरेषु Râm; तन्मुहूर्तकं बाष्पसलिलांतरेषु प्रेक्षे तावदार्यपुत्रं U 3 in the intervals of weeping; बाष्पविश्रामोऽप्यंतरे कर्तव्य एव U 4 at intervals, स्मर्तव्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk 7 7 in the course of conversation, कालांतरावर्तिशुभाशुभानि H 1. v l see कालांतर, सरस्वतीदृषद्वत्योर्यदंतरं Ms 2. 17, 22, द्यावापृथिव्योरिदमंतरं हि व्याप्तं त्वयैकेन Bg 11 20, न मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S 6 17 between the breasts, Bg 5 27, अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्यांतरे तपस्विन उपस्थिताः S 1, तदंतरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20, 12 29. (*b*) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft in the sense of 'through', मेघांतरालक्ष्यमिवेंदुबिंबं R 13 38 through the clouds, वस्त्रं अंतरं व्यवधायकं यस्य स वस्त्रांतरः P. VI. 2 166 Sk, महानद्यंतरं यत्र तद्देशांतरमुच्यते; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिः R 7 9 peeping through a window; विटपांतरेण अवलोकयामि S 1; क्षणमपि विलंबमंतरीकर्तुमक्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or intervene; कियच्चिरं वा मेघांतरेण पूर्णिमाचंद्रस्य दर्शनं U. 3. –5 Room, place, space in general, मृणालसूत्रांतरमप्यलभ्यं Ku. 1. 40, न ह्यविद्धं तयोर्गात्रे बभूवांगुलमंतरं Râm., मूषिकैः कृतेंतरे Y. 1 147, गुणाः कृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves; न यस्य कस्यचिदंतरं दातव्यं K 266; देहि दर्शनांतरं 84 room, पौरुषं श्रय शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हसि Râm. do not give way to sorrow; तस्यांतरं मार्गते Mk 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way, make way –6 Access, entrance, admission, footing, लेभेंतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on) the mind, 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरणेऽपि गेहे 16. 7. –7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देयं Ak; सप्तैते मनवः स्वे स्वेंतरे सर्वमिदमुत्पाद्यापुश्चराचरं Ms. 1 63, see मन्वंतर; इति तौ विरहांतरक्षमौ R. 8. 56 the term or period of separation, क्षणांतरे-रात् within the period of a moment.–8 Opportunity, occasion, time, देवी चित्रलेखमवलोकयंती तिष्ठति। तस्मिन्नंतरे भर्तोपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याग्रे समुपविष्टः Pt 1 on that occasion, at that time, अस्मिन्नंतरे Dk 164, केन पुनरुपायेन मरणनिर्वाणस्यांतरं संभावयिष्ये Mâl 6, कृतकृत्यता लब्धांतरा भेत्स्यति Mu 2 22 getting an opportunity, 9, यावत्स्वामिन्गुरवे निवेदयितुं अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7 find a fit or opportune time, शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा कालांतरप्रेक्षिणा वस्तव्यं Pt. 3 172 waiting for a suitable opportunity of time, सारणस्यांतरं दृष्ट्वा शुको रावणमब्रवीत् Râm. –9 Difference (between two things), (with gen or in comp), शरीरस्य गुणानां च दूरमत्यंतमंतरं H 1. 49. उभयोः पश्यतांतरं H 1 66, 2 40, तव मम च समुद्रपल्वलयोरिवांतरं M. 1, Bg 13. 34, यदंतरं सर्षपशैलराजयोर्यदंतरं वायसवैनतेययोः Râm, द्रुमसानुमतां किमंतरं R 8. 90, 18 15, rarely with instr, त्वया समुद्रेण च महदंतरं H 2, स्वामिनि गुणांतरज्ञे Pt 1 101, difference, सैव विशिनष्टि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषांतरं सूक्ष्मं Sân K –10 (Math) Difference, remainder –11 (*a*) Different, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c), (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i e neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा), गृहांतरं (अन्यद्गृहं), in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another', इदमवस्थांतरमारोपिता S. 3 changed condition, K 154, Mu 5; शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो नृपाद्देवाद्भवांतरे Pt 1. 121, जननांतरसौहृदानि S 5 2 friendships of another (former) existence, नैवं वारांतरं विधास्यते H 3 I shall not do so again, आमोदान् हरिदंतराणि नेतुं Bv 1. 15; so दिगंतराणि; पक्षांतरे in the other case, देश°, राज°, क्रिया° (*b*) Various, different, manifold (used in pl), लोका नियम्यंत इवात्मदशांतरेषु S. 4. 2; मान्निमित्तान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk. 118 various or different states, 160; sometimes used pleonastically with अन्यत् &c; अन्यत्स्थानांतरं गत्वा Pt. 1. –12 Distance (in space); व्योमो बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोस्तिर्यगंतरं Ak; प्रयातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमंतरं Ks 5. 80.–13 Absence; तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां वरांगनां Râm, तस्यांतरं च विदित्वा *ibid.*–14 Intermediate member, remove, step, gradation (of a generation &c.); एकांतरं Ms 10. 13, द्व्येकांतरासु जातानां 7, एकांतरमामंत्रितं P. VIII 1. 55; तत्स्रष्टुरेकांतरं S 7. 27 separated by one remove, see एकांतरं also.–15 Peculiarity, peculiar or characteristic possession or property, a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind, व्रीह्यंतरेऽप्यणुः Trik.; मीनो राश्यंतरे, वेणुद्वीपांतरे *ibid.*; प्रासंगो युगांतरं &c.–16 Weakness, weak

or vulnerable point, a failing, defect, or defective point, प्रहरेदंतरे रिपुं Sabdak सुजयः खलु तादृगंतरे Ki 2 52, असहद्भिर्मामिमित्रैर्नित्यमतरदर्शिभि Râm, परस्यांतरदर्शिना ibid 'कीटकेनेवांतर मार्गयमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदंतर Mk 9 अथास्य द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरंतरं Nala 7 2, हनूमतो वेत्ति न राक्षसांतर न मारुतिस्तस्य च रक्षसांतर Râm -17 Surety, guarantee, security, तेन तव विरूपकरणे सुकृतमंतरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honour that he will not harm you, आत्मानमंतरेऽर्पितवान् K 247, अंतरे च तयोर्य स्यात् Y 2. 239, भुवः संज्ञांतरयो P III 2 179, धनिकाधमर्णयोरंतरे यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभूः Sk -18 Regard, reference, account, न चेतदिष्टं माता मे यदवोचन्मदंतरं Râm with reference to me, त्वदंतरेण ऋणमेतत्, -19 Excellence, as in गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11) -20 A garment (परिधान) -21 Purpose, object, (तादर्थ्य) (Malli on R 16 82) -22 Concealment, hiding, पर्वतांतरितो रविः (this sense properly belongs to अंतर्-इ q v). -23 Representative, substitution. -24 Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अंतरेण (अंतरमवकाशावधिपरिधानांतर्धिभेदतादर्थ्ये। छिद्रात्मीयविनाबहिरवसरमध्येंतरात्मनि च Ak) [cf. L. *alter*] -Comp —अपत्या a pregnant woman. —चक्रं a technical term in augury *Bri* S chap. 86.—ज्ञ *a*. knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing, नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु प्रियैरासां न भूयते Ki. 11 14 not knowing the difference —तत् *a* spreading havoc —द *a*. cutting the interior or heart.—दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass —दृश् *a* realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मानुसंधायिन्) —पु (पू) रुषः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds), तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यंति स्वस्यैवांतरपूरुषः Ms 8 85 —पूजा=अंतर्-पूजा —प्रभवः [अंतराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापितृभ्यां प्रभवति] one of a mixed origin or caste; अंतरप्रभवाणां च धर्मान्नो वक्तुमर्हसि Ms 1 2 -प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned —शायिन्-स्थ, स्थायिन्-स्थित् *a*. 1. inward, internal, inherent; °स्थैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् Pt 1 221 -2 interposed, intervening, separate. -3 seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरतः *ind* 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt -2 Within (prep with gen.)

अंतरतम *a*. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related, like, analogous. —मः A letter of the same class, for ex. see under अंतर *a*.

अंतरीयं [अंतरे भव छ] An under garment, अतिश्लिष्टचीनांशुकांतरीयं Dk. 69, संजज्ञे युतकमिवांतरीयमूर्वोः Ki 7 14, 9 48. नाभौ धृत च यद्वस्त्रमाच्छादयति जानुनी। अंतरीय प्रशस्त तदच्छिन्नमुभयांतयो ॥

अंतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c, see अंतर (1)

अंतर्य *a* Interior, internal, being within, in the middle

अंतरयति Den.P 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off, सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K 338, भवतु तावदंतरयामि U 6 well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation -2 To oppose, prevent, नैनमंधकारराशिरंतरयति K 243 -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलैरंतरयांबभूविरे Si 12 29, सर्वानंतरयानतरयन् K 161, जलांतराणीव महार्णवौघः शब्दांतराण्यंतरयाचकार Si 3 24 drowned

अंतरा *ind* (fr अंतर) 1 (Used adverbially) (*a*) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly, भवद्भिरंतरा प्रोत्साह्य कोपितो वृषलः Mu 3 inwardly, secretly (*b*) In the middle, between, त्रिशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ *S* 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air, मैनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीत *S* 6 do not interrupt him in the middle, अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृष्टमंतरैव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein, पशुमंडूकमार्जारश्वसर्पनकुलाखुभिः। अंतरा गमने 4 126, अंतरा शकलीकृतः R 15 20, लाटी तु रीतिर्वैदर्भीपांचाल्योरंतरा स्थिता S D 629, °रा स्था to oppose, to stand to oppose, तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्युर्यदि सेंद्रा दिवौकसः। स्थास्यति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहनिष्यति॥ Râm. (*c*) On the way, *en route*, midway, विलंबेथां च मांतरा Mv. 7 28 अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा त्वामिहस्थमुपागताः V 1, अंतरा दृष्टा देवी *S* 6, अंतरोपलभ्य Dk 52, K. 267, 304-5, कुमारो ममाप्यंतिकमुपागच्छन्नंतरा त्वदीयेनांतपालेन अवस्कंद्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y 2 107 (*d*) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand, approaching, resembling, न द्रक्ष्यामः पुनर्जातु धार्मिकं राममंतरा Râm approaching or resembling Râma.(*e*) Nearly, almost (*f*) In the mean time, नाद्याच्चैव तथांतरा Ms 2 56, Y. 3 20 (*g*) At intervals, here and there, now and then, for sometime, now-now (when repeated) अंतरा पितृसक्तमंतरा मातृसंबद्धमंतरा शुकनासमयं कुर्वन्नालापं K 118, अंतरांतरा निपतितः here and there, at intervals, 121, 127, प्रजानुरागहेतोश्चांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk 49 -2 (Used as a preposition with acc P II 3. 4) (*a*) Between, पंचालास्त इमे ..कलिंदतनयां त्रिस्रोतसं चांतरा B R 10 86; यदंतरा पितर मातर च *Bri Ar.* Up, ते (नामरूपे) यदंतरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch Up, अंतरा त्वां च मां च कमंडलुः Mbh., rarely with loc., सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चक्रयोरिव चांतरा Râm., पादयोः शकटं चक्रुरंतरोरावुलूखलं Râm (*b*) Through; तिरस्कारिणमंतरा *ibid.* (*c*) During, अंतरा कथां S. D. (*d*) Without, except, न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वप्नेपि चेष्टते Mu 3 -Comp. —अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ °से अभिमृश्य जपति *Sat* Br. —भवदेहः -भवसत्त्वं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोरंतराले स्थित प्राणी सोंतराभवसत्त्व) —दिश् see अंतरदिश् —भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. —वेदिः-दी *f* 1 a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico -2 a kind of wall R 12 93. —शृंगं *ind* between the horns.

अंतरेण *ind* 1 (Used as a preposition with acc. P II 3 4 अंतरांतरेण युक्ते) (*a*) Except, without, leaving; हरिमंतरेण न सुखं Sk. क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलता सहते *S* 3, क्रियांतरांतरायमंतरेण आर्य द्रष्टुमिच्छामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापराधमंतरेण प्रजास्वकालमृत्युश्चरति U 2, मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv 1. 117. (*b*) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of, अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः *S* 2 तदस्या देवी वसुमतीमंतरेण महदुपालंभनं गतोऽस्मि *S*; 5. किं नु खलु मामंतरेण चिंतयति वैशंपायनः K. 178, चलित नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M 2 how M is faring or progressing in the dance &c, ततस्तया भवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M 4. (*c*) Within, inside, into (मध्ये) (*d*) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये), त्वां मा चांतरेण कमंडलुः Mbh, अंतरेण हवनीयं गार्हपत्यं च *Sat*. Br., अंतरेण स्तनौ वा भ्रुवौ वा विमृज्यात् *ibid*; Si 3. 3. (*e*) During, amidst -2 (Used as an adverb) (*a*)Between, amidst, यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्र तावानंतरेणावकाशः *Sat* Br (*b*) At heart, अंतरेण सुस्निग्धा एषा Mk 1.

अंतरालं, अंतरालकं [अंतर व्यवधानमीमा आराति गृह्णाति, आरा-क, रस्य लत्वं] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval, दृष्टांतराललग्न K 30, आस्यांतरालनिःसृतेन Dk 143; दिङ्नामान्यंतराले P. II 2 26, दक्षिणस्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोरंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk, Si 9. 2, पयोधरांतरालं K. 83, रागलज्जांतरालवर्तिभिरीक्षणविशेषैः Dk 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness, प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया गजदंतांतरालयोः Trik; oft used for 'room' or 'space' in general; त्रस्तजनदत्तांतरालया राजवीथ्या Dk 150, सुवनांतरालविप्रकीर्णेन शाखासंचयेन K. 23, 162, अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst, in the interva ;

बाष्पांभः परिपतनोद्गमांतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U 1. 31, Mâl 9 14, अहमागच्छन्नंतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt 1, कंचित्पुरुषमंतरालं एवावलंब्य Dk. 15, न मयान्येन वांतराले दृष्टा Dk 123 -2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part, छिद्रीकृतांतरालं Dk. 148, विषमीकृतांतरालया K. 223 -3 Mixed tribe or caste °(संकीर्णवर्ण); वर्णाना सांतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते. -Comp —दिश् *f.* the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c

अंतरि 2 P (अंतर्+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate, रात्रेरेनं तदंतरियात् Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. 3 To disappear, see अंतरित below (-अयति) To come or step between, interpose, दुर्दुरक उपसृत्य अंतरयति Mk 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two')

अंतरयः-रायः 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way, स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः R 3 45, 14. 65; बह्वंतराययुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः Pt. 3 101, अस्य ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृत्तौ *S* 1. Tv standing in the way -2 (in Vedânta) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसास्वाद -3 An intervention, a covering, screen, दृष्टिप्रेम्णा सरसबिसिनीपत्रमात्रांतरायः Mâl. 3. 12 -4 (With the Jainas) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it; one of the 8 classes of *karman*.

अंतरित *p p* 1 Gone between, intervening.-2 Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something; पादपांतरित एव विश्वस्तामेनां पश्यामि *S* 1 hid behind a creeper, सारसेन स्वदेहांतरितो राजा H. 3 screened, विटपांतरितस्तिष्ठ *S* 3; नलिनीपत्रांतरितं प्रियसहचरमपश्यंती *S.* 3, शार्दूलचर्मांतरितोरुपृष्ठं Ku 7 37 covered, Dk 21, 146; K. 28, 152, 200; पर्वतांतरितो रविः set Ak.; त्वमंतरिततृतीयलोचनं K. 108, R. 10. 8; उन्मादमोहांतरितोपि Mâl 9, तल्पमंतरितभूमिभिः कुथैः R. 19. 2.-3 Gone in, reflected; स्फटिकभित्त्यंतरितान् मृगशावकान् reflected in the crystal wall.-3 (*a*) Concealed, made dormant, impeded, hindered, prevented, त्वदभिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमस्तुनयः Mu. 2 prevented from being made; त्वद्वांछांतरितानि साध्यानि Mu 4. 15. prevented from being actually effected &c.; द्विषत्प्रतापांतरितोरुतेजाः Ki, 3. 45 obscured, नोपालभ्यः पुमांस्तत्र दैवांतरितपौरुषः Pt 2. 133 (*b*) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition, सुहृत्तैतरितमाधवा दुर्मनायमाना Mâl. 8, भर्तृरेतान्यक्षराणि बिबांतरितानि M 3, धनमित्राख्ययांतरितः Dk 36, चन्द्रापीडनामांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः K. 338, प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजमसकुलेन अंतरिते तस्मिन् Mâl 2, क्रियतां कथमंत्यमडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया Ku 4. 22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased, मेघैरंतरितः प्रिये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D (*c*) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed, परलोकभयमैहिकदुःखेनांतरितं Dk 82 drowned, eclipsed, obscured, वीरलोकसाधुवादेनांतरितः समरतूर्यरवः Ve 4 drowned; विस्मयांतरितशोकवृत्तांता K 322; कार्यांतरितोत्कंठं V. 3 4 forgotten, removed, इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोडुतुल्याः R 16. 65 obscured by moon-light -4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn, अंतरिते तस्मिञ्शबरसेनापतौ K. 33; नाथदेहस्पर्शेन अंतरित एव संतापः U. 6 has disappeared, has been removed -5 Passed over, omitted, अये मध्यमांबावृत्तांतोऽंतरित एवार्येण U 1, कथांतरेणांतरितमिद् M. 5 put off, delayed.-6 Slighted, despised -7 (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder -8 A technical term in architecture

अंतरि-री-क्षं [अंत स्वर्गपृथिव्योर्मध्ये ईक्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि घञ्, अंत ऋक्षाणि अस्य वा पृषो° पक्षे ह्रस्व ऋकारस्य रित्व वा Tv, according to Nir. अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्यौ क्षांत अवस्थित भवति, or अंतरा इमे द्यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयति निवसति; or शरीरेष्वंत अक्षय न पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षीयते] 1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth, the air, atmosphere, sky (अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ईक्ष्यमाण व्योम Sây.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षमथो स्वः Sandhyâ Mantra, योंऽतरेणाकाश आसीत्तदंतरिक्षमभवदीक्ष हैतन्नाम ततः पुरांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं Sat Br.-2 The middle of the three spheres or regions of life -3 Talc. -Comp.— उदर *a.* whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (-रं) the interior of the atmosphere.—क्षित्,-सद् *a.* dwelling in the atmosphere —गः, -चर a bird (moving through the atmosphere).—जलं water of the atmosphere, dew —प्रा *a.* [अंतरिक्ष प्राति पूरयति, प्रा-विच्] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere —प्रुत् *a.* [अंतरिक्ष प्रवते गच्छति, प्रु क्विप्] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it.—लोकः the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव वागेवाय लोक. (earth) मनोंतरिक्षलोकः, प्राणोऽसौ लोक (heaven) Sat Br —शंसित *a* sharpened in the atmosphere. —सद् [अंतरिक्षे मद्य सदन, सद् भावे यत्] dwelling or residence in the atmosphere.

अंतरि-री-क्ष्य *a.* [भवार्थे यत्] Aerial, atmospheric.

अंतरीपः [अंत मध्ये गता आपो यस्य बहु, अच्समास अप ईत् P VI. 3 97] A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island (being situated in, and surrounded on all sides by water).

अंतरे,-रेण See under अंतर.

अंतर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go between, interpose, intervene (so as to exclude).-2 To be included or comprised in. -3 To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past. part. only)

अंतर्गत *p. p* -गामिन् *a* 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c)-2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to; °शवे ग्रामे Ms 4 108, लवुद्वीपा जंबूद्वीपांतर्गता एव H 3, पार्थिवानि च भूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च Râm -3 Being in the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed, अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि पर तमः Ku 6 60 inward, सौमित्रिरंतर्गतबाष्पकंठः R.14. 53 with suppressed tears; K 60; °तां हृदयशुद्धि 135 inward; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद सर्वं भवान्भावम् R. 2 43 internal, seated in the breast or heart, °फलारंभाः 10 59, °तो हृदयाभिलाषः K 143; °तेन चंद्रापीडेन 198, नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेंऽतर्गतं मनः inward or secret motives of the mind Pt 1. 44; बाह्यैर्विभावयेल्लिंगैर्भावमंतर्गतं नृणां Ms. 8. 25, °गतप्रार्थनं *S.* 7 2 inwardly longing (for the same). -4 Slipped out of memory, forgotten. -5 Vanished, disappeared -6 Destroyed.-Comp —उपमा a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted)—मनस्=अंतर्मनस् q. v.

अंतर्धा 3 U 1 To place or keep within, deposit, उदुंबरशाखामंतर्धाय अभिषिंचति Ait. Br -2 To receive within oneself, admit, take in; तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; contain, comprise, include, (शाश्वमेतत्) अंतर्धास्यति तत्सर्वमेतद्वः कथितं मया Mb -3 To indicate, exhibit, display -4 To hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of, (with. abl. and used in *Âtm*), उपाध्यायादंतर्धत्ते P. I 4 28 Com अंतर्धत्स्व रघुव्याघ्रात् Bk. 5 32, अंतर्दधाना रक्षोभ्यः 8 71, मत्तो मांतर्धिथाः सीते 6. 15-5 To cover up, conceal from view, hide, obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil; eclipse (fig.), अद्वैतेनात्मनात्मानमंतर्धाय Ch. Up, भौमं (रज) अंतर्दधे लोकमावृत्य सवितुः प्रभां Râm. enveloped, covered;

पितुरंतर्दधे कीर्ति शीलवृत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. obscured or eclipsed —*pass* 1 To be received within, be absorbed; to be covered up or concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible, to vanish, disappear, cease to exist, इषुभिर्व्यतिसर्पद्भिरादित्योऽंतरधीयत Mb, ते चांतर्दधिरे नागाः *ibid*, रात्रिरादित्योदयेऽंतर्धीयते Nir disappears, आत्मन्यंतर्दधे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c —*Caus* (-धापयति) To render invisible, conceal

अंतर्धा [धा भावे अङ्] Covering, concealment &c, अंतर्धामुपययुरुत्पलावलीषु Si. 8 12

अंतर्धानं [धा-ल्युट्] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight °व्यसनरसिका रात्रिकापालिकीयं K P. 10 °गम् of इ to become invisible, disappear —Comp —गत *a.* disappeared, invisible —चर *a* moving invisibly

अंतर्धायक *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धि *f.* [धा-कि] Disappearance, concealment, hiding oneself from (another), अंतर्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति P I 4 28, Si 8 42

अंतर्हित *p. p* 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed, अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या *S* 4, covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताशापथो जलदकाल इव K 293, शेष्वानंतर्हितायां त्वं भूमौ Râm. uncovered or bare ground, पात्रेषु दुर्भांतर्हितेषु अप आसिच्य *As*val.; अंतर्हिते आवां V. 2, अंतर्हिता यदि भवेद्वनिता न वेति Mk 3 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress.–2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible, इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वयमंतर्हितः *S.* 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि *S.* 4 2, तस्यायमंतर्हितसौधभाजः R 13 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters)—Comp —आत्मन् *m.* N. of *S*iva.

अंतर्भू 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in, be inherent or implied in, केष्विद्वंतर्भवंत्येषु K. P. 8., गुणाश्रितंनैरुक्ता ओजस्यंतर्भवंति ते S D, अंतर्भूय रहस्येषु तैर्वेशीक्रियते हि सः Ks. 34. 204, वैदिके कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाण्येतान्यशेषतः । अंतर्भवंति क्रमशस्तस्मिंस्तस्मिन्क्रियाविधौ ॥ Ms 12 87. —*Caus.* To contain, include, imply, involve, अंतर्भावितण्यर्थोऽत्र नभिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्भव *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्भावः 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion, तेषां गुणानामोजस्यंतर्भावः K. P, 8.–2 Inherent or natural condition or disposition. –3 Disappearance, becoming invisible, सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk 26.

अंतर्भावना 1 Inclusion –2 Inward meditation or anxiety —3 A technical term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products

अंतर्भूत *p p* 1 Included or contained in, कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्भूतक्रियांतरैः । सर्वैरकर्मकैर्योगे कर्मत्वमुपजायते ॥ Hari –2 Inward, internal, internally situated, एष वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्भूतः सनातनः

अंति *ind.* [अत्-इ] Ved 1 Near, before, in the presence of, न ही नु वो मरुतो अंत्यस्मे Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1 79. 11 —2 (Prep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen), मुग्धप्रभीतवदुपेयतुरंति मात्रोः Bhâg.—तिः *f.* An elder sister (in dramas)—Comp —ऊति *a* ready with help (-तिः *f.*) protection of what is near (आसन्नरक्षण) Rv 1 138.1 —गृहं a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house —देव *a* being near the god, an adversary (at dice), Rv 1 180. 7 —मित्र,-वाम,-सुम्न *a* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness, अंतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7. 77. 4 (निकटस्थधना).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister.—2 An oven, fire-place —3 N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलाख्योषधि)

अंतिक *a* [अत सामीप्य अस्यास्तीति मत्वर्थीय ठन्, according to Nir from आ-नी, अतिक कस्मात् आनीत भवति सन्निकृष्टत्वात्] 1 Near, proximate (with gen. of abl. P II. 3 34) –2 Reaching to the end of, reaching to, नासांतिक Ms 2. 46 –3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to, Ms. 3 1, Y. 1 36 —कं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence, न त्यजंति ममांतिकं H. 1. 46, oft in comp, °न्यस्त R. 2 24, कर्ण°चरः *S* 24, सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् M. 1 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne. — *adv* (with abl. or gen. or as last member of Comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk; into the presence or proximity of, दूरस्थस्यैत्य चांतिकं Ms. 2 197, प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Râm, so जनांतिकं, मृगांतिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3 35, अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc); °कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; रजःकणैः खुरशद्भिर्गात्रमंतिकात् Râm., क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वपत्यार्थं मातापित्रोर्यमंतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from; so नैव प्रवृत्तिं शृणुमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Râm; अंतिके near, closely, in the presence or proximity of; Bg 13 15, दमयंत्यास्तदांतिके निपेतुः Nala. 1. 22; °के स्त्रियाः Ms 2 22 — Comp. —आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper)

अंतितः *ind* Ved. Near

अंतिम *a* [अंते भव, अन डिमच्] 1 Immediately following –2 Last, final, ultimate, अजातमृतमूर्खाणां वरमाद्यौ न चांतिमः H. 1 —Comp —अंकः the last digit, the number nine —अंगुलिः the little finger (कनिष्ठिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंत्य *a* [अंते भवति वसति &c., अताय हित, अन–यत्] 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.), last (in time, order or place) P. 1 1 47, as ह of letters, Revati of asterisms, Mina of the zodiacal signs &c., अंत्ये वयसि in old age R 9 79, अंत्यं ऋणं R 1. 71 last debt, °मंडनं 8 71, Ku. 4. 22 –2 Immediately following (in comp.), अष्टम° ninth.—3 Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched, °अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight, अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1 336 at perilous (critical) times, belonging to the lowest caste, चंडाल°स्त्रियः Ms 11. 176; °स्त्रीनिषेविणः 12 59; अंत्यादपि वरं रत्नं स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि; शूद्राश्च संतः शूद्राणामंत्यानामंत्ययोनयः (साक्ष्यं कुर्युः) 8. 68, 3 9, 4. 79, Y. 1 148, 2 294.—त्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste, see above.–2 N. of a plant (मुस्ता) (*f.* also) (the roots of which are prescribed for colic) –3 The last syllable of a word,—4 The last lunar month *i e.* Fâlguna.–5 A Mlechchha, foreigner, barbarian.–6 (In Vaiseshika phil.) A name for the category विशेष, अंत्यो नित्यद्रव्यवृत्तिर्विशेष परिकीर्तितः । Bhâshâ P.—त्या 1 A technical name for त्रिज्या in astronomy.—2 A woman of the lowest tribe.—त्यं 1 A measure of number, 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000.) –2 The 12th sign of the zodiac —3 The last member or term of a progression (series), the last figure, स्थाप्योंतवर्गो द्विगुणांत्यनिघ्नः Lilâ. -Comp.—अनुप्रासः see under अनुप्रास.—अवसायिन् *m.* *f.* (°यी, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chândâla on a Nishâdi woman; निषादस्त्री तु चांडालात्पुत्रमंत्यावसायिनम् । श्मशानगोचरं सूते बाह्यानामपि गर्हितं ॥ Ms. 10. 39, the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class, चांडालः श्वपच. क्षत्ता सूतो वैदेहकस्तथा । मागधायोगवौ चैव सप्तैतेऽत्यावसायिनः ॥. —आश्रमिन् *m.* one who

belongs to the last or mendicant order —आहुतिः-इष्टि. *f* –कर्मन्,-क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites, °कर्म Ms 11 198, 5 168, अंत्याहुतिं हावयितुं सविप्राः Bk —ऋणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i e begetting children, see अनृण. —गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste —ज *a* latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; °जैर्नृभिः Ms. 4 61, °स्त्री 8 385 (–जः) **1.** a Sûdra (अत्य सन् जायते, वर्णमध्ये शेषभवत्वात्) –**2.** one of the 7 inferior tribes, chânḍâla &c., रजकश्चर्मकारश्च नटो वरुड एव च। केवर्तमेदभिल्लाश्च सप्तैते चात्यजा स्मृता ॥ Yama. also Ms 8 279, Y 1 273. (–जा) a woman of the lowest caste, Ms 11 59, 171, Y. 3 231 —जन्मन्,-जाति,-जातीय *a*. **1** one belonging to the lowest caste, प्रतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादप्यंत्यजन्मनः Ms 10. 11 –**2** a Sûdra, °तिता Ms 12 9. –**3** a chânḍâla —धनं the last term of a progression or series. —पद-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square) —भं **1** the last lunar mansion रेवती –**2** the last sign of the zodiac, Pisces —युगं the last or Kali age.—योनि *a* of the lowest origin, Ms 8 68 (–निः) the lowest source or origin —लोपः dropping of the last letter of syllable of a word.—वर्णः,-वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sûdra male or female —विपुला N. of a metre

अंत्यकः A man of the lowest tribe

अंत्रं [अत्यते बध्यते देहोऽनेन, अतकरणे ष्ट्रन्, according to Un. 4 163 अम्-क्त्र] An entrail, intestine, अंत्रभेदनं क्रियते प्रश्रयश्च Mv 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिद् वाच उच्यते इत्यर्थः).–त्री N of a plant (used against colic of wind in the stomach, cf अजांत्री, छगलांत्री) —Comp. —आदः a worm in the intestines. —कूजः, कूजनं, –विकूजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels, पक्वाशयस्थोंत्रकूजं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Susi.—पाचक [अत्रस्थ दोष पाचयति] N. of a medicinal plant Æschynomene Grandiflora. —मांसं a kind of roasted flesh. —वृद्धिः *f* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum.—शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —स्रज् *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by नृसिंह).

अंत्रंधमिः *f.* Indigestion, inflammation of bowels, flatulence.

अंदू 1 P. To bind, fasten.

अंदः Binding.

अंदुः-दूः *f.* [अंद्यते बध्यते अनेन, अंद्-कु, कूप्रत्ययातः निपात' Un. 1. 93] also अंदुकः, अंदूकः **1** A chain or fetter.–**2** A chain for the elephant's feet, गजमंदुरिन निश्चलं चकार Si 20 51, °निनादः 11 7 –**3** A sort of ornament worn round the ankles, cf नूपुर

अंदिका **1** An oven, fire-place **2** An elder sister (cf –अतिका)

अंदोलयति Den P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate

अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving, झाक्रू चामरांदोलनात् Udh

अंध् 10 U **1** To make blind, blind. अंधयन् भृंगमालाः Si 11 19, तिमिरं जनस्य दृशमंधयति 9 21 –**2** To be or become blind

अंध *a* **1** Blind (lit. and fig), devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times), दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्रात्रावंधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded, स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S 7. 24, मदांधः blinded by intoxication, so दर्पांध, क्रोधांध, काम° लोभ°, अज्ञान°, सहजांधदृश. स्वदुर्नये Si 16 29 blind to his own wicked acts –**2** Making blind, preventing the sight, utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms 8 94, सीदन्नंधे तमसि U 3 38, Mâl 9 8, 20, See °कूप, °तामस *infra* —धं **1** Darkness –**2** Spiritual ignorance, अज्ञान or अविद्या q v.–**3** Water, also, turbid water —धः **1** A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs, तिष्ठतो व्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम्। चतुष्पदां भुवं मुक्त्वा परिव्राडंध उच्यते ॥ –**2** An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods, (नष्टद्रव्यलाभालाभोपयोगयुक्तो राशिभेद), मेषो वृषो मृगेंद्रश्च रात्रावंधाः प्रकीर्तिता। नृयुक्कर्कटकन्याश्च दिवांधा परिकीर्तिता ॥—धा, ? (pl.) N. of a people, see अंध्र —Comp —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate) –अहिः,-अहिकः a blind serpent, i e. one that is not poisonous. (–हिः, –हिकः) N of a fish (कुचिका) —कारः [अंधं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.), लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku 1· 12, काम°, मदन°; अंधकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim, बाष्पजलधारांधकारितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूपः [अंधयतीत्यंधं, अंध कूपः] **1.** a well the mouth of which is hidden, a well overgrown with plants &c –**2.** [अंधस्य दृष्ट्यभावस्य कूप इव] mental darkness, infatuation.–**3.** N of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned —तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), –तामसं,-धातमसं deep or complete darkness; लोकमंधतमसात्क्रमोदितौ R. 11. 24, अंधतमसमिव प्रविशामि U.7 the gloom of hell, मध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रेदाहरणं रविः Si. 2.33. (–स्र) night.—तामिस्रः-स्रः (स्रं also); **1** complete or deep darkness (especially of the soul). तामिस्रोष्टदशधा तथा भवत्यंधतामिस्र. Sân. K 48 (भयविशेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेश), तस्यामंधतामिस्रमभ्यद्रयात् Mv 1 –**2** spiritual ignorance (देहे नष्टे अहमेव नष्ट इतिरूपमज्ञान), enveloped in utter darkness (–स्र, स्र) N. of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned Accoding to Bhavabhûti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell, cf अंधतामिस्रा ह्यसूर्या नाम ते लोकास्तेभ्य प्रतिविधीयंते य आत्मघातिन इत्येवमृषयो मन्यते U, 4; Ms 4 88, 197, Y 3 224, doctrine of annihilation after death —धी *a* mentally blind —पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children, यो द्वेष्टि स्तनमतिसारकासहिक्काछर्दीभिर्ज्वरसहिताभिरर्द्यमान। दुर्वर्ण सततमधः शयोऽम्लगंधिस्त ब्रुयुर्वरभिषजोंधपूतनार्तम् Susi —मूषा a small covered crucible with a hole in the side —मूषिका [अंध दृष्ट्यभाव मुष्णाति, मुष्-ण्वुल्] N of a plant or grass देवताड (तत्सेवनेन चक्षुष्मत्ता भवतीति वयस्त्रासिद्धि). —रात्री dark night (Ved)—वर्त्मन् *m.* [अंधं सूर्यप्रकाशराहित्याद्वर्त्म यत्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind

अंधंकरण *a.* Making blind (P. III 2. 56)

अंधंभविष्णु, –भावुक *a.* Becoming blind (P III. 2. 57)

अंधक् *a.* [अंध्-कन्] Blind, अंधकः कुब्जकश्चैव Pt. 5 91. –कः **1** N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well, स व्रजत्यंधवयस्मादन्धोपि हि भारत। तमधकोय नाम्नेति प्रोडुस्तत्र निवासिन ॥ He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Pârijata tree from heaven; whence Siva is called *Andhakaripu,-ari,-dvesh*, &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of Gaṇas by Siva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife Parvati] –**2** N. of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Krishna and his descendants, a grandson of Kroshṭu, son of Yudhâjit who, together with his brother Vrishṇi is the ancestor of the celebrated family of Andhakavrishnis, P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2, 34.–**3** N. of a sage, son of Mamata and of Utathya, elder brother of *Brihaspati*. –Comp.–अरिः,-रिपुः,-शत्रुः,-घाती,-असुहृद्

&c slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Śiva –वर्तः N. of a Mountain.–वृष्णि *m pl* descendants of अंधक and वृष्णि.

अंधिका [अंध्–ण्वुल्] 1 Night. –2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff, gambling (तया हि जन अंध इव विवेकशून्य क्रियते Tv.) –3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women –4 A disease of the eye –5 =सर्षपी, =सिद्धा q v (अस्या अत्यतमेवनात् दृष्टिक्षयो जायते इति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धि)

अंधीकृ 8 U To make blind, blind, °कृतात्मा blinded in mind

अंधीभू 1 P To become blind

अंधस् *n.* [अद्–असुन् नुम् धश्च , अद्देर्नुम्धौ च Un 4 205] Food, द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतदंधसा Ki. 1 39, मत्रोष एवाधसि असावतृप्यत् Dk 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators [cf. Gr. *andhos*]

अंधुः [fr अम् Un 1 27] 1 A well, आपीनोऽधुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. –2 The male organ of generation, वाङ्पाणिपादपाय्वधुसंज्ञान्याहुर्मनीषिण

अंधुलः [अंध्–उलच्] A kind of tree, Acacia Sirissa (शिरीष).

अंध्रः (*pl.*) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavarī and Kṛshṇa on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (See Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Daṇḍin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles ; जगन्नाथादूर्ध्वमागादर्वाक् श्रीभ्रमरात्मकात् । तावदान्ध्राभिदो देश.]. –2 N. of a dynasty of kings –3 a man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kāravāra mother, who lives by killing game ; Ms 10. 36. –4 A kind of fowler. –Comp. –जातिः the Andhra tribe.–भृत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्नं [अद्–क्त ; अनित्यनेन, अन्–नन्, according to Yāska from अद्, अद्यते अत्ति च भूतानि ; or from आ–नम्, 'आ आभिमुख्येन हितत्वात् प्रह्वीभूत भवति भोजनाय भूताना] 1 Food (in general), अद्यतेऽत्ति च भूतानि तस्मादन्नं तदुच्यते Tait. Up ; मेदोऽसृङ्मांसमज्जास्थि वदंत्यन्नं मनीषिणः Ms. 3. 182 ; अहमन्नं भवान् भोक्ता H. 1. 54. I am your prey &c. , चराणामन्नमचराः Ms. 5. 29. –2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीर called अन्नमयकोश) –3 Boiled rice, अन्नेन व्यजनं P II. 1 34. –4 Corn (bread corn), तत (आपः) अन्नमसृजंत तस्माद्यत्र क्व च वर्षति तदेव भूयिष्ठमन्नं भवति Ch Up., आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरन्नं ततः प्रजाः Ms 3. 76, कृत 9. 219, 10. 86, 12 65 –5 Water –6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्नहेतुत्वात्तच्छब्दवाच्यता) –7 N. of Vishṇu. –न्नः The sun (स हि अन्नहेतुवृष्टिहेतु) –Comp –अकालः=अनाकाल q v.–अत्तृ,–आदिन्–आहारिन् eating food. –अद *a.* 1. eating food –2. having a good appetite (दीप्ताग्नि) (दः) N of Vishṇu –अद्यं proper food, food in general, Ms. 3. 82. 4 112, 11. 144 –अच्छादनं,–वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessaries of life –आयुः (अन्नायु) consisting of or living by food, desirous of food (अन्नबधन , अन्नजीवनः). –कालः hour of dinner, meal-time –किट्टः=°मल q. v. –कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. –कोष्ठकः 1. a cupboard, granary. –2 Vishṇu –3. the sun.–गतिः *f.* the passage of food, gullet (cf वहि स्रोतस्). –गंधिः dysentery, diarrhœa –ज, जात *a* produced from food as the primitive substance –जलं food and water. bare subsistence. –तेजस् *a.* having the vigour caused by food. –द,–दातृ, –दायिन्,–प्रद *a.* 1 giving food, वारिदस्तृप्तिमाप्नोति सुखमक्षय्यमन्नदः Ms. 4. 229. –2 epithet of Śiva.–दा N. of Durgā or Annapūrṇā. –दासः [अन्नेन पालितो दास शाक. त] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. –देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food.–दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food Ms 5. 4. –2 a defect in the food taken, derangement of food or the humours of the body, आलस्यादन्नदोषाच्च मृत्युर्विप्रान् जिघांसति Ms. 5. 4 –द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. –पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Śiva. –पाकः cooking of food, digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach) –पू *a.* purifying food, epithet of the Sun. –पूर्ण *a.* filled with, possessed of, food. (–र्णा) a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty) ; °ईश्वरी N. of Durgā or a form of Bhairava. –पेयं= वाजपेय q. v. –प्रलय *a.* being dissolved into food after death. –प्राशः, –प्राशनं the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Saṃskāras* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar उष्टावण), Ms. 2 34, Y. 1. 12. –ब्रह्मन्,–आत्मन् *m.* Brahma as represented by food.–भक्त *a.* [अन्नार्थं भक्तः दास] =अन्नदास q. v.–भुज् *a.* eating food, epithet of Śiva. –मय *a* see below.–मलं 1 excrement, feces, p VI 1. 148 Sk.–2 spirituous liquor, सुरा वै मलमन्नानां Ms. 11. 94. —रक्षा precautions as to eating food. —रसः essence of food, chyle, food and drink, nutriment, नानाविधानन्नरसान् वन्यमूलफलाश्रयान् तेभ्यो ददौ Rām —वस्त्रं = आच्छादनं q v —विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation –2 disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion -3 seminal discharge (of man), semen itself ; cf. अन्नाद्रेत सभवति. —व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, *i. e.* the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —शेषः leavings of food, offal. —संस्कारः consecration of food. —होमः a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the Asvamedha sacrifice.

अन्नमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice, °कोशः–षः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul, see अन्न (2) above and also कोश, hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence.—यं Plenty of food.

अन्नावृध् *a.* [अन्न वर्धते अनेन वृधू–करणे क्विप् पृषोदरादि] Increasing food, Rv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य *a.* [अन् अन्यादि° य. अन्य., न्यस्मै°स्मात्, *n.* अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another, different, other (भिन्न), another, other (generally), स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bh. 2. 40, अन्यदेव भागधेयमेतत् निर्वेपंति *S.* 2. ; सर्वमन्यत् everything else ; किंनुतान्यहिताः R. 2. 62, changed, altered, संप्रत्यन्ये वयं Bh. 3. 66 quite different persons, oft in comp. अन्यसंगात्, अनन्यपरायण, अनन्यसाधारण &c. –2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.), नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35, कोऽस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4 37, उत्थितं ददृशेऽन्यच्च कबंधेभ्यो न किंचन R. 12. 49 ; किमन्यदस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः *S.* 1 ; oft used in addition to ऋते or विना ; ऋते महद्भ्योऽन्यः को बिभर्ति वडवानलं प्र.

5. 35 ; किं नु खलु मे प्रियादर्शनादृते शरणमन्यत् S. 3. -3 Another person, one different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय); वासश्च धृतमन्येन धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. -4 Strange, unusual, extraordinary, अन्य एव स प्रकारः K 168, अन्या जगद्धितमयी मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69, धन्या मृदन्यैव सा S D -5 Ordinary, any one, निरातंकः कन्यामन्योपि याचते Ms 1 31, cf. इतर. -6 Additional, new, more, अन्यान् दश सुवर्णान्प्रयच्छ Mk 2 another ten (coins), अन्यदन्यच्चलिनदलशयनं K 157 new and new (changing every now and then), अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे another day ; one of a number (with gen), अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and again (used to connect sentences together); एक-अन्य the one—the other, Me. 78, see under एक also. अन्य-अन्य one-another, अन्यः करोति अन्यो भुंक्ते one does, another suffers, अन्यन्मुखे अन्यन्निर्वहणे Mu. 5, अन्यद्भूतं जातमन्यत् Ms 9. 40, 99, 8 204, कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1 305; अन्यदुच्छृंखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियंत्रितं Si. 2. 62, अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c, one, another, third, fourth &c., जल्पंति सार्धमन्येन पश्यंत्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः। हृद्गतं चिंतयंत्यन्यं प्रियः को नाम योषिताम् Pt 1. 135, मनस्यन्यद्वचस्यन्यत् कर्मण्यन्यत् दुरात्मनाम्; (in pl) केचित्-अन्ये some-others, एके-अन्ये-तथान्ये M. 10. 70 4. 9, 12. 123 [cf. L. alius, Gr allos for aljos, Zend anya] --Comp --अर्थ a having a different meaning, sense, or purpose —असाधारण a not common to others, peculiar —आश्रयण a going or passing over to another —उदर्य a. born from another. (-र्यः) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (-र्या) a half-sister —ऊढा a. married to another, another's wife.—कारुका a worm bred in excrement (शकृत्कीट). —क्षेत्रं 1. another field.-2 another or foreign territory.-3 another's wife. —ग, गामिन् a. 1. going to another -2. adulterous, unchaste, वणिजां तु कुलस्त्रीव स्थिरा लक्ष्मीरनन्यगा Ks. 21. 56, 19. 27.—गोत्र a. of a different family or lineage.—चित्त a. having the mind fixed on some thing or some one else; see °मनस्.—ज-जात a. of a different origin.—जन्मन् n. another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —दुर्वह a. difficult to be borne by others. - देवत,-त्य,-दैवत्य a addressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra).—धर्मन् a. having another or different property. (-र्मः) different property or characteristic.—धी a. whose mind is turned away from God.—नाभि a. belonging to another family.—पदार्थः 1. another substance.-2. the sense of another word, °प्रधानो बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrihi in compound essentially depends on the sense of another word —पर a. 1 devoted to another or something else. -2. expressing or referring to something else —पुष्ट,-भृता 'reared by another,' epithet of the cuckoo, which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यभृत्), अप्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku 1 45, कलमन्यभृतासु भाषितं R 8 59 —पूर्वा [अन्य पति पूर्वो यस्याः] 1 a woman already promised or betrothed to another.-2 a remarried widow (पुनर्भू) see अनन्यपूर्व. —बीज, -बीजसमुद्भव,-समुत्पन्न an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —भृत् m. a crow (rearing another, it being supposed to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and to rear its young ones), cf S. 5 22 —मनस्,-मनस्क,-मानस a 1 having the mind fixed on something else, inattentive -2 fickle, versatile, unsteady, अन्यमनसः स्त्रियः H. 1 111 absent-minded, possessed by a demon -मातृजः a half-brother (born of another mother) Y 2 139 —राजन्,-राष्ट्रीय a subject to another king or kingdom (Ved) —रूप a. having another form, changed, altered, पद्मिनीं चान्यरूपां Me 83. (पं) another or changed form, °पेण in another form.-लिंग,-गक a following the gender of another word (i e. the substantive), an adjective; ऊषवानूषरो द्वावप्यन्यलिंगौ Ak. -- वादिन् a 1. giving false evidence. -2 a defendant in general —वापः the cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests of other birds —विवर्धित a. = पुष्ट a cuckoo —व्रत a following other (than Vedic) observances, devoted to other gods, infidel —शाखः-खकः a Brāhmana who has gone over to another school (of religion &c.), an apostate -संक्रांत a fixed on or transferred to another (woman), °हृदयः आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4.-संगमः intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —साधारण a common to many others. —स्त्री another's wife, a woman not one's own [In Rhetoric she is considered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्वीया and साधारणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of festivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S. D. 108-110]. °गः an adulterer Ms. 8. 386. [Note. Some compounds under अन्य will be found under अनन्य.]

अन्यक a. Another, other (=अन्य).

अन्यत् a. (अन्य n.) Another &c. —ind. Again, moreover, besides &c. -Comp —अर्थ 1. having a different meaning.-2. referring to or expressing another sense (-र्थः) a different meaning.—आशा desire of something else.—आशिस् f another's blessing.—आस्था devotion or attachment to another —उत्सुक a. longing for another.—रागः attachment to another.

अन्यतम a. [अन्य-डतम] (declined like a noun and not a pronoun) One of many, any one out of a large number (with gen. or in comp.); जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76, 6. 32, 4. 13, Y 1. 22, 3 253. (अन्यतरान्यतमशब्दौ अव्युत्पन्नौ प्रातिपदिके इति कैयट)

अन्यतर a. (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.), तयोर्मुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151, संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजंते M 1 2 the one or the other; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S 3; Ms. 2 111, 9 171, other, different; अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one—the other; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of °र) either way, in both ways, optionally; frequently used by Pānini in his Sūtras in the sense of वा or विभाषा, ह्रक्रोरन्यतरस्याम्, आत्मनेपदेष्वन्यतरस्याम् &c &c.

अन्यतरतः adv. On one of two sides, °दंत having teeth on one side.

अन्यतरेद्युः adv [अन्यतरस्मिन्नहनि-एद्युस्] On either of two days, on one day or on another, P. V. 3 22.

अन्यतः adv. 1 From another; न चान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R 2. 4; तीर्थोदकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिमर्हतः U. 1. 13.-2 On one side, अन्यतः—अन्यतः, एकतः—अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side, तपनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सततनैशतमोवृतमन्यतः Ki. 5 2; एकतस्तु सकलानि निमित्तान्यन्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Nīti. -3 To another place, towards some other person or direction; गंतव्यं वा ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200; अन्यतोपि नयने प्रेरयंत्या S. 2. 2, आर्ये व्रजामोऽन्यतः R 6 82.-4 From another ground or motive -5 On the other side; on the contrary.-6 Otherwise, in another place, elsewhere. —Comp. —अरण्य Ved. a land which is woody here and there.—एत,—एतस्,—एनी Ved. variegated or spotted on one side. —घातिन् a striking in one direction. —वात a. suffering occasional wind (rheumatism.) (-तः) a sort of eye-disease.

अन्यतस्त्यः [अन्यतो भवः, त्यप्] An enemy, adversary.

अन्यत्र adv. [अन्य-त्रल्] (oft=अन्यस्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1

Elsewhere, in another place (with abl), अपत्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्यमात्रं गोत्रं P IV 2 39 Com, sometimes with विना, विना मलयमन्यत्र चदनं न प्ररोहति Pt. 1 41, (with verbs of motion) to another place -2 On another occasion, at another time than, oft (in comp), मधुपर्के च यज्ञे च पितृदैवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिंस्या नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 5 41 -3 Except, without, other than; यथा फलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भयं। एवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणाद्भयं ॥ Râm. Mv 6 8, R 14 32, Bg. 3 9, Y 1 215, अन्यत्र नैमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms 4 164, oft with the force of the nom case, दैवा अन्यत्रैवाश्विभ्यां सत्त्रं निषिद्धुः Kaus Br (अन्यत्र=अन्ये) -4 Otherwise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak, राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मण्वती नदी, चर्मवती अन्यत्र P VIII 2 12, 14 Sk -Comp —मनस्-चित्त *a* whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अन्यथा *ind.* [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H 1, with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from, अतोन्यथा प्रवृत्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms 5 31; Bg 13 11, अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms 4. 255, सत्त्वभगभयाद्राज्ञां कथयंत्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्यथाविवृतार्थेषु स्वैरालापेषु मत्रिणः Mu 4. 8 अन्यथा कृ (*a*) to do otherwise change or alter; न हि दैवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62, न स्वभावोत्र मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258, *S.* 6 13, (*b*) to act otherwise, violate, transgress, go against; त्वया कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृत Pt 4, (*c*) to destroy, undo, frustrate, baffle defeat (hope, plan &c.), कर्तुमकर्तुमन्यथा कर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; ममेच्छां मान्यथा कृथाः Ks. 22 51, लाभ कुर्याच्च योन्यथा Y 2 195, (*d*) to make false, falsify, ख्यातो लोकप्रवादोयं भरतेनान्यथा कृतः Râm, अमात्यः प्राड्विवाको वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9 234 to do wrongly; °ग्रह्,-मन्,-संभावय्,-समर्थय्,-विकल्पय् &c to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा न खलु मनस्विनि मया प्रयुक्तमिदं M. 1 20; अलमस्मानन्यथा संभाव्य *S.* 1, किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K 147; *S* 3 19, जनोन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते *S* 5 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste), °भू or °या to be otherwise, be changed or altered, be falsified; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति *S.* 4; शोकार्तस्य प्रवृत्तो मे श्लोको भवतु नान्यथा Râm तयोर्महात्मनोर्वाक्यं नान्यथा याति सांप्रत Râm -2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case व्यक्तं नास्ति कथमन्यथा वासन्त्यपि तां न पश्येत् U 3 स्तेनोऽन्यथा भवेत् Ms 8 144, Y 1 86,2 288; on the other hand, on the contrary -3 Falsely, untruly, किमन्यथा भट्टिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V 2, किमन्यथा भट्टिन्यै विज्ञापित M 4, न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचन V 3: यो न्यायमन्यथा ब्रूते स याति नरकं नरः Pt 3 107, H. 3 20 Ms 8 90 -4 wrongly, erroneously, badly. as in अन्यथासिद्ध q v below, see under 1 also -5 From another motive, cause, or ground, दुर्वासस· शापादिय त्वया प्रत्यादिष्टा नान्यथा *S.* 7 [cf. L *aliuta*] -Comp —अनुपपत्तिः *f.* see अर्थापत्ति —कारः changing, altering (-रं) *adv* in a different manner, differently P III 4 27 —ख्यातिः 1 erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work -2 wrong conception in general (in phil) —भावः alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहूनां व्यक्तीनामेकदेशेनान्यथाभावः P V. 4 53, change of view or mind. मयि भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch Up —वादिन् *a* speaking differently or falsely, speaking falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness. —वृत्ति *a.* 1 changed, altered -2 affected, perturbed, disturbed by strong emotions, मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me 3 —सिद्ध *a* proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyâya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c in the case of a घट or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा° is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K, but 5 are mentioned in Bhâshâ P 19-22 —द्धं,—सिद्धिः *f.* wrong demonstration, one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced, an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhâshâ P 16 —स्तोत्रं satire, irony, Y 2 204

अन्यथयति Den P To change, alter.

अन्यदा *ind* 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case, अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् *Si* 2. 44, R. 11. 73 -2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time. -3 Sometimes, now and then

अन्यदीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. —2 Being or existing in another

अन्यर्हि *ind.* At another time (=अन्यदा).

अन्यादृश्-क्ष-श *a* [अन्य इव पश्यति, अन्यादृश्, कर्मकर्तरि क्स, क्विन्, कञ् वा P III. 2, 60] 1 Of another kind, like another -2 Changed, unusual, strange, याऽत्रप्रतिनिवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवतमवधारयामि Mâl 1, अन्यादृशमेव भगवत्या वचनं 2; being different or otherwise: न खलु अन्यादृशेषु पुरुषेष्वस्य पक्षपातिन्यो भवंति 4, अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिष्ट Dk. 106, K. 309 · अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि चलीसुखस्य Mv. 6 strange

अन्येद्युः *ind.* [अन्य-एद्युस् P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येद्युरात्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. -2 One day, once.

अन्येद्युष्क *a.* [अन्येद्युर्भवः, कन्] Occurring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येद्युष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Susr. -ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य *a.* [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्वित्वं, पूर्वपदे सुश्च] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English. अन्योन्यं ताडयतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं ताडयति). Thus अन्य may be regarded as the subject and अन्य as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc cases. अन्योन्यैराहताः संतः ससस्वभूमिमानिःस्वनाः Râm अन्योन्यस्य व्यतिलुनंति P I 3 16 Sk But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its nominative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular compound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारः Ms. 9. 101, oft in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; °शोभाजननात् Ku. 1 42, so °कलह, °दर्शन, &c —न्यं *ind.* Mutually —न्यं (In Rhet) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other, अन्योन्यमुभयोरेकक्रियाया करण मिथः। त्वया सा शोभते तन्वी तया त्वमपि शोभसे। रजन्या शोभते चद्रश्चंद्रेणापि निशीथिनी S D 724. -Comp. —अध्यासः reciprocal attribution of identity (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यारोप), जलव्योम्ना घटाकाशो यथा सर्वैस्तिरोहित·। तथा जीवे च कूटस्थ सोन्योन्याध्याम उच्यते ॥ —अपहृत *a.* taken from one another, taken secretly. —अभावः mutual non-existence or negation, one of the two main kinds of अभाव: it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective pecu-

[redacted]

liarity and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबंधावच्छिन्नप्रतियागिकोऽन्योन्याभाव., as घट पटो न भवति, it exists between two notions which have no property in common. —आश्रय a. mutually dependent. (-यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, support, or connection; reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyâya). —उक्ति f. conversation —पक्षनयनं transposition of numbers from one side to another. —भेदः mutual dissension or enmity; so °कलह. —मिथुनं mutual union. —विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party). —वृत्तिः f. mutual effect of one thing upon another. —व्यतिकरः -संश्रयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्यंग a. Ved. Spotless.

अन्या a. Not drying up.

अन्याय a. [न. ब.] Unjust, improper; °दंडः unjust punishment, °यः परदारपृच्छाव्यवहार S. 5 -यः 1 Any unjust or unlawful action: see न्याय: नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु Ms 7. 16 acting unjustly, following evil courses. अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly; नापृष्टः कस्यचिद् ब्रूयात्र चान्यायेन पृच्छतः Ms. 2. 110. -2 Injustice, impropriety. -3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् a. Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य a. 1 Unjust, unlawful. -2 Improper, unbecoming, indecorous. -3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून a. Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; °अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous. —Comp.—अंग a. not having a defective limb.

अन्योकस् a. Not residing in one's own house (dwelling in another's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्वक्ष a. [अनुगतः अक्षं इंद्रियं गतिसमा.] 1 Visible, perceptible. -2 Following, close on the heels of, immediately following. —क्षं ind. 1 Afterwards, after; आरोह त्वं...सीतां चारोपयान्वक्षं Râm. -2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly, Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक्षरसंधिः A kind of Vedic Sandhi, that of a vowel and consonant.

अन्वंच् a. [अनु-अञ्च्-क्विप्; nom. अन्वङ् m., अन्वक् n. अनूची f.] 1 Going after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्वंचो मासा यंति Sat. Br; त्वामन्वंचो वयं स्मसि Ait. Br. -2 Lying lengthwise, horizontal; अनूचि 'in the rear or behind, from behind, आगच्छतोऽनूचि गजस्य घंटयोः Si 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेश)

अन्वक् ind. 1 Afterwards -2 From behind; पिदधानमन्वगुपगम्य दृशौ Si 9 76 -3 Friendly disposed, favourably, अन्वग्भूत्वा, -भाव, -आस्ते becoming friendly disposed P III. 4. 64 Sk. (अग्रतः पार्श्वतः पृष्ठतो वानुकूलो भूत्वा आस्ते; अन्वग्भूत्वा तिष्ठति पृष्ठतो भूत्वा) -4 (with acc) After: तां ..अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकपालः R. 2 16 went after or followed her; तमन्वगिंद्रप्रमुखाश्च देवाः Ku 7. 71.

अन्वच् a [अनु-वचिन्.] Following.

अन्वय See under अन्वि.

अन्वर्तितृ m Ved An inviter.

अन्वर्थ a [अनुगतः अर्थं] Having the meaning clear or intelligible, having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word, hence, true to the sense, significant, तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R 4 12; अन्वर्था तेवसुधरा Ki 11 64, Si 12 23, अन्वर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वर्तते U 3 अन्वर्थतोऽपि नतु राक्षसः राक्षसोऽसि Mu 5 7 in the true sense of the word, properly so called.-Comp -ग्रहण literal acceptation of the meaning of a word (opp to रूढ or conventional) -संज्ञा 1 an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning; e.g भविष्यंती a name for 'future' is an अन्वर्थसंज्ञा compared with लृट्.-2. a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्ववकिरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववचारः Descending and following.

अन्ववसर्गः [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Slackening, letting loose (opp. आयाम).-2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचारानुज्ञा); one of the senses of अपि P. I 4 96; see अपि.-3 Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित a Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववायः A race, family, lineage, अन्ववायमवदातमाकृतिः Ki. 13. 37

अन्ववेक्षा Regard, consideration.

अन्वष्टका [अनुगतोऽष्टका] The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. पौष, माघ and फाल्गुन, पितृदैवत्याष्टकास्वर्चेन्नित्यमन्वष्टकासु च Ms. 4. 150.

अन्वष्टक्यं A Srâddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्वष्टका days.

अन्वष्टमदिशं ind. Towards the north-west direction.

अन्वस्त a. [p. p. अस् to throw] Shot or hurled along, shot; interwoven (as in silk); chequered.

अन्वहं ind. Day after day, every day.

अन्वाख्या 2 P. To repeat in succession, enumerate

अन्वाख्यानं 1 Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before. -2 Section, chapter

अन्वाचयः [प्रधानस्य पश्चादन्यः आचयिते बोध्यते यत्र, चि-अच्] 1 Statement of a secondary (गौण) rite or action after the mention of a primary (प्रधान)one: adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च, चान्वाचये समाहारे Ak, अन्यतरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः; as भो भिक्षामट गां चानय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on to it as a secondary object. -2 Such an object itself

अन्वाचित a Secondary, inferior.

अन्वाजे ind. [अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-आजि-डे Tv.] (Used like उपाजे only with कृ) So as to assist or support the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाधाने); optionally regarded as a preposition; °कृत्य or °कृत्वा supporting, assisting (a weak person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय P. I. 4. 73.Sk.

अन्वादिश् 6 P. To name or mention again; to mention or refer to in a subsequent place, employ again.

अन्वादिष्ट p. p. 1 Mentioned after or according to, employed again; अन्वादिष्टः पुरुषः अनुपुरुषः P. VI. 2. 190 Sk.-2 (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्वादेशः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned, re-employment of the same word in a subsequent part of a sentence, or of the same thing to perform a subsequent operation: आदिश्य कथन अन्वादेशः अनुकथन Kâs on P. II 4 32. (इद् and एतद् are said to assume the forms एने, एनो, एनान् &c. in the sense of अन्वादेश, किंचित्कार्यं विधातुमुपात्तस्य कार्यांतर विधातु पुनरुपादान अन्वादेशः; e.g अनेन व्याकरणमधीत एन छंदोऽध्यापय; अनयो पवित्रं कुल एनयो प्रभूत स्व Sk)

अन्वाधानं [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चादाधानं] Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires

अन्वाधिः [अनु पश्चादाधीयते, धा-कि] (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner; अधमर्णिकार्येषु अन्यास्मिन्वन्-

नान्मम । दयास्त्वमिति यो दत्त स इहाग्वाधिरुच्यते ॥ -2 A second deposit.-3 [अनुगत· सतत आधि·] Constant anxiety, remorse, repentance, regret (after the committal of bad act).

अन्वाध्येयं-यकं A sort of स्त्रीधन or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives , विवाहात्परतो यच्च लब्ध भर्तृकुलात्स्त्रिया ॥ अन्वाधेयं तु तद् द्रव्य लब्ध पितृ- (v 1.-बधु-) कुलात्तथा ॥ Kâty. quoted by Kull. on Ms. 9. 195 , Y. 2. 44

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधि q. v

अन्वाद्य. A class of divinities.

अन्वांत्र्य *a* Ved. Being in the entrails

अन्वायतन *a*. Latitudinal- नं *ind* In the house

अन्वायत्त *a* Ved. In accordance with (अनुगत &c), following after.

अन्वायात्या A deity invoked by the verb अन्वाया.

अन्वारभ् 1 A To begin, commence.-2 To touch, **असेऽध्वर्युमन्वारभते** *A*sval **यदि मां संस्पृशेद्रामः सकृदन्वारभेत वा । धनं वा यौवराज्यं वा जीवेयमिति मे मतिः** Râm

अन्वारब्ध *p p*. 1 Touched on the back or on any part of the body ; **विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाचयति रूपमन्वारब्ध-मिति** Kâty.-2 That which has touched or has been placed on the body (as the hand).-3 followed.

अन्वारभ्य *pot. p*. To be touched along with.

अन्वारंभः,-भणं Touching, contact, especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्वारंभणीया An initiatory or preliminary ceremony.

अन्वारुह् 1. P. To follow in ascending, especially the funeral pile, to ascend, climb, mount , **अन्वारोहच्च सुग्रीवः** (गिरिं) Râm.

अन्वारोहणं A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्वास् 2 A 1 To be seated near or round , **सखायमन्वास्ते** Mb., to wait upon, serve, attend upon , **सखीभ्यामन्वास्यते** *S*. 3 ; **अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं** R 1. 56, to sit after one (acc. of person) ; **तां अन्वास्य** R. 2. 24.-2 To perform, as a religious ceremony , **संध्यामन्वास्य पश्चिमां** Râm.

अन्वासनं 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon, worship -2 Taking a seat after another.-3 Regret, sorrow -4 A place of industry, manufactory, work-shop &c -5 An oily or cooling enema.

अन्वासीन *pres p*. Sitting down after, seated alongside of

अन्वाहार्यः (also-र्यं-र्यकं) [अनु मासि मासि आह्रियते, कर्मणि ण्यत] 1 A sacrificial gift or offering presented to the priests (Sây अन्वाहरति यजसबन्धिदोषजात परिहरत्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्यो नाम ऋत्विग्भ्यो देय ओदन) -2 The monthly Srâddha performed in honour of the Manes on the day of new moon , **पितॄणां मासिक श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः** Ms 3 123. -Comp —पचन· the southern sacrificial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacrifice.

अन्वाहिक *a* (की *f*) Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधेय q v.

अन्वि 2 P [अनु-इ] 1 To follow, come or go after, succeed ; **गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात्** Ms 4. 154 , **एनां...मयता प्रातरन्वेतु** R. 1 90 , **शुनीमन्वेति श्वा** Bh. 3. 18, attend, accompany, accrue to, **कर्मफलं कर्तारमन्वेति**.-2.(*a*) To follow (in grammar or construction) , be connected or construed with ; **धातुरादेशमन्वेति** Mb. see अन्वय below (*b*) To obey, conform to, be guided by ; **यश्चित्तमन्वेति परस्य** Mb -3 To seek , to fall to one's lot (Ved).

अन्वयः [इ कर्तरि भावे वा अच्] 1 Going after, following , also, follower, retinue, attendants ; **का त्वमेकाकिनी भीरु निरन्वयजने वने** Bk.5 66.-2 Association, connection, relation ; **गंधःकद्वान्वयः=कद्रुकान्वितः**-3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence, construing, grammatical order or relation ; पदानां परस्पराकाङ्क्षा योग्यता च, or शब्दाना परस्परमर्थानुगमन , तात्पर्याख्यां वृत्तिमाहु पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D ; logical connection of words, अत्र (in the ex. तिष्ठतु सर्पि.) सर्पिःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वय P. VIII. 3, 44 Sk , परस्परनिरपेक्षस्यानेकस्य एकस्मिन्नन्वय समुच्चय P. II. 2 29 Sk. -4 Drift, tenor, purport.-5 Race, family, lineage , **रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये** R. 1 9, 12 , 3. 27; 12. 33 ; **अन्वयगुणः** Mv 4 22 virtue of my race -6 Descendants posterity , **ताभ्य ऋते अन्वयः** Y. 2 117 , स° along with the family or descendants ; Ms 2. 168 ; Pt 1. 27.-7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance ; **जन्माद्यस्य यतोऽन्वयादितरतः** Bhâg -8 Being seen (प्रत्यक्ष), **स्यात्साहसं त्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म यत्कृतं । निरन्वयं भवेत्स्तेयं** Ms. 8 332. -9 (In Nyâya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः) In the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमवत्त्वात् the relation यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्नि (wherever there is smoke there is fire) is called अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्ति अन्वय, in fact, corresponds to the universal A proposition of European logic 'All A is B.' The 'व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति' means an assertion of the concomitance of the absence of साध्य and the absence of हेतु (तदभावयो हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्ति) and corresponds to the converted A proposition 'All not-B is not-A , or in Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोपि नास्ति , and a cause or हेतु is said to be connected with its effect by अन्वयव्यतिरेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and negative relations between the thing to be proved and the cause that proves can be equally asserted; such a *Hetu* alone makes the argument perfectly sound and incapable of refutation This process of arriving at the Vyâpti or universal proposition corresponds to the methods of Agreement and Difference in Mill's Logic , **साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं** Mu 5. 13.-Comp.—आगत *a* hereditary ; Pt 1, 3, °तं वैरं Pt. 3.—ज्ञः a genealogist ; **अथ स्तुते बंदिभिरन्वयज्ञैः** R. 6 8. —व्यतिरेक (°कौ or °कं) 1. positive and negative assertion ; agreement and contrariety or difference ; see above. -2 rule and exception —व्याप्तिः *f*. affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वयवत् *a*. 1 Having a connection or consequence, following.-2 Belonging to a race or family , born of a noble family, noble, high-born ; **सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने**. K. 7.

अन्वयिन् *a*. Connected as with a consequence.

अन्वित *p*. *p*. 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by ; **अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः** R 3 28.-2 Possessed of, having, possessing, endowed with ; full of, seized or struck with, overpowered by ; with instr. or in compound ; **कुलान्वितं कुकुलजा निंदंती** Pt 1. 415 , धैर्य°; गुण°, वित्त°; विस्मय° struck with wonder ; भय°; क्रोध°, लोभ°, &c. &c.-3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence) -4 Connected grammatically ; **वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थबोधकाः**: S. D 9 -5 Understood, reached by the mind.-Comp. -अर्थ *a*. having meaning which is easily understood from the context.°वादः-अभिधानवादः a doctrine of the Mîmâmsakas that words in a sentence convey

meaning not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence ; see अभिहितान्वयवादिन् under अभिधा and K. P. 2.

अन्विति *a* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation.—**तिः** *f*. 1 Following.–2 Food.

अन्विष् 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get ; **अतः सिद्धिममेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्विियेष सः** R. 17.47. (–4 P) To seek, search, look out for &c , **न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत्** Ku 5 45 , **अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि भुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः** U. 2. 13 . to inquire, investigate , **किं वृथा तर्केण अन्विष्यते** S. 5 —*Caus*. To seek, search &c. , **यामन्वेषयतां प्रयाति सततं सर्वे समाप्तिं गुणाः** Bh. 3 10.

अन्विष्ट *p p*. Desired, sought, searched ; **यद्वायुरन्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः** Ku. 1. 15.

अन्वेषः,-षणं-णा 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching , **वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मधुकर हताः** S. 1. 24 , **न्याय °णतत्परौ** Pt 3. 91 ; **रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणा द्विषा** R. 12 11, **अस्यैवान्वेषणा वर्तते** V. 2.

अन्वेषक, अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेष्टृ *a* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c., **पौरा अस्मदन्वेषिणः** *S* 1 , **अनुपद्यन्वेष्टा** P. V. 2 90 , **अंतरान्वेषी भवामि** *S* 7 , R. 12 54 , H 4. 102.

अन्वीक्ष् 1 A 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view. –2 To search, seek for, inquire into , reflect or meditate upon, think of

अन्वीक्षणं,-क्षा 1 Search, seeking for, investigation. –2 Reflection, meditation.

अन्वीत =अन्वित q v

अन्वीप *a*. [अनुगता आपो यत्र] 1 Near the water, situated near water –2 Attainable or friendly

अन्वृचं *ind*. Verse after verse.

अप् *f* [आप्-क्विप्-ह्रस्वश्च Un 2 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl. ; आपः , अपः , अद्भिः , अद्भ्यः अपां and अप्सु but in singular and pl in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved as sacred divinities, आपो देवीः) ; **खानि चैव स्पृशेदद्भिः** Ms. 2. 60 Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in **अप एव ससर्जादौ तासु बीजमवासृजत्** Ms. 1. 8. *S*. 1 1 ; but in Ms 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्नि ; ज्योतिषश्च विकुर्वाणादापो रसगुणाः स्मृताः । अद्भ्यो गंधगुणा भूमिरित्येषा सृष्टिरादितः ॥ —2 Air, the intermediate region. —3 The star *S* virgins. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3 97–98. [cf L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos* ; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahva* , Pers *ab* ; Zend. *ap*. Old Germ. *aha*] **-Comp —कृत्स्न** deep meditation by means of water —**चरः** an aquatic animal — **पतिः** 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuna.–2. the ocean. For other comps, see s v.

अपां enters into several compounds, e. g **अपांसंवर्तः** destruction of the world by water , **अपांवत्सः** 'calf of waters', N. of a star, **अपांनपात्, °नप्त्रा, °नप्त्रिय, °गर्भ, अपाम्नपात्, अपोनपात्** Ved. N of Agni or fire as sprung from water , cf. Ms.9 321 , **अपांपतिः, निधिः -नाथः, अप्पतिः** lord of waters, the ocean, N. of Varuna, **अपांपित्त, अप्पित्तं** fire.

अप *ind*. [न पाति रक्षति पतनात् पा-ड Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (*a*) Away, away from, denoting वियोग , **अपयाति, अपनयति** ; (*b*) deterioration (विकृति) ; **अपकरोति** does wrongly or badly , (*c*) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीत), **अपकर्षति, अपचिनोति**; (*d*) direction or mention or illustration (निर्देश), **अपदिशति** ; (*e*) exclusion (वर्जन), **अपवह्, अपसृ** *caus*.; (*f*) joy, merriment or laughter (आनद), **अपहसति** , (*g*) concealment or denial (चार्य), **अपलपति, अपवदते** –2 As first member of Tat or Bahuvrihi comp it has all the above senses ; **अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठ ; अपशब्दः** a bad or corrupt word , **°भी** fearless , **°कल्मष** stainless , **अपरागः** discontent (opp. to अनुराग) ; **°मेघोदयं वर्ष** Ku 6. 54 &c In most cases **अप** may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt,' 'wrong' 'unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपानः -3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (*a*) away from ; **यत्संप्रत्यपलोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसतिर्भगत्** Râm (*b*) without, on the outside of, **अप हरेः संसारः** Sk ;(*c*)with the exception of, excepting; **अप त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः** Sk on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses **अप** may form adverbial compounds also (P II 1.12), **°विष्णु संसारः** Sk. without Vishnu ; **°त्रिगर्तं वृष्टो देवः** excepting T &c It also implies negation, contradiction &c. ; **°कामं, °शंकं**. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse; वर्जने विकृतौ चौर्ये विपरीतवियोगयोः । अपकृष्टे च निर्देशे हर्षे चाप प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. *ab* ; Gr. *apo* ; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of* or *off* , Zend *apa*].

अपकलंकः A deep ,indelible stain.

अपकामः Ved, Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness , absense of what is dear. —**मं** *ind*. Unwillingly, against one's will.

अपकृ 8 U 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away ; **योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीतां** Bk. 8 20 bore forcibly away –2 To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (usually with gen. of person) , **आपदि येनापकृतं** Pt 4 16 , Si. 14 78; **न किंचिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं** Pt 1 , **किं तस्या मयापकृतं** 4 what harm have I done to her ? **किं च राक्षसराजस्य रामेणापकृतं पुरा** Râm , sometimes with acc or loc also ; **अथवा सैनिकाः केचिदपकुर्युर्युधिष्ठिरं** Mb. , **किमिव बत् नात्मन्यपकृतं** Bh 3. 115 ; **न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकुर्वंति मलिम्लुचा इव** Si. 16.52 —*Caus*. To harm, injure &c.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly –2 Doing wrong, injuring , ill-treating, offending

अपकर्तृ *a* 1 Injurious,, doing harm or injury, offensive. –2 Hostile, inimical.—*m* An enemy.

अपकर्मन् *a* [बहु स] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved —*n* (°र्म) 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt) , **दत्तस्यानपकर्म च** Ms. 8. 4. –2 An improper or unworthy act , evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act.–3 Wickedness, violence, oppression. —2 Incompetence, laziness.

अपकारः 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed (opp उपकार) ; **स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति** Pt. 1 66 ; **उपकर्त्रारिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा । उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः** Si. 2 37 ; **अपकारोऽप्युपकारायैव संवृत्तः** &c —2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिष्टचिंता) –3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity. —4 A mean or degraded action —**Comp — अर्थिन्** *a*. meaning to harm, malevolent malicious —**गिर्** *f* (–गीः), —**शब्दः** abusive words, menacing or insulting speech , **भर्त्सनं त्वपकारगीः** Ak.

अपकारक,–कारिन् *a*. Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious , Pt 1 95, Si 2. 37. —**कः** , —**री** An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी), enemy ; **अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिरुच्यते** H. 1 , **अन्°** harmless, not harmful

अपकृत *p. p.* 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciously committed &c –2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites. —**तं** An injury, harm, offence.

अपकृतिः *f*, **अपकृत्यं** 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence. –2 Opposition, enmity. –3 A degrading or impure act.

अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice, fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed, चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु शत्रौ सान्त्वमपक्रिया Si 2. 54, Ki 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts)

अपकृष् 1 P, 6 U 1 (*a*) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract आनानिर्भिन्नामपकृष्टनक्रां R 16 55 drawn out, दंताग्रभिन्नमपकृष्य निरीक्षते च Rs 4 14 pulling off or back (*b*) To take or carry away, remove धैर्यं शोकोऽपकर्षति Rām, कित्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U 1 8, Mv 4 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action, क्षात्र तेजोपकर्षति Mv 1.32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit, अपकर्षदेवं यावत् पंचदश Susr -3 To bend (as a bow), धनुः श्रेष्ठमपकृष्य Mb -4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage, पीडयन् भृत्यवर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb -5 To bring or draw backwards, anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमसूत्रस्थं सर्वत्रग्रहणमिहापकृष्यते P. IV 1 17 Com —*Caus.* To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from काव्यस्यात्मभूतं रसमपकर्षयंतः काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यंते S D 1

अपकर्षः 1 (*a*) Drawing off or down, diminution, decrease, reduction मेदोऽपकर्षात् Dk 160, loss, decay decline, destruction, तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1, deterioration, inferiority, उत्कर्षापकर्षविहीनो मध्यः Sk (*b*) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses)., तपोबीजप्रभावैस्तु ते गच्छंति युगे युगे। उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येष्विह जन्मतः॥ Ms. 10 42, मूल्योत्कर्ष° rise and fall in price, increase and decrease -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a Sraddha -3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram, poetry or Mimamsa, &c)-Comp —समः a sort of fallacy, *e.g.* sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक *a* Drawing or taking off or down, removing.-2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from, दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण *a.* Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp उत्कर्ष), न चारितं सदृशं तेन किंचित्स्थौल्यापकर्षणं Susr —णं 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting.-2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction.-3 Superseding.-4 Denying, abolishing.

अपकृष्ट *p p.* 1 Drawn or taken away, removed, अपकृष्टश्चाणक्याच्चंद्रगुप्तः Mu 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off, so नृपोपकृष्टः सचिवात् 4 14, extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c -2 Drawn or attracted by, सर्वं दैवापकृष्टं मन्यंते युधिष्ठिरः Ve 5 dependent on, or the work of, Fate -3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp उत्कृष्ट). न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते S 5 10, पति हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वमुत्कृष्टं या निषेवते Ms 5 163, 8 281, 9 24; महापकृष्टैर्महतां न संगतं Ki 14 22 —ष्टः A crow -Comp —चेतन *a.* mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded —जाति *a* of a low tribe or origin.

अपकृ 6 P 1 To scatter, spout out (water), अपाकिरति कुसुमं, गजोऽपाकिरति Sk -2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कृ A. in this sense अपाच्चतुष्पाच्छकुनिष्वालेखने सुट् P VI. 1 142) आपस्किरते वृषो हृष्टः, कुक्कुटो भक्षार्थी, श्वा आश्रयार्थी च Sk, शृंगैरपस्कीर्णमहत्तटीभुवां Si 12 71 scratched, छायापस्किरमाणविष्किर &c U. 2 9

अपकिरणं Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information

अपक्तिः *f* 1 Unripeness, immaturity -2 Indigestion

अपक्व *a.* Unripe, immature, undigested (as food), uncooked, raw

अपक्रम् 1 P 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from), नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामन्नुपेक्षित. 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away, (as time) -3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat.-2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विक्षिपत्येष विक्षेपं चंद्रादीनामपक्रमात् Sūrya S. -3 Gliding or passing away (of time.) —*a.* [अपगत: क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order -2 Irregular, in wrong order

अपक्रमणं,-क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c

अपक्रमिन् *a.* Going forth or away, not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष *a.* 1 Without wings or the power of flight.-2 Not belonging to, the same side or party.-3 Having no adherents or friends.-4 Opposed to adverse.-Comp.—पातः impartiality. —पातिन् *a.* impartial.

अपक्षि 1, 5, 9 P To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate —*pass.* To decline, decay, waste away, wane (as the moon).

अपक्षय Decline, decay, wane

अपक्षीण *p p* Declined, wasted, waned

अपक्षिप् 6 P To throw away or down, take away, remove

अपक्षेपः,-क्षेपण 1 Casting away or throwing down -2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaiseshika phil, see कर्मन्.

अपगंडः One who has attained his majority see अपोगंड

अपगम् 1 P 1 To go away, depart, pass away, elapse (as time), K. 73, तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H 3, मंदो नापगच्छंति Pt 3 8 -2 To fall off or down, go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग *a* Going, turning away —गा A river (wrongly for आपगा).

अपगत *p.p* 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote, oft as first member of comp in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of', °अन्यव्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; °मत्सर 45, 47, 157, 164, 207, 211, °निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking, °मले मनसि 102 -2 Dead, deceased

अपगमः,-मनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation, समागमाः सापगमाः H 4 65.-2 Falling off, going away removal, disappearance, निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति॥ Pt 1 283; त्वत्संरोधापगमविशदैश्चंद्रपादैः Me 70, पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R 3 7, lapse, passing away; कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 66, 193 -3 Death decease

अपगतिः *f.* A bad fate (going to hell &c), येन चापगतिर्भवेत् Pt 2.108

अपगरः [अप-निंदार्थे गृ भावे अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निंदा), अभिगरापगरौ Kāty.-2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler

अपगर्जित *a.* Thunderless (as a cloud.)

अपगोपुर *a.* Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपगल्भ *a.* Ved 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive. -2 Being on the side, lateral. -3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपगुणः A demerit, fault, *Si.* 15. 32.

अपगुर् 6 A 1 To disapprove, reject.-2 To threaten, menace; revile

censure, reproach, rail at.-3 To deprive of.

अपगारं,—गोरं *and* Having raised or lifted up , **अस्यपगोरं-गारं युध्यंते** P VI. 1. 53 Sk lifting their swords

अपगुह् 1 U To hide, conceal

अपगोहः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment

अपघनः [अपहन्यते सहत्य कर्म क्रिया विशुन्यते, हन्-अप्-घनादेश P III 3 77] A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोऽगम् III 3 81 , अग शरीरावयव स च न सर्व किं तु पाणि पादश्चेत्याह Sk. and Kâśikâ) , but it is also used in the sense of 'the body', **लोहोद्गघनघनस्कंधां ललितापघना स्त्रियं** Bk. 7 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself). —*a*. Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing -2 Killing -3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् *a*. Killing, murdering.

अपचः [पक्तुमशक्त Sk.] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. -2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोशे) , **अपचो जाल्मः** P. VI 2 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. 1 To depart.—2 To go astray, transgress , offend, commit a fault, act wrongly ; **यो यस्तेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः** Mb., **तदंगनास्वपाचरन्नरेंद्रः** Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित *p p*. Gone away, departed ; deceased. —**तं** A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; **आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधा** S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure ; death , **सिंहघोषश्च कांतकापचारं निर्भिद्य** Dk. 72 -2 Want, absence -3 A fault ; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime , **शिष्यो गुराविव कृतप्रथमापचारः** Mv. 4. 20 ; **न राजापचारमंतरेण** U. 2 (v. l. for °अपराधं), **राजन्प्रजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते** R. 15. 47.—4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Ve. 4. 10.-5 A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency ; **नापचारमगमन् क्वचित्क्रियाः** Si. 14. 32 ; mistake, omission (to do a thing) (लोप); **महाध्वरे विध्यपचारदोषः** Ki. 16. 48. -6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपथ्य); **कृतापचारोपि परैरनाविष्कृतविक्रियः । असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा ॥** Si. 2. 84 (where अ° also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् *a*. Offending, doing wrong, wicked, bad ; **भार्यापचारिणी** Ms. 8. 317 a faithless wife.

अपचाय् 1 A. 1 To fear. -2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित *a* Feared, honoured

अपचि 1 P 1 To honour, respect -2 To invite respectfully -3 (5 U) To gather, collect —*pass* 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away , **अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं** S 2 reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean , to wane, decline, diminish, grow less , **राजहंस तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते** K P.10 -2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl) ; **प्रकृतिः सूयते तद्वदानंत्यान्नापचीयते** Mb.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig also), **कफापचयः** Dk 160 , **तेनास्यापचयं यांति व्याधेर्मूलान्यशेषतः** Susr., II 3 130, defeat Mv 2. 13. -2 Loss, privation, failure, defect , H 3. 133. -3 N. of several planetary mansions

अपचित *p. p* 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c., emaciated, thin, lean. -2 Honoured, respected, saluted.—**तं** Honouring

अपचितिः *f*. (P. VII. 2. 30 Vârt) 1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction. -2 Expense -3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin -4 Exclusion. -5 Punishing. -6 N of a daughter of Marichi -7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship , **विहितापचितिर्महीभृता** Si. 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17 , 15. 34 , K. 324 , Ki. 6. 46 ; 11. 9

अपचित् *f*. A noxious flying insect ; that which causes decay.

अपची [अपकृष्ट पच्यते असौ, पच् कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौरा°ङीष्] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र *a*. Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय *a*. [अपगता छाया यस्मात्] 1 Shadowless. -2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow.-3 Devoid of brightness, dim. —**यः** One that has no shadow, i. e. a god ; cf. N. 14. 21 , प्रिय भजतां कियदस्य देवाश्छाया नलस्यास्ति तथापि नैषाम् । इतीरयतीव तया निरैक्षि सा (छाया) नैषधे न त्रिदशेषु तेषु ॥ —**या** An unlucky shadow, apparition. phantom

अपच्छेदः -दनं 1 Cutting off, or away.-2 Loss -3 Interruption

अपच्यु 1 A. 1. To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert. -2 To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निर्गम) ; Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत *p. p*. Fallen off , departed, perished ; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill , one inferior to his parents in qualities , मातृतुल्यगुणो जातस्त्वनुजात पितुः समः । अतिजातोधिकस्तस्मादपजातोऽधमाधमः ॥

अपजर्गुराण *a*. (अपगॄ-यङ्लुक् चानश्) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (आच्छादनादिमोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, conquer ; turn off or away, avert, ward or keep off , **येन मृत्युमपजयति** Sat Br.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपज्ञा 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal , **शतमपजानीते** P 1 3 44 Sk. (अपलपति) , **आत्मानमपजानानः शशमात्रोऽनयद्दिनं** Bk. 8 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पंच) gross elements , the five subtle elements , पंचप्राणमनोबुद्धिदशेंद्रियसमन्वित । अपंचीकृतभूतोत्थं सूक्ष्माग्रं भोगसाधनं ॥ Vedânta P.

अपटांतर *a*. 1 Not separated (by a curtain or screen). -2 Adjoining, contiguous (=अपदांतर).

अपटी [अल्प॰ पट॰ पटी, न. त.] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *kanat* surrounding a tent -2 A curtain. **Comp.** —**क्षेप** (अपटक्षेप) tossing aside the curtain ; °**क्षेपण** (=अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction तत॰प्रविशति &c.

अपटु *a*. 1 Not clever or skilful slow, dull, awkward, uncouth. -2 Ineloquent (as a speaker). -3 Sick.

अपठ *a* Unable to read; not reading , a bad reader ; cf. अपच.

अपंडित *a*. Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant, **विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानाम्** Bh. 2 7. -2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a*. Not saleable (the Smritis name several things which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions) ; **जीविकार्थे चापण्ये** P. V. 3. 99.

अपतंत्रकः [अपगत तंत्रं भिषजामधीनता यत्र कप् Tv.] A kind of वातरोग, spasmodic contraction of the body or stomach.

अपतानकः [अपक्रम्य अन्तरान्तरा तनुते तन् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits; सोपतानकसंज्ञो य पातयत्यन्तरान्तरा Susr.

अपतानकिन् *a.* Affected with spasmodic contraction.

अपति,-तिक *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried. **-तिः** Ved. Not a master or husband.

अपत्नी Unmarried, without a husband.

अपत्नीक *a.* **1** Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead). **-2** To be performed without the company of a wife; **अपत्नीकः पितृयज्ञः** Kâty.

अपतीर्थ A bad Tirtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपतप् 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

अपतर्पणं **1** Fasting (in sickness). **-2** Absence of satisfaction.

अपत्यं [न पतति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहु° करणे यत्, न त., some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य; sprung from a stock; Yâska gives two etymologies; अपत्यं कस्मात् अपततं भवति पितुः सकाशादित्य पृथगिव तत भवति, अनेन जातेन सता पिता नरके न पततीति वा] **1** Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men), offspring in general (male or female), sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; **अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रं** P. IV. 1. 162; **अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः** R. 1. 50. (Bhavabhuti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यसंश्लेषणं पित्रोः ... अन्तःकरणतत्त्वस्य दम्पत्योः स्नेहसंश्रयात्। आनन्दग्रन्थिरेकोऽयमपत्यमिति बध्यते ॥ U. 3. 17). **-2** A patronymic affix; **स्त्रीपुंसयोरपत्यांताः** Ak.; **°अधिकारप्रकरणं** Sk. **-Comp. -काम** *a.* desirous of progeny. **-जीवः** N. of a plant. **-द** *a.* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c.). (**-दा**) N. of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष). **-पथः** the vulva. **-प्रत्ययः** a patronymic affix. **-विक्रयिन्** *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. **-शत्रुः** [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भभेदनेन नाशकं यस्याः सा] **1.** 'having the child for its enemy,' a crab (said to die in producing young). **-2** a serpent. **-साच्** *a.* Ved. accompanied with offspring.

अपत्र *a.* Leafless, without wings &c. **-त्रः 1** The shoot of bamboo, a sprout in general (तदवस्थाया तयोः पत्रशून्यतयोत्पत्तेस्तथात्वं). **-2** A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. **-3** A bird without wings.

अपत्रप् 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through shame; (with instr. of person or thing); **येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति** Mb.; **य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्वलोकस्य गुरुर्भवत्युत** *ibid.*; **तस्माद्वलैरपत्रेपे** Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent. **-पा-पणं 1** Shame, bashfulness. **-2** Embarrassment.

अपत्रपिष्णु *a.* [अपत्रप्-इष्णुच्] Bashful; Si. 8. 46.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from; **तरंगापत्रस्तः** (slightly) afraid of waves; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

अपथ *a.* [नास्ति पथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless; °थो देशः, °था नगरी &c. **-थं, -थः** (also अपंथा P. V. 4. 72, II. 4. 30) **1** Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state; a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course; **अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः** R. 9. 74, 17. 54; **न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते** *S.* 5. 10 follows evil ways; **कारितस्त्वमपथे पदं मया** Ki. 13. 45, 64. **-2** Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions). **-3** The vulva. **-था** N. of several plants. **-थं** *ind.* By or in the wrong way, astray; **अपथं वर्तते** Sk. **-Comp. -गामिन्** *a.* pursuing evil courses, heretical. **-प्रपन्न** *a.* taking to evil ways (as man), spent or used out of place, misapplied, misspent (as money &c.); H. 3. 123.

अपथ्य *a.* [न त.] **1** Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्थे कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंमितं Râm. **-2** (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); **संतापयंति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः** H. 3. 117; **भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिमरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राजापथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति** Mu. 6. **-3** Bad, unlucky. **-Comp. -कारिन्** *a.* an offender; **एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा, राज °री क्षपणकः, अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य फलं** Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

अपद् -पाद् *a.* (पदी *f.*) [न पद्यते ज्ञायते. पद्-क्विप्-न त.] **1** Incomprehensible, unknowable. **-2** Having no feet, footless.

अपद *a.* **1** Footless. **-2** Having no office or post. **-दः** A reptile. **-दं 1** No place or abode. **-2** A wrong or bad place or abode; wrong time; **चिरमपदे शंकितोऽस्मि** M. 1 'my doubts were out of place, ill-founded'; **प्रेम पश्यति भयान्यपदेऽपि** Ki. 9. 70 unreasonably. **-3** A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected word. **-4** Ether. **-Comp. -अंतर** *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (**-रं**) proximity, contiguity. **-रुहा, -रोहिणी** N. of a parasitical plant.

अपदक्षिणं *ind.* To the left side.

अपदम *a.* **1** Without self-restraint. **-2** Of wavering fortune.

अपदव *a.* Free from forest fire.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.

अपदानं -दानकं [अपदायति परिशुध्यति येन कर्मणा, दै करणे ल्युट्] **1** Pure conduct, approved course of life; (परिशुद्धाचरण). **-2** A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदान q. v.). **-3** A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. **-2** Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; **अपदार्थोऽपि वाक्यार्थः समुल्लसति** K. P. 2.

अपदिश् 6 P. **1** To point out, indicate, show; **तदागतित्वेनाहमपदेश्यः** Dk. 60; assign, allot. **-2** To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate, announce, say, tell; inform against, accuse; **अपदिश्यापदेश्यं च** Ms. 8. 54. **-3** To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse; **मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य** R. 19. 31, 32, 54; **शिरःशूलस्पर्शनमपदिशन्** Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse. **-4** To refer to, have reference to; **रहसि भर्त्रा मद्गोत्रापदिष्टा** Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश), pointing out, mentioning the name of; **नैष न्यायो यद्गुरुपदेशः** Dk. 60; **हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं** Nyâya S.; **दीक्षाया अपदेशात्** Kâty. **-2** (*a*) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse, contrivance; **केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः** *S.* 2; **रक्षापदेशान्मुनिहोमधेनोः** R. 2. 8; **व्रतापदेशोज्झितगर्वहत्तिना** V. 3. 12. (*b*) Guise, disguise, form; **विकटदुष्टश्वापदापदेशकालगोचरं गता** Mâl. 7. **मंत्रिपदापदेशं यौवराज्यं** Dk. 101. **-3** Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). **-4** A butt, mark (लक्ष्य). **-5** A place, quarter. **-6** Refusal, rejection. **-7** Fame, reputation. **-8** Deceit. **-9** (अपकृष्टो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

अपदेशिन् *a.* Pretending to be, assuming the appearance of (in comp.).

अपदेश्य *pot. p.* **1** To be feigned, adduced &c. **-2** Being in a wrong place.

अपदिशं *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशयोर्मध्ये), in an intermediate region.

अपदेवता A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door, अपद्वारैर्वीक्षिते निर्ययासुः Susr.

अपधा Ved. Shutting up, hiding (वारणार्थं निरोधः)

अपधाव् 1 P. To prevaricate

अपधावन Prevarication.

अपधूम *a*. Free from smoke, °त्व R 10. 74

अपध्यै 1 P To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally, अपध्याता च विप्रेण स्यपतद्धरणीतले Mb

अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally, तदपध्यानात् पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29

अपध्वंस् 1 A (rarely P) 1 To pack off, clear out, अपध्वंसेति बहुशो वदन् क्रोधसमन्वितः Hariv -2 To abuse, revile, scold, न चाप्यन्यमपध्वंसेत्कदाचित्कोपसंयुतः Mb. —*Caus*. To free from dust, blow away (as dust &c).

अपध्वंसः 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -2 Concealment. -Comp -जः, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms 10 41, 46

अपध्वंसिन् *a* Destroying, removing, सर्वैनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिष्ववमर्षणं Ak.

अपध्वस्त *p*. *p*. 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained -2 Pounded badly or imperfectly (अवचूर्णित) -3 Abandoned —स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue, मूर्ख अपध्वस्तोसि Mk 8.

अपध्वान *a*. Sounding wrongly. —नं A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस *a* Without a nose, असि कौक्षेयमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name —*n*. (-म) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off, cause to retire, तमप्यपनयेत् Ms 3. 242 -2 (*a*) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away; आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमात्तधन्वा S. 6. 26, शत्रूनपनेष्यामि Bk. 16. 30, so तृष्णां, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, संशयं, &c (*b*) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off, रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c), अपनीताशेषशल्यं Dk. 31, दिष्ट्या शल्य मे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.), अपनीताशेषराजचिह्ना K. 206, एषां बंधनान्यपनय H. 1, चरणानिगडमपनय Mk. 6: अपनयंतु भवत्यो मृगयावेषं S. 2; R. 4. 64. -5 To deny; नैतन्मया निर्दिष्टमित्यपनयति Kull on Ms. 8 53 -6 To except, exclude from a rule

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing, refuting (as an assertion) स्वमतात्प्रच्यावनमपनयो निग्रहः P VIII 2 94 Com -2 A bad policy or conduct -3 Injury, offence (अपकार), ततः सपत्नापनयस्मरणानुशयस्फुरा Si 2 14

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c, गडस्वेद° Mc 26, नातिश्रमापनयनाय S 5, 6 -2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c), रोगाद्यापनयने P V. 4 49 -3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation -4 Subtraction, deduction

अपनीत *p* *p* 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory, तत्त्वधर्मापनीतस्य इष्यते कर्मणः फलं Râm -3 Badly done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनीतेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीषते Mb -4 Paid off, discharged —तं Bad conduct

अपनुद् 6 P To remove, take or drive away, destroy, नारीणामपनुनुदुर्न देहखेदान् Bk 10 13, न हि प्रपश्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोकं Bg 2 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपनुत्तिः *f*. -नोदः -नोदनं Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away, expiation, atonement (as of a sin), पापानामपनुत्तये Ms 11 210, 140, 93. Y. 3 306, गुरुतल्प° Ms 11 107, ब्रह्महत्यापनोदाय 11. 76, कृच्छ्रोयं सर्वपापापनोदनः. 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपन्न *a*. Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् *a*. Waterless, dry, Ki. 5 12

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text), mistake in reading, द्वादशापपाठा अस्य जाताः P. IV. 4 64 Sk.

अपपात्र *a*. 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels, using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat), अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms 10. 51 -2 Of low caste

अपपात्रितः [पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्कृत] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel

अपपाद् *a*. Having bad feet, °त्र having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपूत *a* Having badly formed hips. -तौ Badly formed hips, P VI 2 187

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage

अपप्रदानं A bribe

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (प्रवासदोष)

अपबर्हिस् *a* Not having the use of *Barhis* (बर्हिर्होमरहित)

अपबाहुकः A bad arm, stiffness in the arm

अपभय *a* Free from fear, fearless, undaunted. ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरं पुनर्बभाषे तुरगस्य रक्षिता R 3 51

अपभरणी The last asterism

अपभर्तृ *a*. Ved Taking away, destroying

अपभाष् 1 A To abuse, revile, defame, libel, न केवलं यो महतोपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5 83.

अपभाषण Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation

अपभू 1 P To be away, be absent.

अपभूतिः *f* Defeat, damage

अपभ्रंश् 1 A. To fall away or off. -*Caus* To dismiss, discharge, अपभ्रंशितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यहतकः Mu. 4.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or away, a fall, अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S 4 v l. ending in a (precipitate) fall. -2 A corrupted word, corruption, घर is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of गृह, (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit, see अपशब्द. -3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prâkrita dialect used by cow-herds &c (in Kâvyas); (in Sâstras) any language other than Sanskrit, आभीरादिगिरः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्मृताः । शास्त्रेषु संस्कृतादन्यदपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kâv. 1.

अपभ्रष्ट *p* *p*. Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect)

अपम *a*. [अकृपष्ट मीयते, मा बाहु° क] Ved The most distant or remote, the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (अत्यन्तनिकृष्ट) —मः (In astr.) Declination, the ecliptic, परिभ्रमतां गगनसदां चलनं किंचिद्भवेदपमं. Sid Sir. Comp. —ज्या the line of the ecliptic, see क्रांतिज्या. —मंडलं,-वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt, हयहस्तिकरीषाभ्यामपमर्दः कृतो महान् Râm.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमन् *Caus* To disrespect, dishonour, despise

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace. despising, slighting contempt, **लभते बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं** Pt 1 63, **समुद्रेण मम भृत्यस्यांडान्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृत** Pt 1.

अपमानिन् *a* Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

अपमार्गः 1 A by-path, side way, a bad way -2 Shampooing, rubbing &c of the body (अगपरिमार्जन) Si 9 36.

अपमित्य Ved To be thrown away. **—त्यं, —त्यक** Debt

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. -2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking **—खं** *ind* Without the face.

अपमूर्धन् *a* Headless, °**कलेवरं** Ak

अपमृज् 2 P, 10 P To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying -2 Shaving, paring -3 Chips

अपमृत्युः [अपकृष्टो दुष्टहेतुजन्यत्वेन मृत्यु] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death, **भर्तुसक्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संचरति** Pt 4 -2 Any great danger, illness &c from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृषित *a* 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a वाक्य or speech -2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असोढ, अनितिक्षित), **विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपमृषितमच्युतार्चनं । यस्य** &c Si 15 46 (for the formation of the word see Malli)

अपयशस् *n* (**शः**) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute, **अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना** Bh 2. 55

अपया 2 P To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear, **अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः** U. 6 4, **शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्सु वर्धतामपयाति किं** H. 4 8°.

अपयानं Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

अपर *a* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled matchless, without a rival or second (नास्ति परो यस्मात्) **स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे** S 2. 9, cf अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर -2 [न पृणाति मनोरथयति पृ-अच्] (*a*) Another, other (used as adj or subst) (*b*) More, additional, Ms 11 5 (*c*) Second another Pt. 4 37, **स केशवोऽपरे इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः** Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kesava (*d*) Different, other. **अन्ये कृतयुगे धर्मास्त्रेतायां द्वापरेऽपरे** Ms 1 85, Ks 26 235, Pt 4 6 (with gen) (*e*) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम). **परितप्तोऽप्ययरसुमवृत्तिः** Si 16 23 -3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp स्व), **यदि स्वाश्चापराश्चैव विंदेरन् योषितो द्विजाः** Ms 9 85 of another caste -4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp पूर्व), the last, **पूर्वासंध्यां जपंस्तिष्ठेत्स्वकाले चापरां चिर** Ms 4 93 **रात्रेरपरः कालः** Nir, oft used as first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half,' °**पक्षः** the latter half of a month, °**हेमंतः** latter half of winter, °**कायः** hind part of the body &c, °**वर्षा**, °**शरद्** latter part of the rains, autumn &c -5 Following the next -6 Western, **पयसि पश्चिमेऽपरपराम्बुनिधेः** Si 9 1, Ku 1 1, Mn 4 21 -7 Inferior, lower (निकृष्ट); **अपरेयमितस्त्वन्यां प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे परां** Bg 7 5 -8 (In Nyâya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhâshâ P 8. (पर = अधिकवृत्ति higher, अपर = न्यूनवृत्ति lower, or अधिकदेशवृत्तित्व पर, अल्पदेशवृत्तित्व अपर Muktâ) -9 Distant, opposite When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter, **एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान्** R. 5 60, when used in pl it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये, **केचिद्वल्कपटीकृताश्च जटिलाः कापालिकाश्चापरे** Pt 4. 34, **एके समूहुर्बलरेणुसंहतिं शिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभृतः** Si 12 45 some- others, **शाखिनः केचिद्ध्यण्टुर्न्यमांश्चुरपरेबुधौ । अन्ये त्वलंघिषुः शैलान् गुहास्त्वन्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासिषत स्तब्धा भयात्केचिद्घूर्णिषुः । उदतारिषुरंभोधिं वानराः सेतुनापरे** Bk 15. 31 33 **—रः** 1 The hind foot of an elephant, **बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत्** S 5 48 (Malli. चरमपादगाणि). -2 An enemy (न पृणाति सतोषयति) **—रा** 1 Western direction, the west. -2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas* -4 The womb, the outer skin of the embryo -5 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. **—री** Ved The future, future times, **उतापरीभ्यो मघवा विजिग्ये** Rv 1 32 13 **—रं** 1 The future. any thing to be done in future (कार्य) **तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमपरमनत** Bri Ar Up (नास्ति अपर कार्यं यस्य) -2 The hind quarter of an elephant **-रं** *adv* Again, moreover, in future, for the future, **अपरं च** moreover, **अपरेण** behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.). [cf Goth *afar*, Germ. *aber*, as in aberglauben] **-Comp -अग्नि** (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गार्हपत्य) -2 the last fire i e used at the funeral ceremoy (°ग्नि). **-अंगं** one of the 8 divisions of गुणीभूतव्यंग्य (the second kind of काव्य) mentioned in K P 5 In this the व्यंग or suggested sense is subordinate to something else, अगूढमपरस्यांग, अपरस्य रसादेर्वाच्यस्य वा (वाक्यार्थीभूतस्य) अंग रसादि अनुरणनरूप वा, e g अयं स रसनोत्कर्षी पीनस्तनविमर्दन । नाभ्यूरुजघनस्पर्शी नीविविस्रंसनः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to करुण. **-अंत** *a* living at the western borders (**-तः**) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term, the western shore -2 (Pl) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain, **अपरांतजयोद्यतैः** (**अनीकैः**) R 4. 53 western people -3 the kings of this country -4 death, °**ज्ञानं** anticipation of one's end -5 the hind foot of an elephant, **मुहुश्चलदपरांतोदीरितांदूनिनादं** Si. 11 7, 18 32 **-अंतकः** 1. = °अंतः Pl. -2 N of a song, Y 3 113, °**अंतिका** N of a metre consisting of 64 mâtrâs. **-अपराः-रे,-राणि** another and another, several, various **-अर्धं** the latter or second half **-अह्न** [fr. अहन् changed to अह्न P II 4. 29, V. 4 88] the latter part of the day, the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day, Ms 3. 278; Si 9 4, °**तन** °**ह्णेतन** belonging to this time, °**कृतं** P II 1. 45 **-इतरा** the east **-कान्यकुब्ज** *a* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kânyakubja **-कालः** later period. **-गोदानं** (also गोडानि or गोडानि) N of a country to the west of Mahâmeru (according to Buddhistic ideas). **-ज** *a* born later or at the end of the world (**-जः**) the destroying fire. **-जनः** an inhabitant of the west, the western people **-दक्षिणं** *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the तिष्ठद्गु class). **-पक्षः** 1 the second or dark half of the month. -2. the other or opposite side, a defendant (in law) **-पंचालाः** the western Panchâlas **-पर** *a.* one and the other, several, various, **अपरपराः सार्थाः गच्छन्ति** P VI 1 144 Sk several caravans go, (अपरे च परे च सकृदेव गच्छति) **-पाणिनीयाः** the pupils of Pânini living in the west **-प्रणेय** *a* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. **-भावः** 1 being another or different, difference -2 succession, continuation **-रात्रः** [अपर रात्रे] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P V. 4. 87), °**कृतं** P. II. 1. 45 **-लोकः**

the other world, the next world, Paradise -वक्त्रा,-क्त्रं N of a metre.-वैराग्यं a kind of Vairâgya mentioned by Patanjali (दृष्टानुश्राविकविषयवितृष्णस्य वशीकारसंज्ञं वैराग्य). -सक्थं the hind thigh. -स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon -हैमन a. belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII 3. 11)

अपरता-त्वं 1 Being another or different (one of the 23 gunas), difference, opposition, contrariety, relativeness. -2 Nearness -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

अपरत्र *adv.* In another place, elsewhere, **एकत्र** or **क्वचित्-अपरत्र** in one place-in another place ; in the first case-in the second case.

अपरथा *ind.* In another manner, *Si.* 6. 41.

अपरवत् *a.* Like what follows

अपरस्पर *a* [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action), अपरस्परा क्रियासातत्ये P. VI 1. 144, सुट् निपात्यते, °रा सार्था गच्छति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छतीत्यर्थ Sk.

अपरेद्युः *adv.* On the following day, Ms 3. 187

अपरंज् (Used in pass. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl.) . **नयहीनादपरज्यते जनः** Ki. 2. 49, K. 287.

अपरक्त *a.* 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale, **श्वासापरक्ताधरः** *S.* 6 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected, **चंद्रगुप्तादपरक्ताः** Mu. 1.

अपरागः Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection ; °हेतून् ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu 3 ; **अपरागसमीरणेरितः** Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation (=अवरति q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property), °उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of any thing.). -2 Ill-repute

अपरस्पर *a.* [अ-परस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual ; असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते **जगदाहुरनीश्वरं । अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्कामहैतुकं** Bg. 16. 8 (Mr. Telang renders °र by 'produced by union of male and female,' caused by lust, where **अपरस्पर** must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q. v.).

अपरांच् [राङ्, °राची, °राक्] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. -*ind.* In front of -**Comp.** -**मुख** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face. -2 presenting a bold front.

अपराजित *a.* Unconquered, invincible, unsurpassed, °**ता दिक्** the north-east direction, so called because the gods were not defeated there, त (देवासुरा·) उदीच्या प्राच्या दिश्ययतन्त ते ततो न पराजयन्त सेषा दिगपराजिता Ait Br, Ms 6 31 -**तः** 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N of Vishnu, or *S*iva -3 One of the 11 Rudras -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the अनुत्तर divinities of the Jainas -5 N of a sage -**ता** 1 N of Durg*a*, to be worshipped on the Vijayâdasami or *Dasarâ* day, दशम्या च नरै सम्यक् पूजनीयाऽपराजिता । ददाति विजय देवी पूजिता जयवर्धिनी Skanda P. -2 N of several plants, **दूर्वा, शेफालिका, जयती, असन, शखिनी, हपुषा, असनपर्णी** -3 A kind of plant (or ओषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet, see *S* 7 (In Vikamorvasi Act 2 Kâlidâsa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विद्या, ननु भगवता देवगुरुणा अपराजिता नाम शिखाबंधनविद्यामुपदिशता त्रिदशपरिपक्षस्यालघनीये कृते स्व). -4 The north-east quarter : see under °त above -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each -6 A sort of Yogin.

अपराजिष्णु-पराजेय *a.* Invincible

अपराध् 4, 5 P 1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against, (with gen or loc of person or thing), **यौवनमत्रापराध्यति** Mk 9 is to blame, **यस्मिन्कस्मिन्नपि पूजार्हेऽपराद्धा शकुंतला** *S.* 4 ; **अपराद्धोस्मि तत्रभवतः कण्वस्य** *S* 7, **महता योऽपराध्येत दूरस्थोस्मीति नाश्वसेत्** Pt 1 307, V 2, **किं पुनरसुरावलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं** V. 1, sometimes with dat. also; **न दूये सात्वतीसूनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति** Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy. disturb -3 To prohibit.

अपराद्ध *p p.* 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense), **कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि** R. 8 48, **मोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथममपराद्धः** 9. 79 the first to offend -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow), **मृगादेहाःपराद्धैर्नामेषुमोक्षणैः** Dk. 163, °**इषुः** or °**पृषत्कः** an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer, **निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं** Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed ; **अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य** V. 3. -**द्धं** [भावे क्त.] An offence, crime, injury ; **न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु** *S.* 3. 9.

अपराद्धिः *f.* 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error, (32 kinds are usually stated in Sâstras), **कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि** V 4. 29, **यथापराधदंडानां** R 1 6, **यथेंद्रशत्रुः स्वरतोऽपराधात्** Sik. 52 mistake or error in accent sometimes with gen. or loc. of person, **अद्यः सुरेंद्रस्य कृतापराधान् दैत्यान्** V 1. 18, **कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति** K 203 -**Comp** -**भंजन.** the destroyer of sins, epithet of *S*iva, °**स्तोत्रं** a short poem by Sankarâchârya in praise of *S*iva, the fourth line of the verses being usually क्षतव्यो मेऽपराधः शिव शिव शिवभो श्रीमहादेव शंभो.

अपराधिन् *a.* Offending, guilty, offender, criminal, **अपराधी नामाहं प्रसीद रंभोरु** V. 2. 21.

अपरापरण *a* Destitute of descendants or offspring

अपरिक्रम *a* 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

अपरिग्रह *a* Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c., quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रह -**हः** 1 Non acceptance, rejection, renunciation, one of the several kinds of *yamas* (mental restraints) stated in Yoga *S*âstra by Patanjali -2 Destitution, poverty

अपरिचयिन्, --परिचेय *a.* Having no acquaintance, unsocial, misanthropic.

अपरिच्छद *a.* Poor, destitute

अपरिच्छिन्न *a* 1 Undiscerned, undistinguished -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or separation.

अपरिच्छेदः 1 Want of distinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement -3 Want of judgment -4 Continuance, connection.

अपरिज्यानिः *f* Not losing, not growing old or decaying, इष्टापूर्तस्य° N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness, °**दर्शिन्** not prudent, improvident.

अपरिवर *a* Ved Not going by a tortuous course

अपरिनिष्ठित *a.* Not properly placed or established ; °**तस्यापदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं** M. 1 not properly grounded.

अपरिमाण, अपरिमित, अपरिमेय *a.* Immeasurable, immense, unbounded

अपरिम्लान *a* Not fading, withering, or decaying -**नः** N of a plant (महामहाव्रक्ष) Gomphrena Glebosa

अपरियाणि [अ-परि°] Not walking, about (used in curses only), see अपयाणि

अपरिविष्ट *a* Ved Not covered or enclosed (अव्याप्त, वेष्टनशून्य).

अपरिवृत *a* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field)

अपरिशेष *a* Not leaving a remainder, all-surrounding, all-pervading, °षं ज्ञानं Sânkhya K —**षः** Absence of remainder or limit

अपरिष्करः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical) coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत *a* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse

अपरिष्टिः *f* [गिरोर्हिमाया अभाव] Worship (पूजाया हिसाहेतुकद्वेषशून्यत्वात्)

अपरिसर *a* 1 Not near, distant –2 Not extensive, not current —**रः** Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerableness.

अपरिस्कंद *a* Motionless

अपरिहरणीय, अपरिहार्य *a* 1 Inevitable –2 Not to be abandoned –3 Not to be degraded

अपरिह्वृत *a* Ved Not endangered or afflicted straightforward

अपरीक्षित *a.* 1 Unexamined, एतच्चापरीक्षितक्रयविषयं Mit, untried, untested, unproved –2 Ill-considered foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing), °कारकं नाम पचमं तन्त्रं Pt 5 'the inconsiderate doer' –3 Not clearly proved or established

अपरीत *a* Ved Not surrounded or encircled, not approached (अनभिगत) —**तः** N of a people

अपरुष *a* Free from anger, अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9 8

अपरूप *a* (पा,-पी *f*) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped —**पं** 1 Deformity, monstrosity –2 Delight, wonder (Ved)

अपरोक्ष *a* 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses, visible. –2 Not distant or remote —**क्षं** *adv* In the presence of (with gen.), अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly **-Comp. -अनुभूतिः** *f* direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den P To make perceptible.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition

अपरोपः Extermination, dethronement; Mu 2 20

अपर्ण *a* Leafless —**र्णा** N. of Durga or Parvati Kâlidasa thus accounts for the name,—स्वयंविशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परं हि काष्ठा तपसस्तया पुनः। तदप्यपाकीर्णमिति प्रियंवदां वदन्त्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku 5 28: cf Siva P चतुर्थे त्यक्तपर्णा च अपर्णाख्यामवाप सा

अपर्तु *a* 1 Untimely –2 Past menstruation time (निवृत्तरजस्का)

अपर्यंत *a* Unlimited, unbounded

अपर्याप्त *a* 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient –2 Unlimited –3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent, अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg 1 30

अपर्याप्तिः *f* Insufficiency, अमात्यभूरिवसोरात्मजेत्यपर्याप्तिर्बहुमानस्य Mal 1

अपर्याय *a* Without order —**यः** Want of order or method

अपर्युषित *a* Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower), not standing over till the next day, °प्रतिज्ञे मारुतौ Ve 6

अपर्वन् *a* Without a joint —*n* 1 No joint or point of conjunction –2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i e not the proper time or season (the Parva days being अमावास्या, पौर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतुर्दशी &c) अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M 4 15 **-Comp -दंडः** a sort of sugar-cane

अपल *a* Without flesh (पलशून्य) —**ल** A pin or bolt

अपलप् 1 P 1 To deny, disown, राजदेयमपलपित Kull on Ms 8 400, refuse, शतमपलपति P. I 3 44 Sk –2 To conceal, hide –3 To detract from, slander —*Caus* To outwit, overreach, deceive, अपलापयमानस्य शत्रूस्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk 8 44

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding, कृततिग्मद्युतिमंडलापलापैः Si 20. 28. –2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion, न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्धस्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S B -3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c, उन्मुखदर्शनापलपनैः पिंडार्थमायस्यतः Mu 3 14 –4 Affection, regard –5 (In medicine) The part between shoulder and the ribs **-Comp —दंडः** (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted

अपलापिन् *a* One who denies, disowns, hides, conceals &c., concealing; जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः कल्याणिन्यो नीतयः Mâl 10, साधारणस्यापलापिन् Y. 2 236.

अपलाषिका [लाषिका पर्यायेण इच्छा, तद्विपरीता इच्छा] Excessive thirst or desire (अतिशयलालसा), (अपलासिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word)

अपलाषिन्,-लाषुक *a.* 1 Thirsty (P III 2 144.). –2 Free from thirst or desire, प्रलापिनो भविष्यंति कदाऽन्वेतेऽपलाषुकाः Mb.

अपल्यूलनं Not cleansing or washing, यदि स्नानवस्त्र विहितमपल्यूलनं कृत भवति Sat Br (क्षारद्रव्यसंयोगादिनाऽधौत); not cleansed or washed by cleaning substances (as by a washerman)

अपवक्तृ *m* Ved Speaking away, warning off, averting, preventing

अपवचनं Speaking ill, Pt 4

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or warning off, removing

अपवद् 1 U 1 To revile, abuse, censure, reproach, परानमी यदपवदंत आत्मनः Si 17 19, नातोऽप्यपवदेद्विप्रान् Ms 4 236; स्वं पुत्रं अपवदंति-ते वा P I. 3 77 Sk (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे द्योतिते वा स्यात्), नृभ्योऽपवदमानस्य Bk 8 45 reviling or abusing men –2 To disown, deny (A), न्यायमपवदते P I. 3 73 Sk –3 To argue out, refute, contradict, अपवदेयुस्तानितिहासैः पुरातनैः Y. 3. 7.—*Caus* 1 To blame, censure –2 To oppose or contradict as unadvisable.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reviling, censure, reproach, blame, abuse, आस्तां तापवादाभिन्नमर्याद U 5, लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R 14. 40, लोकापवादाद्भयं Bh 2. 62, scandal, evil report, चिरकालान्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt 1, Ki. 11 25, 14 12, Mk 9 3, U. 1, Pt. 4; Y. 2 207, देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां सापवादो यतो जनः U 1. 6 spreading or indulging in scandals about, न केवलमत्याहितं सापवादमपि U 2, सापवादं censuringly Mâl 9 –2 An exception, a special rule that restricts or sets aside a general rule (opp उत्सर्ग), मा हिंस्यात्सर्वभूतानि इति उत्सर्गः ; वायव्यं श्वेतमालभेत इत्यपवाद, अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku 2 27, R 15. 7, °प्रत्ययः exceptional suffix; °स्थलं a case for a special rule –3 An order, command; ततोऽपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चचाल निर्ह्रादवती महाचमूः Ki 14 27 –4 Refutation; (in Vedânta phil) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief, रज्जुविवर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्मणो विवर्तस्य प्रपचादे वस्तुभूतरूपतोपदेश अपवादः Tv.; अध्यारोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुतत्त्वविनिश्चय Vedânta; hence also, a means of refutation. –5 Confidence, trust –6 Love, familiarity. –7 A small bell or other instrument sounded to decoy deer; मधुकरैरपवादकरैरिव Si. 6. 9; (°करैः = व्याधैः, अपवादः मृगवचनाय घंटादिकूजितवाद्य कुर्वंति तैः Malli.)

अपवादक,-अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, reviling, traducing, defaming, मृगयापवादिना माठव्येन *S.* 2 –2 Opposing, contradicting, excepting, setting aside, excluding

अपवन *a* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind —**नं** [अपकृष्ट कृत्रि-

मत्यात्स्वल्पत्वाच्च वनं] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक,-वारक }
अपवर्ग &c } See under अपवृ,
अपवर्त &c } अपवृज्-अपवृत्

अपवह् 1 P 1 To carry off or away, bear off or away, **अपोवाह च वासोऽस्या मारुतः** Mb -2 To drive away, disperse, dispel. remove, take away, **अमी जनस्थानमपोढविघ्नं मत्वा** R. 13 22 freed from obstacles, **अथानपोढार्गलमप्यगारं** (प्रविष्टा) 16 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained, **तद्गुच्छिष्टमपोह्य** Dk 133 -3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off, **शमिततापमपोढमहीरजः** Si. 6. 33, **संभ्रमोऽभवदपोढकर्मणां** (ऋत्विजा) R 11 25, **तद्भक्त्यपोढपितृराज्यमहाभिषेके** (मूर्धनि) 13. 70 thrown away, Dk 67, **दिव्येन शून्यं वलयेन बाहुमपोढनेपथ्यविधिर्ददर्श** R 16 73 before he had commenced his toilet -4 To deduct, subtract -*Caus* 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away, **मलयकेतुरपवाहितः** Mu 1, 3, कलत्र 2, **इमां मया सार्धमपवाह्य** M. 5; Bk. 8. 86 -2 To chase or drive away, expel, **हृतसर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः** Dk. 47, 59 -3 To reduce to powder, pulverize -4 To cause to carry the yoke, **गामिव नासिकां विध्द्वापवाहयति** Mk 8.

अपवाहः,-हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal; Dk. 41, **स्वराष्ट्रं वासयेद्राजा परदेशापवाहनात्** H 3. v l. bearing away men from other countries, See अभिष्यद्. -2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions) -3 N of a metre.

अपवोढ् *a*. One who carries away or removes; Si. 18. 64.

अपोढ *p p*. Carried away, removed &c. See above

अपवासः [अपसृत्य वासः] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat. -2 N of a plant.

अपविक्षत *a*. Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपविघ्न *a*. Unobstructed, uninterrupted, **शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः** R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपव्यधू

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māya or illusion (अविद्या), **तत्वस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्यां** Ki. 16 32.

अपविष *a*. Free from poison. —**षा** A sort of grass with aromatic roots, Kyllingia Monocephala

अपवीण *a* Having no lute, or having a bad lute. —**णा** A bad lute.

अपवृ 5 U. To open, uncover, disclose, exhibit. —*Caus*. or 10 P. To cover, wrap, envelop. screen, conceal, **बाहुबंधनापवारितपयोधरोद्गमां** Māl 7 covered, or concealed. **विटपेनापवारितशरीरा भूत्वा** Ratn 1

अपवरकः-का [वृ-संज्ञायां वुन्] 1 An inner apartment, the lying-in chamber -2 An air-hole, aperture, **ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात्** Mu 1

अपवरण 1 Covering, screening -2 A garment, cloth

अपवारकः 1 Covering &c -2 An enclosed or screened place (जवनिका), **°के प्रविश्य एकांते तिष्ठ** Mk 8

अपवारण Covering, concealment, disappearance.

अपवारित *p p* Covered, concealed, **°तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति** Mk 6 covered, vanished disappeared —**तं, अपवारितक** Concealed or secret manner —**ते, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्य** *ind*. Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp प्रकाशं), it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it, तद्भवेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य परावृत्त्य प्रकाश्यते । त्रिपताककरेणान्यमपवार्यान्तरा कथा S D 6.

अपवृति *f* Opening.

अपवृज् 7 A 1 To avert, destroy, dissipate, तमः, शत्रुं &c -2 To tear off, pull out, take out. -3 To conclude, finish, absolve —*Caus* 1 To leave, quit, abandon, avoid, **दूरापवर्जितच्छत्रैः शिरोभिः** R 17 79 keeping the umbrellas at a (great) distance, **त्वयात्महस्तेन मही मदच्युता मतंगजेन स्रगिवापवर्जिता** Ki 1 29 abandoned, left, lost -2 To let go, drop down, throw, pour, **सुमनसो दिव्याः खेचरैरपवर्जिताः** Bhāg, **करयुग्मपद्ममुकुलापवर्जितैः** Si 13. 37 -3 To abandon, release, discharge, pay off (as debt &c), absolve oneself from, fulfil, make good (as a promise). -4 To sever, separate, cut off, **भल्लापवर्जितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः** (मही तस्तार) R 4 63, Ki. 17 58 severed or cut off by arrows, **इमान्यमूनीत्यपवर्जिते शनैः** Ki 8 20 plucked -5 To overturn, empty, Y. 3. 300 -6 To honour, respect, esteem -7 To give, bestow, grant, present, **अपवर्जितं कोशजातं** Dk. 36, **दक्षिणामपवर्ज्य** Mb, **अपवर्जितो वरो** Rām

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action, **अपवर्गे तृतीया** P II 3. 6, III 4 60; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाप्राप्तिः or समाप्ति Sk.), **क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात्कृताः** Ki. 1. 14, **अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनेरपि** N 17 68, Ki 16. 49, **पंच°** coming to an end in 5 days -2 An exception, special rule; **अभिव्याप्यापकर्षणमपवर्गः** Susr -3 Absolution, final beatitude; **अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयोर्भुवमंशाविव धर्मयोर्गतौ** R 8 16, **ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः** Sānkhya K. 44 -4 A gift, donation. -5 Abandonment -6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows), Ki 16 20

अपवर्जन 1 Leaving, abandonment, making good, fulfilling (a promise), discharging (debt &c) -2 A gift or donation, spending -3 Final beatitude, salvation

अपवर्जित *p p* Left, abandoned, fulfilled, see above, oft in comp in the sense of 'free from,' 'being without,' 'destitute of,' or with insti, **षड्भिरपवर्जिताशीतिः** Brs S 53. 7 80 minus 6, Ki 2 26

अपवृक्त *p p* Finished, ended.

अपवृक्तिः *f* Fulfilment, accomplishment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A To turn back, turn away, depart, **तस्मादपावर्तत दूरकृष्टा** R. 6 58, **तस्मादपावर्तत कुण्डिनेशः** 7. 33. —*Caus* 1 To turn back or away, turn aside, bend, **व्यपोढपार्श्वैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः** Ki. 4 15, **आसक्तितिर्यगपवर्तितदृष्टि वक्त्रं** (वहती) Māl. 1 40 -2 (Math) To divide (as by a common measure) without remainder, **समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य हारभाज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु** Lilā. -3 To reduce to a common measure

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. -2 (Math) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation -3 Reduction to a common measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure

अपवर्तन 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another, **स्थान°** -2 Taking away, depriving one of, **न त्यागोस्ति द्विषंत्याश्च न च दायापवर्तनं** Ms 9. 79 -3 Abridging, abbreviation. -4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest terms, divison without remainder, or the divisor itself

अपवृत्त *p. p*. 1 Turned away, reversed, inverted, overturned; agitated, disturbed, **°जठरशफरी** Ki. 12 49 -2 With downward face, **व्याकीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तरुंडखंडः** Māl. 3 17. -3 Ended, finished —**त्तं** The ecliptic.

अपवृत्तिः *f*. End.

अपव्यध् 4 P. 1 To pierce (badly), **अपविद्धः शरैर्भृशं** Mb -2 To throw or cast in general, throw or cast off, toss away, **प्रेंखयन् परिजनापविद्धया** (दोलया) R 19 44 left, let go, **भुजस्तंभापविद्ध** Mv 2 33 thrown or wielded; **अपविद्धसर्वस्वा** Dk. 61 given or spent away; Ki. 5. 30, Si 8 37, **हृदयमशरणं मे पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः कटाक्षैरपहृतमपविद्धं पीतमुन्मूलितं च** Māl 1 28 pierced through, dis-

tracted, overcome -3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments &c), **पुरा श्मशाने स्रग्विवापविध्यते** Mb, Ms 11 41. Dk 98, 111

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed, oft used in the sense of 'freed from, ' devoid of'. **रक्षोविप्रकृतावास्तामपविद्धशुचाविव** R 10 74 -2 Abject, mean -द्धः, °पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger, one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus, Ms 9 171 Y 2 132 -Comp -लोक *a* dead, departed from this world

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it)

अपव्ययः [अपकृष्ट मर्यादामुल्लंघ्य कृत व्यय] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness

अपव्ययिन्-व्ययमान *a* 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal -2 Denying a debt

अपव्रत *a* Ved 1 Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious, Rv 1.51.9 -2 Disobedient, unfaithful -3 Perverse

अपशकुनं A bad omen

अपशंक *a* Free from fear or hesitation, fearless —कं *adv* Fearlessly

अपशदः = अपसद् q. v

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning) त एव शक्तिवैकल्यप्रमादालसतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिता शब्दा अपशब्दा इतीरिताः ॥ **दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा** Bh 134 (where °ब्दं has also sense 4), **अपशब्दशतं माघे** Subhash -2 Vulgar speech. -3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. -4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure, **प्रापाक्ष्णोर्गलदपशब्दमंजनाभः** Si. 8. 43.

अपशमः Cessation

अपशव्य *a.* Not tending to the growth of cattle

अपशिरस्-शीर्ष,-र्षन् *a.* Headless.

अपशु *a* Without cattle. —शुः Not cattle, a bad animal, any animal other than a cow and horse, अपशवो वा अन्ये गोअश्वेभ्य Sat. Br.

अपशुच् *a* Without sorrow. —*m.* (Without sorrow) The soul, **क उत्तमश्लोकगुणानुवादात् पुमान् विरज्येत विनापशुघ्नात्** Bhâg.

अपशोक *a* Without sorrow or grief —कः. The Asoka tree

अपश्चिम *a* 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम, cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर). **अयमत्र ते जन्मन्यपश्चिम. पश्चिमावस्थाप्रार्थितो मकरदबाहुपरिष्वग:** Mâl 9 **अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः** U 1 v 1 for पश्चिम); **प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन** Ve 6, **प्रणमापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयो** Mu 7. **तात अद्य मेऽपश्चिमप्रणाम.** Nâg 5. **अपश्चिमं कुरु वचनं** Ve 141 -2 Not last, first, foremost, **श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः** R 19 1 -3 Extreme **अपश्चिमामिमा कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवत्यह** Râm

अपश्य *a* Ved Not seeing

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty, Si 11. 64

अपश्वासः = अपान q. v

अपष्ठं [अप-स्था, क सस्य षत्वं P VIII 3 97] The point of the goad of an elephant

अपष्ठु *a* [अप-स्था कु Un. 1 25, P VIII 3 98] 1 Contrary, opposite -2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse -3 Left. —ष्ठु *adv* 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. -2 Falsely, untruly, wrongly, **तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपष्ठु पठ्यते** Si 15 17, **अपष्ठु पठतः पाठ्यमधिगोष्ठि शठस्य ते** N -3 Faultlessly -4 Well, properly, handsomely. —ष्ठुः Time

अपष्ठुर-ल *a* Contrary, opposite.

अपस् *n* [आप् असुन् ह्रस्वश्च, आप कर्माख्याया ह्रस्वो नुट्च वा स्यात् Un 4 207. अप्न, अप] 1 Work, action, **अपसा संतु नेमे** Rv. 1 54 8 -2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. -3 Water —*a* (अपा) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मयुक्त). -2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R अपस *f.* pl stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites, (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun, and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L *opus*]

अपस्तम *a* Most active or rapid.

अपस्य *a.* [अपसि कर्मणि साधु यत्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारिन्), Yv 10. 7, flowing, watery. —स्या 1 Activity. -2 Water -3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

अपस्यति Den P To be active

अपस्यु *a* [अपस्-क्यच्-उ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working

अपसदः [अपकृष्टो नीच इव सीदति, सद्-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man, usually at the end of comp in the sense of 'vile,' 'wretched, 'accursed', **कापालिक°** Mâl. 5, **रे रे क्षत्रियापसदाः** Ve 3, **नर°, ब्राह्मण°** &c -2 N for the children of six degrading connections, i e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own, विप्रस्य त्रिषु वर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् षडेतेऽपसदाः स्मृता ॥ Ms 10. 10

अपसमं *ind* Last year, at the end of the year (वर्षात्यये).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपसृ, अपसृप्

अपसर्जनं [सृज्-भाव ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment -2 A gift or donation. -3 Final beatitude

अपसल = अपसव्य below.

अपसलवि *ind* [अप-सल् बा° अवि] 1 To the left (opp प्रसलवि), **°वि सूष्टया रज्ज्वा** Kâty (अप्रादक्षिण्येन) -2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space, प्रदेशिन्यंगुष्ठयोरंतरा अपसलवि अपसव्य वा तेन पितृभ्यो निदधाति Sabdak.

अपसव्य, -सव्यक *a.* 1 Not on the left, right, **अपसव्येन हस्तेन** Ms. 3 214. -2 Contrary, opposite —व्यं *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्य when it hangs over the left), a position of the thread in Srâddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सव्य, निवीत & अपसव्य) Ms 3 279, °व्यं कृ to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him, to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion, सिद्धांतमभ्युपेत्यानियमात् कथाप्रसंगोऽपसिद्धांत Gaut S.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart, **अपसर इतः** begone, avaunt, hence, get you gone, **अपसरामः** Pt 1. -2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; **यदपसरति मेषः कारणं तत्प्रहर्तुं** Pt. 3. 43. -3 To vanish, disappear, **यस्याधुष्ठानेन मे संततिविनाशदुःखमपसरति** Pt. 1. -4 To escape, elude the sight. —*Caus.* To make (a

thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside, अपसारय घनसारं K. P 9, अपसार्यतां वेत्रलता Pt 1 put aside, take away, Ms 7 149

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. -2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरणं 1 Going away, retreating, escape, तत्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरणं Pt 3 -2 Egress

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. -2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश), Pt. 3. 120, अनपसारमार्गाः Dk 163, H. 3. 53, Si 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeting, Mk. 7 3

अपसारणं-णा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling, किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mar बाजू, बाजू).

अपसृत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, retreated &c., dropped or fallen down, अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुंचंत्यश्रूणीव लताः S 4. 15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched, S 6. -3 Discharged, अपसृतमिव शस्त्रं Mv. 2.

अपसृप् 1 P 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away, त्वरितमनेन तरुगहनेनापसर्पत U. 4, उत्प्रेक्षितविकारः अपसर्पेत Mv 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy), शुद्धांतचारी दुर्मुखः स मया पौरजानपदानपसर्पितुं प्रयुक्तः U. 1. —*Caus.* To drive away or off.

अपसर्पः,-र्पकः A secret agent or emissary, spy, सोपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating, observing as a spy

अपसृतिः *f.* Going away or forth.

अपस्कंभः Fastening, making firm.

अपस्करः [अप-कृ अप-सुट् स्थाने निपातः P. VI. 1 149] 1 Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (रं also), अपस्करमधिष्ठाने हिमवान् विंध्यपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

अपस्कारः The root or underpart of the knee.

अपस्खलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात *a.* [अपकृष्टं स्नात] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing, bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नानशिष्ट जल) Ms 4 132

अपस्पश *a* Devoid of spies, शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा Si 2 112 (where °शा also means without पस्पश)

अपस्पृश् *a* Ved Not letting oneself be touched

अपस्पर्श *a* Insensible.

अपस्फिग *a* Having badly formed hips, (P. VI 2 187).

अपस्फुर् (-स्फूर्),-र,-रत् *a.* Injured (Sây), swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः,-स्मृतिः *f* [अपस्मारयति स्मरण विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगत स्मार स्मरण यत] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory, स्मर° Bh 1 89 -2 Epilepsy, falling sickness, Susr. thus derives it, स्मृतिर्भूतार्थविज्ञानमपश्च परिवर्जने । अपस्मार इति प्रोक्तस्ततोऽयं व्याधिरंतकृत् ॥

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic, having an epileptic fit, Ms 3 7, Si 3 72

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful

अपस्य,-स्यु &c See under अपस्

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove, अपघ्नंतो दुरितं हव्यगंधैः S. 4. 7, न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञाने शक्तिं करोत्यपहंति वा U. 2. 4 takes away, Ms. 6. 96, अपहतपाप्मानं सवितारमुपतिष्ठस्व U. 3 -2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.) -3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice) -4 To shoot out.

अपह *a* [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c., न दंशमशकापहं Pt. 3. 97, सगियं यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46, परकर्मापहः सोऽभूत् 17. 61.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहननं Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल *a.* Having a bad plough

अपहस् 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride, सहसापहसितकुमारेण Dk 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसितं,-हासः Silly or causeless laughter, often laughter with tearful eyes (बीचानामपहसित).

अपहस्तः [अपसारणार्थो हस्त] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त), one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Den P To seize by the neck and drive out, hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also)

अपहस्तित *p p* Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up, °सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदय K 233, 202, °बाधने त्वया Mal. 9 19, अयं मम °लज्जो व्यवसाय. V. 2, Ki 9 36

अपहा 2 P To leave, abandon, साक्षात्प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्वं S 6. 15. —*pass* To waste away, wane

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandonment, stopping -2 Ceasing, vanishing -3 Exception, exclusion

अपहाय *ind* Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

अपहृ 1 P. 1 (*a*) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off, पश्चात्पुत्रेरपहृतभरः V. 3 1 relieved of the burden, तंत्रादचिरापहृतः पटः brought P. V 2 70 Sk. (*b*) To avert, turn away, वदनमपहरंती (गारां) Ku. 7 95 averting or turning away her face. (*c*) To rob, plunder, steal -2 To sever, separate, cut off, R 15 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue, attract, ravish, captivate, affect influence (in a good or bad sense), अपह्रियेे खलु परिश्रमजनितया निद्रया U. 1 overpowered, उत्सवापहृतचेतोभिः Ratn 1, यथा नापह्रियसे सुखेन K 109 seduced, led away, 277, न...प्रियतमा यतमानमपाहरत् R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of, कीर्ति° R. 11. 74, प्रिया मे दत्ता वाक् पुनर्भेऽपहृता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume, देयं प्रतिश्रुतं चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेत्पुनः Y. 2. 176. -6 To subtract, deduct. —*Caus* To cause (others) to take away, Ki. 1 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away, removing -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तृ *a.* 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating, सर्वदोषापहर्तृणा व्रताना Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; कर्णनासापहारेण भगिनी मे विरूपिता Râm. by the cutting of ears and nose, निद्रापहार, विष°. -4 Concealing, dissembling, कथमात्मापहारं करोमि S 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character, see अपहारक below. -3 Spending or using another's property. -4 Loss, damage.

अपहारक,-हारिन् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, removes, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिणः H. 1; परद्रव्य° plunderer, thief, परवित्त°; वागपहारकः Ms. 11. 51., Y. 3. 210; Ms 4. 255; 2. 88. —कः A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off &c., destitute of, free from.

अपह्नु 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise Ms 8 53, कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपह्नुतः Ratn 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. -2 To deny, disown; गुणांश्चापह्नुषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5, 44: अपह्नुवानस्य जनाय यन्निजां (अधीरतां) N. 1 49. -3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपह्नवः 1 Concealment, hiding, concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c. -2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation, °वे ज्ञः P. I 3. 44, ज्ञातं मया ते हृदयं सखे मापह्नवं कृथाः Ks 10 92. -3 Appeasing, satisfying. -4 Love, affection.

अपह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. -2 (In Rhet) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to or superimposed upon, it, प्रकृत यन्निषिध्यान्यत्साध्यते सा त्वपह्नुति K. P. 10; (उपमेयमसत्य कृत्वा उपमान सत्यतया यत्स्थाप्यते सापह्नुति), *e. g.* नेदं नभोमण्डलमम्बुराशिर्नैताश्च तारा नवफेनभङ्गाः। नायं शशी कुण्डलितः फणीन्द्रो नासौ कलङ्कः शयितो मुरारिः॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683–84

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाक *a.* 1 Ved [fr. अच् with अप] (*a*) Situated aside or behind (*b*) Remote, distant. (*c*) Coming from a distant place. (*d*) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्प Sāy.); °चक्षुस् of unequalled brightness; °स्तात्-का aside, distant; °स्थ standing behind -2 Raw, unripe -3 Not matured, undigested. -4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाक· पक्वप्रज्ञ मूर्ख· तद्विलक्षण) Rv 1 110 2. 6. 12 2. —कः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.) -2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked. –Comp —ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. -2. natural, original: Bhāshā P. 42, 95. —शाकं ginger.

अपाकृ 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put or take away; तच्चैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः *S.* 6. 29; स्फुटता न पदैरपाकृता Ki. 2. 27; पापमपाकरोति Bh 2. 23, गुहोपि येषां प्रथमाप्तजन्मनां न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Māl. 6. 4, R. 6. 57; *Si.* 8. 61. -2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हंसैर्यियासुभिरपाकृतसुम्मनस्कैः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50 -3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं, अपाकृतिः *f* 1 Driving away, removal. -2 Rejection, refutation; तदपाकरणायाह Prasna Up -3 Payment, liquidation; ऋणत्रयापाकरणात्त्वास्त्यपवर्गः Nyāya S.

अपाकर्मन् *n.* (-°र्म) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकरिष्णु *a.* 1 Driving away, removing. -2 Excelling, eclipsing वर्णः स्वर्णापाकरिष्णुः Bh 1 5.

अपाकृत *p. p* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c -2 Devoid or destitute of, free from, कृतमिदमपाकृते गुणैः *Si.* 15 33, यत्स्वयमभियोगदुःखरपाकृत तदेव राज्य सुखयति Mu 1

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. -2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a* [अपगत अक्षमिंद्रिय] 1 Present, perceptible -2 [अपगते अपकृष्टे वा अक्षिणी यस्य] Eyeless, having bad eyes.

अपांक्त, -पांक्तेय,-पांक्त्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line', especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast, °उपहत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग-गक *a.* [अपगत अग यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body -2 Maimed, crippled. -गः, -गकः [अपांगाति तिर्यक् चलति नेत्र यत्र, अप-अग घञ्] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगां दृष्टिं *S* 1 24; अम्महे अपांगकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M 2 4. -2 A sectarial mark on the forehead -3 Cupid, the god of love. -4 N of a plant (अपामार्ग). –Comp. –दर्शनं, –दृष्टिः *f.*, –विलोकितं, –वीक्षण &c a side-glance side-long look, wink. —देशः the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. —नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners: यदियं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपांगयोः प्रेरिते नेत्रे यया *i. e.* casting side-long looks).

अपाच्, अपांच् (*m.* ङ, *f* ची, *n.* क्) [अपाचति, अच् क्विप] 1 Going or situated backwards, behind. -2 Not open or clear (अप्रकाश). -3 Western. -4 Southern (opp. उदच्); probably for अवाच्. –क् *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards. -2 Westward or southward

अपाची The south or west; °इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाचीन *a.* [अपाच्यां भव ख] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. -2 Not visible, imperceptible: Rv. 7. 6 4. -3 Southern. -4 Western. -5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* [अपाच्-यत्] Western or southern

अपाटव *a* Unskilful. —वं 1 Unskilfulness -2 Sickness, illness

अपाणिनीय *a* 1 Not taught by Pānini in his works (as a rule &c.). -2 (पाणिनीय अष्टाध्यायीरूप ग्रंथ यो नाधीते) One who does not (properly) study Panini's grammar; *i. e.* a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. -2 (fig) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient. -3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्दानमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. –Comp. —कृत्या, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy: four disqualifications for a Brāhmana are mentioned in Ms 11. 70 :–निंदितेभ्यो धनादानं वाणिज्यं शूद्रसेवन। अपात्रीकरणं ज्ञेयमसत्यस्य च भाषणम्॥; see also 11. 126. —दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons. —भृत् *a* supporting the unworthy or worthless: प्रायेणापात्रभृद्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद् अपद् q v.

अपादा 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पाप्मानमपादत्ते; मूर्तिपिंडमपादाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. -2 (In gram) The sense of the ablative case; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादान P. I. 4. 24, अपादाने पचमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यदुदासीनं चल वा यदि वाऽचलं। ध्रुवमेव तदावेशात्तदपादानमुच्यते॥ Hari.; अपादान is of three kinds :–निर्दिष्टविषयं किंचिदुपात्तविषयं तथा। अपेक्षितक्रियं चेति त्रिधापादानमिष्यते॥ *e. g.* वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेघाद्विद्योतते विद्युत्, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाध्वन् *n.* A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपान् 2 P. [अप-अन्] 1 To breathe out, respire, यद्वै प्राणिति स प्राणो यदपानिति सोऽपानः Ch. Up. -2 To expire.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण); प्राणापानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यंतरचारिणौ Bg. 5 27 ; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनान्मूत्रपुरीषादिरपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वायुर्नाभिस्थानः) ; मूत्रशुक्रवहो वायुरपान इति कीर्त्यते. —नः, -नं The anus (आधारे घञ्). -Comp. -द्वा giving Apâna. -द्वारं the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः 1. the life-wind called अपान -2. ventris crepitus. -भृत् *f*. a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

अपाननं 1 Respiration -2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

अपानृत *a*. Free from falsehood, true.

अपाप-पिन् *a*. Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous, अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते। यदि संभाव्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया ॥ Mk. 9 37. -Comp -काशिन् *a*. 1. not ill-looking. -2 not revealing evil. —वस्यसं Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

अपांपित्त-°नपात् &c. &c. See under अप्.

अपामार्गः [अपमृज्यते व्याध्यादिरनेन इत्यपामार्गः ; मृज् करणे घञ् कुत्व दीर्घश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant Achyranthes Aspera (Mar. आघाडा) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations ; अपामार्ग त्वया वय सर्वं त दपमृज्महे ; अपामार्ग ओषधीनां सर्वासामेक इद्वशी । Av. -Comp. -क्षारतैलं,-तैलं N. of two medicated oils.

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपाय-यिन् See under अपे.

अपार *a*. 1 Shoreless. -2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited ; अपारस्याप्रमेयस्य परं पारमुदाश्रिते Ram. unfathomable, of great length. -3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अधिक); Rv. 5. 87. 6. -4 Out of reach. -5 Difficult to be crossed ; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); रावणश्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे । Ram. —रं 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence ; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence -2 The opposite bank of a river. -रा The earth.

अपारक *a*. Unable, incompetent.

अपार्ण *a*. [अप-अर्द् क्त निपातः] 1 Distant, remote, far. -2 Near.

अपार्थ [अप-अर्थ], **अपार्थक** *a*. 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless ; सर्वमेतदपार्थं ते क्षिप्रं तौ संप्रसादय Mb. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless ; अपार्थं बहु भाषते Susr. -र्थं Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric), योग्यतासत्त्वाकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्य Gautama ; पौर्वापर्यायोगादप्रतिबद्धार्थमपार्थक ; cf. also Kâv. 3. 128 ; समुदायार्थ शून्य यत्तदपार्थमितीष्यते। -Comp -करण advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

अपालंकः N. of a plant, Cassia Fistula.

अपालंबः Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

अपावृ 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unveil, uncover ; expose, display, reveal ; (शयन) तस्य विभ्रमरतान्यपावृणोत् R. 19. 25. -2 To cover

अपावृत *p. p*. 1 Opened, laid bare or open ; स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतं Bg. 2. 32. -2 Covered, concealed ; enclosed. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed

अपावृतिः *f*, **अपावरण** 1 Opening, laying bare or open -2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding -3 Concealing, hiding, screening

अपावृत 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back ; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. -2 To come to nothing -*Caus* To send back, turn back , to reject, repulse

अपावर्तनं,-वृत्तिः *f* 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring ; repulse, rejection. -2 Revolution.

अपावृत्त *p. p* 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted ; reversed, repelled, driven back -2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt ; प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केन चित् Mb. -त्तं Rolling on the ground (of a house).

अपाश्या Not a large number of snares, *i. e*. a few snares ; P. VI. 2. 156.

अपाश्रि 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to ; परस्पर केचिदपाश्रयंते Râm. -2 To use, practise, employ ; आहारमनपाश्रित्य शरीरस्यैव धारणं Mb. -3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.)

अपाश्रय *a*. Without support or refuge, helpless. —यः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge ; कर्णं कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5. 1. -2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard. -3 Head ; त्वदङ्कापाश्रयां तां Dk. 34. 69.

अपाश्रित *p. p*. 1 (Passively used (*a*) Restored to. (*b*) Girt round, fastened. (*c*) Inhabited by. -2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

अपाष्ठिः *f*. Ved. The heel.

अपाष्ठः [स्था-क;-सस्य षत्वं] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. —ष्ठं The remainder of the Soma plant after it has been pressed out , °वत् barbed.

अपास् [अप्-अस्] 4 U. 1 (*a*) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also) ; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt 1 ; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृत त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku 5. 44 , निरस्तगांभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1 55 , इत्यादीनामपि काव्यलक्षणत्वमपास्तं S D. rejected, discarded. (*b*) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from , यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3 4 -2 To scare, disperse, drive away , अपास्य चास्य यंतारं Mb. -3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition ; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discarding -2 Quitting. -3 Killing.

अपासित *p p* (fr caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c ; injured, destroyed, killed.

अपासंगः [सञ्ज् घञ्-कुत्व] A quiver.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal , see अपसरण.

अपासु *a*. Lifeless, dead

अपाहा 3 P =अपहा q. v.

अपि *ind*. (sometimes with the अ dropped according to the opinion of Bhâguri ; वष्टि भागुरिरल्लोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयो: ; पिधा, पिधान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with ; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [Cf. Gr *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. *be*]. (Note अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अभि in classical literature) -2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force (समुच्चय) ; अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्येतेषु S 1 ; on one's part, in one's turn , विष्णुशर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पाठिताः Pt 1 ; राजापि मुनिवाक्यमङ्गीकृत्या तिष्ठत् Dk. 2 ; अपि-अपि or अपि च as well as, and also , अपि स्तुहि, अपि सिंच P. I 4. 96 Sk., न-नापि-न चैव, न वापि, नाप्रि, वा, न चापि neither-nor ; न चापि काव्य नवमित्यवद्य M. 1. 2 nor , वापि or , अल्पोऽप्येवं महान् वापि Ms. 3. 53 whether small or great. -3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of ' too ', ' even, ' ' very ', विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणासौ H. 1 the very moon ; यूयमप्यनेन कर्मणा परिश्रांताः S 1 even you, you also ; अन्यदपि also another , अद्यापि even

yet, still, even now, इदानीमपि even now; मुहूर्तमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least: नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यपि though, although, even if, तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, sometimes यद्यपि is understood, तथापि only being used, as in Ki. 1. 28 -4 Though (oft translatable by 'even', 'even if'), सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S* 1. 20 though overspread &c., इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी *ibid* though in her bark dress, बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1 2 though ever so learned In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध), कृष्णमपि असुदर्शन, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः *S* 1, अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं...अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तसे Ku 5. 33, 34, 35, अप्यग्रणीर्मन्त्रकृतामृषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5 4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood), कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2. I hope the Brâhmaṇa boy comes to life Note—In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (*a*) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (*b*) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (*c*) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that', अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S* 1, *S* 7, तदपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Mâl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid*, अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलंकुर्यात् U. 2, 'is it likely', 'I wish', यथा वनज्योत्स्नानुरूपेण पादपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहमप्यात्मनोऽनुरूपं वरं लभेयेति *S*. 1 would that, अपि नामाहं पुरूरवा भवेयं V. 2 I wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some', कोपि some one, किमपि something, कुत्रापि somewhere, कदापि at any time, कथमपि any how &c.; केऽपि एते प्रवयसः त्वां दिदृक्षवः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable,' 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिषजति पदार्थान्तरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12, तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं योहि यस्य प्रियो जनः 2. 19, Mu. 3 22; *K*. 143, कोपि महिमा स्याद् U. 6. 6. 11, 7. 12, Mâl. 1. 26, R. 1. 46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all', चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty,' 'fear' (शङ्का), अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. -11 (with pot. mood), It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition', P I 4 96, III 3 154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं अपि स्तुयाद्राजानं, अपि गिरिं शिरसा भिंद्यात् Sk सोयमपि सिंचेत्सहस्रं द्राक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk 127 -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof, P. I 4. 96, III. 3. 142; धिग्देवदत्तमपि स्तुयाद् वृषलं, धिग्जाल्मं देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत् पलाण्डुं, अपि जायां त्यजसि जातु गणिकामाधत्से गर्हितमेतत् Sk shame to, &c. or fie upon, Devadatta &c -13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्ववसर्ग or कामचारानुज्ञा, the imperative being softened), अपि स्तुहि Sk you may praise (if you like), अपि स्तुह्यपि सेधास्मांस्तथ्यमुक्तं नराशन Bk 8 92 -14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation -15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore,' 'hence' (अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय P. I. 4 96, the example usually given is सर्पिषोपि स्यात् where some word like बिंदुरपि 'a drop,' 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee,' 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c अपि संभावनाप्रश्नशङ्कागर्हासमुच्चये। तथायुक्तपदार्थेषु कामचारक्रियासु च॥ Visva; अपि पदार्थसंभावनान्ववसर्गगर्हासमुच्चयेषु P I 4. 96 G M. adds the senses of आशीस् 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and भूषा 'decoration' (अपि नह्यति हारं).

अपिकक्ष. Ved The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals —क्षं *ind* In the armpit.

अपिकक्ष्य *a*. belonging to this region (Sây. on Rv. 1. 117 22 says °क्ष्य छिन्नस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन सधानभूत प्रवर्ग्यविद्याख्य रहस्यं).

अपिकर्ण The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6 48. 16.

अपिगीर्ण *a*. 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described

अपिच्छिल *a*. 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment -2 Deep.

अपिज *a*. Born after or again, epithet of several deities. —जः [अपि अप्सु जायते, अलुक् वेदे अपूशब्दस्यैकवचनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshṭha (जलक्रीडारतिसाधनत्वाचथात्व).

अपित् *a*. [आप इतो गता यस्य वेदे न अञु] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river -2 Not having the इत् or अनुबंध प्

अपितृक *a*. 1 Fatherless. -2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपतृक also in this sense).

अपित्र्य *a* Not ancestral.

अपित्वं Ved [अपित्वरते अस्मै त्व् ना॰ड] A part, portion, share.

अपित्विन् *a*. Having a share

अपिधा 3 U To shut, close, cover, conceal

अपिधानं,-**पिधानं** 1 Covering, concealing, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also); अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा, नैकजलदच्छत्रापिधानं जगत् Mk. 5. 24, a cloth for covering

अपिधिः *f* Concealment, covering -धिः What is given to another's entire satisfaction तृप्तिपर्यंतद्रव्य

अपिहित-**पिहित** *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig also), बाष्पापिहित covered with tears -2 Not concealed, plain, clear, अर्थो गिरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किंचित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहट्टवधूस्तनाभः Subhâsh.

अपिप्राण *a* (णी *f*.) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदाचेष्टमान).

अपिभाग *a* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share

अपिव्रत *a*. Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood, अपिव्रताश्चान्वारभंते यजमानं Kâty. (सहष्ट साधारणकर्म येषा ते अपिव्रता. अविभक्ता दायादा, ते हि एकेनापि कृष्यादिकर्म कृत सर्वे उपजीवंति Com.)

अपिशर्वर *a* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night.-रं Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदोषमुख)

अपिशलः N of a man, a grammarian, (pl) his descendants.

अपिशस् *a*. Ripping up.

अपी [अपि-इ] 2 P. (Mostly Vedic) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. -2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरामृत्युं पुनरेवापियंति Mu*nd* -3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into, स्वमपीतो भवति तस्मादेनं स्वपितीत्याचक्षते Ch. Up. -4 To die -5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीतिः *f*. 1 Entering into, approaching. -2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. -3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीतौ तद्वत् प्रसंगादसमंजसं Br. Sûtra II 1. 8. -4 Encountering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. -2 Pouring out (of rivers). -3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance, absorption, dissolution into oneself,

अध्ययनं 1 Union, junction. -2 Copulation

अपीच्य a. 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिसुंदर) -2 Secret, concealed, hidden

अपीजु a. Ved Impelling, stirring up.

अपीनसः [अपीनाय, अपीनत्वाय सीयते कल्पते कर्मकर्तरि क Tv.] Dryness of the nose ; cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh ; see पीनस

अपीव्य a. Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस् m. (°पुमान्) Not a man, a eunuch , Ms. 3 49

अपुंस्त्वं The state of a eunuch, impotent state

अपुंस्का f A woman without a husband , नापुंस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk 5. 70.

अपुच्छ a. Without a tail. -च्छा N. of a tree (Mar. शीसु)

अपुण्य a Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad , °कृत् one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. -a., -पुत्रकः (°त्रिका f.) Having no son or heir

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child , one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son , cf. अकृता. -कः The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् ind. Not again, once for all, for ever. -Comp. -अन्वय a. not returning, dead. -आदानं not taking back or again. -आवृत्तिः f. 'non-return,' exemption of the soul from further transmigration, final beatitude -प्राप्य a. irrecoverable. -भवः 1. not being born again (of diseases also). -2 final beatitude. -3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. -4 a person released from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष a Not manlike, unmanly. -Comp. -अर्थ. 1. a rite or ceremony which is not in the interests of the doer. -2. not the principal object of the soul

अपुष्कल a. 1 Not much. -2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट a. 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat -2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound) -3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevan (मुख्यानुपकारिन्), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning) ; as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते व्योम्नि विधुं मुंच रुषं प्रिये, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant

अपुष्प a Flowerless, not flowering -ष्पः The glomerous fig-tree -Comp -फल, -फलद a. bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. (-लः, -दः) 1 the jack tree (Mar. फणस) Artocarpus Integrifolia. -2. the glomerous fig-tree (उदुंबर).

अपुस् n. Ved Shape, body = वपुस्.

अपूजक a. Irreligious, irreverent

अपूजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [न पूयते विशीर्यते; पूय्-प. न. त. Tv.] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c (Mar. वडा, घारगा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices , भीमेनातिबलेन मत्स्यभवनेऽपूपा न संघट्टिताः Pt. 3 172 -2 Wheat. -3 Honey-comb

अपूपीय, अपूप्य a (अपूपाय हित, यत् छ च) Belonging to, intended for, अपूप -प्यं Flour, meal

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शाल्मली) Bombax Heptaphyllum (Mar. सावरी).

अपूरुष a 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). -2 Soulless -3 Unpeopled, untenanted

अपूर्ण a. Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect , अपूर्णमेकेन शतक्रतूनां R. 3. 38 , अपूर्ण एव पंचरात्रे दोहदस्य M. 3. -र्णं Incomplete number or fraction. -Comp -काल a. premature, untimely. (-लः) premature or incomplete time ; °ज abortive.

अपूर्व a. 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new , °र्वं नाटकं S. 1 , °र्वं राजकुलं M 5 , K. 191, Si. 4 17. -2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful , अपूर्वः कोपि बहुमानहेतुर्गुरुषु U. 4 , अपूर्वो दृश्यते वह्निः कामिन्याः स्तनमंडले। दूरतो दहतीवागं हृदि लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17 , singular, unexampled, unprecedented , अपूर्व एष विरहमार्गः S. 6 , अपूर्वरूपा दारिका M. 1 ; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु वोऽनुग्रहः S. 7 ; अपूर्वकर्मचाडालमयि मुग्धे विमुंच मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. -3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger , Ki. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 preceded by अ or आ. -6 (In phil.) 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect.'- Colebrooke. -र्वं 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Virtue and vice (पापपुण्य) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery -र्वः The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). -Comp. -कर्मन् n. religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. -पति f. one who has had no husband before, a virgin ; °तिः कुमारी Sk. -वादः discussion or talk about the Supreme Soul. -विधिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new, it is of four kinds:-कर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता, -त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature , अपूर्वत्वात्मबंधस्य Mv. 1.

अपूर्ववत् ind. Singularly, unlike any thing else.

अपूर्वेण adv. Never before.

अपूर्वीय a. Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपूर्व्य a Ved. 1 Unprecedented, first. -2 Incomparable, unheard-of before.

अपृक्त a. Not united, uncombined. -क्तः 1 (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter , अपृक्त एकाल्प्रत्यय P. I. 2. 41 ; एकवर्णपदमपृक्त Sk. -2 (In the Prâtisâkhyas) The preposition आ and the particle उ.

अपृणत् n. Not filling , stingy.

अपृथक् ind. Not separately, together with, collectively. -Comp -धर्मशील of the same religion. -धी a. maintaining the doctrine of pantheism ; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape , अपेहि begone, avaunt, away, hence, get you gone , to disappear, vanish, pass away , die or perish also , धर्मश्चापैति Ms. 1 82 , हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24 , रम्या न वस्तुतिरपैति न शाद्वलेभ्यः Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. -2 To be wanting, be omitted ; be deprived of, be free from. -3 To start (Ved.).

अपायः [इ-अच्] 1 Going away, departure. -2 Separation ; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 5. 24 (अपायो विश्लेष Sk.), येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वदं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence ; सूर्यापाये Me. 80 at the time of sunset ; क्षणदापायशशांकदर्शनः R. 8. 74 close of night ; जलापायविपांडुराणि Si. 4. 5 , 4. 54 , 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation ; करणापायविभिन्नवर्णया R. 8. 42 loss, 83 , मालत्यपायमधिगम्य Mâl. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity

danger (oft opp. उपाय). **तदपि मरणापायचकितः** Bh. 3. 9, **तद्नेनपापबुद्धिनोपायश्चिंतितो नापायः** Pt. 1 not the danger (resulting from the plan), **उपायं चिंतयेत्प्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चिंतयेत्** Pt. 1 406, **अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपायसंदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं** 1. 61; **बह्वपाये वने** Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers, dangerous; **कायः संनिहितापायः** H. 4. 65 exposed to dangers or calamities. **मत्येऽप्यपायमपेक्षते** H. 4 102, Ks 14. 19 –6 Loss, detriment, injury –7 The end (of a word)

अपायिन् *a* Departing, transient perishable; see अनपायिन्.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared **अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशसौम्यः** Si 3. 1. –2 Departing or deviating from, swerving from, contrary (with abl), **अर्थादनपेतं अर्थ्यं** P. IV 4 92 Sk (धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते) **स्मृत्यपेतादिकारिणः** Y 2 4 –3 Free from, devoid of, deprived of (with abl or in comp), **सुखादपेतः** Sk; **उदवहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः** R 7 70 faultless, °**भीः** Ms 7 197, **भर्तर्यपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव** S. 7 32 freed from (mental) darkness –Comp –**राक्षसी** N of a plant, Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अस्या राक्षसतुल्यपापादिहरणात्तत्तामत्व).

अपेक्ष् [अप- ईक्ष्] 1 A 1 To look round or about for something, to look or hope for, expect –2 To wait for, await, **सज्जो रथो भर्तुर्विजयप्रस्थानमपेक्षते** S 2 awaits, **क्षणमपेक्षस्व** U. 7, K. 84, **न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः** Mk 7; **न स्वयं दैवमादृत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते** H Pr. 35, **पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणा संपर्कमाशिंजितनूपुरेण** Ku. 3 26 –3 To require, want, stand in need of, wish or desire for, **शब्दार्थौ सत्कविरिव द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते** Si. 2 86, **न शालः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते** Mu 1. 3, **प्रभुता रमणेषु योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते** V 4 12, Ku. 3. 18, Pt. 2. 26. –4 To have regard to, look to, have in view, have an eye to, **किमपेक्ष्य फलं पयोधरान् ध्वनतः प्रार्थयते मृगाधिपः** Ki 2 21; **यतः शब्दोऽयं व्यंजकत्वेऽर्थांतरमपेक्षते** S. D. –5 To take into account or consideration, consider, think of, respect, care for, **उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते** K. 35, 197, 257, 315, **नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षितास्मद्वस्थो व्यापारः** Māl. 9, **अनलेंविष्टवान् कस्माच्च त्वयाऽपेक्षितः पिता** Bk. 6. 128, S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309; with न not to like, not to care for, **अनपेक्षितराजराजं** Mu. 3. 18; **तदानपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमार्दवं** Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा–क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. –2 Need, requirement, necessity, **निरपेक्ष** without hope or need, regardless of, **सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्समासः**; **अनपेक्षः शुचिर्दक्षः** Bg. 12. 16, or in comp., **स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः** S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. –3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc case, more usually in comp, **मध्यभंगानपेक्षं** Ratn. 1 17, regardless of, the instr and sometimes loc of this word frequently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to,' 'out of regard for,' 'with a view to,' 'for the sake of', **सापि कार्यकरणापेक्षया क्षुरमेकमादाय तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास** Pt 1, **नियमापेक्षया** R 1 94, **वृषलापेक्षया** Mu. 1 **पौरजनापेक्षया** 2 out of regard for **किमर्कोशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षया** 3 with a view to gain some object. **प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया** Me. 17, **दृष्टं शक्त्यपेक्षं** Y. 2 26 in proportion to, in accordance with, **अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात्** K P 1 as compared with it –4 Connection, relation, dependence as of cause with effect or of individual with species; **शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः** Ak. –5 Care, attention, heed. **देशापेक्षास्तथा यूयं यातादायागुरीयकं** Bk 7. 49. –6 Respect, deference. –7 (in gram.) = अकांक्षा q. v. –Comp. –**बुद्धिः** (In Vaiseshika phil.) the distinguishing perception by which we apprehend 'this is one,' 'this is one &c' and which gives rise to the notion of duality' see Sarva chap 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः = विनाशकविनाशप्रतियोगिनी बुद्धिः, cf. Bhāshā P. द्वित्वादय पराद्वांता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा मता। अनेकाश्रयपर्याप्ता एते तु परिकीर्तिता अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशस्तेषा निरूपितः 107–8

अपेक्ष्य, –क्षितव्य, –क्षणीय *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c, desirable

अपेक्षित *p p.* Looked for, expected, wanted desired, required; considered, referred to &c. –**तं** Desire, wish, regard, reference, consideration.

अपेक्षिन् *a* Hoping, waiting for wishing or desiring for, wanting; considering, caring, usually as last member of comp., **गुरुविधिबलापेक्षी** R. 15 85, **प्रयोजनापेक्षितया** Ku. 3 1 according to

अपेय *a*. Not fit to be drunk. **अपेयेषु तडागेषु बहुतरमुदकं भवति** Mk 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मयूरव्यंसकादि P. II. 1 72), °करा, °द्वितीया, °प्रकरा, °वाणिजा, °स्वागता where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,' 'refusing admission to', *e. g.* °वाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded, so °द्वितीया &c –Comp. –**वाता** N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अ-पोगंड, or अपगि (वेन कर्मणि गड त्याज्यः Tv.] 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant, or deficient). –2 Not under 16 years of age. बालआषोडशाद्वर्षात्पोगडश्चापि सजित। Nārada; Ms. 8 148, पोगड पचमादब्दात्र्वांक् च दशमाब्दतः। –3 A child or infant (किशोर, शिशु) –4 Very timid –5 Wrinkled, flaccid –6 One past 16

अपोढ See under अप-वह्.

अपोदक *a* Ved 1 Waterless, water-tight (वे Rv 1. 116. 3). –2 Not watery. not fluid. –**कं** [अपकृष्टमुदकं यस्मात्] Poison &c that removes water (जलापकर्षहेतुविषादि)

अपोदिका *f* A sort of potherb (अपनद्धमुदक यस्या, तत्फलेषूदकत्वात्तथात्व)

अपोह् 1 U [अप-उह् or ऊह्] 1 To remove, drive or push away, dispel, take away, destroy, **न हि विघ्नानपोहति** S. 3. 1, **कुसुमानि...प्रभवंत्यायुरपोहितुं यदि** R. 8. 44, 54, **पूर्वमुत्सवमपोह्य दुत्सवः** (उत्तर) 19. 5 pushed away, displaced, supplanted; V. 3. 10, **अकिंचिदपि कुर्वाणः सौख्यैर्दुःखान्यपोहति** U. 2 19 removes, Bk. 17. 83; 15. 119, Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108; **कल्पनाया अपोढः कल्पनापोढः** P. II. 1. 38 Sk. removed from or beyond imagination –2 To heal, cure (as illness). –3 To avoid, give up, leave; Ms 10. 86. **पंचवट्यां ततो रामः...अनपोढस्थितिस्तस्थौ** R. 12. 31, not leaving (the path of) propriety. –4 To deny, **स्थाप्यतेऽपोह्यते वा चेत्** S. D. 730. –5 To reason, argue by way of opposing a statement

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c –2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. –3 Reasoning, arguing, reasoning faculty. –4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपतर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरीतस्तर्कः), one of the *dhigunas* q. v., **स्वयमूहापोहासमर्थः** Mbh.; **ऊहापोहमिमं सरोजनयना यावद्विधत्तेतरां** Bv. 2. 74; hence ऊहापोह = complete discussion of a question. –5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्यावृत्ति *i. e.* तद्भिन्नत्याग.).

अपोहनं 1 Removal &c. = अपोह above. –2 Reasoning faculty, **मत्तः स्मृतिर्ज्ञानमपोहनं च** Bg. 15 15 (Mr. Telang translates अ° by removal)

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपौरुष–पौरुषेय *a*. 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid –2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of

divine origin, अपौरुषेया वेदाः; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठः सुवर्णबिदुरित्याख्यायते Mâl. 9. not set up by (the hand of) man —षं, —षेयं 1 Cowardice, pusillanimity. -2 Superhuman power.

अप्त a. Ved Obtained, watery (?)

. अप्तस् n. A sacrificial act.

अप्तु a. Ved. Busy, active, industrious. -तुः (or n. Uṇ. 1. 74) 1 The body -2 Soma (सूक्ष्मरूपसोम) -3 A sacrificial animal.

अप्तुर् m. [अद्भ्य जलदानाय तुनोर्ति, जलानि प्रेरयति, तुर् क्विप् Tv.] 1 Active, busy, giving water flowing as water; an epithet of India (Sây. अपां प्रेरक इन्द्र). -2 Fire.

अप्तु-प्तू-र्य [आप्तुरो भाव' बाहु° वेदे यत्] Sending down water (वृष्टिप्रेरकत्वं), giving of water, zeal (?)

अप्तोर्यामः,-मन् m. N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sâma Veda closing that rite, the last or 7th part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अप्त्य a. [अप्तुनि देहे भव' यत् वेदे टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (देहकर्मणि स्थित). -2 Offspring (अपत्य Nir.)

अप्नः, अप्नस् n. [अप्-असुन् नुट् ह्रस्वश्च, Uṇ. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property, 2 Work, sacrificial act or rite, any act. -3 Offspring. -4 Form shape. -5 To be obtained (used actively); [cf. L. *ops*]. -Comp. -स्थ a. superintending work (कर्मण्यधिकृत); (or m.) proprietor of an estate. -राजः lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works, directing works to be done (कर्मप्रेरक).

अप्नवान a. 1 Having progeny. -2 Poor. —नः [अप्नसे आदायकर्मणे वान यस्य पृषो° सलोपः Tv.] 1 The arm -2 N. of a *R*ishi in the family of or connected with Bhrigu.

अप्नस्वत् a. Having (sacrificial) acts or works; productive.

अप्पाति, अप्पित्तं see under अप्.

अप्य a. [अपां इदं तत्र साधु संस्कृत वा यत्; अद्भि: संस्कृत P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery, consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हविः). -2 Obtainable. -3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अप्पयदीक्षितः N. of a celebrated Dravida writer, author of works on Alamkara and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jagannatha who lived in the 16th century, (written also as अप्पयादीक्षित).

अप्यंच् [fr. अंच्] Gone into, reaching, hidden.

अप्यय &c. See under अपी.

अप्यर्धं ind. Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

अप्रकंप a 1 Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. -2 Unanswerable (as argument)

अप्रकर a Not acting well.

अप्रकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्रकल्पक a. Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing an obligatory.

अप्रकांड a. Stemless (small). —डः A bush, a shrub.

अप्रकाश a. 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also), प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1 68 -2 Self-illuminated -3 Hidden, secret, concealed, Ms. 8. 251, 9 256 —शं,—शे ind. In secret, secretly, अहमप्रकाशे तिष्ठामि Ms. 4, सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्रकाशं निक्षिप्तः V. 5 secretly. —शः Indistinctness, secrecy, a secret.

अप्रकाशक a. Making dark, not disclosing &c.

अप्रकाश्य a. Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things); जन्मर्क्षं मैथुन मन्त्रो गृहच्छिद्र च वचन । आयुर्धनापमान स्त्री न प्रकाश्यानि सर्वथा ॥

अप्रकृत a. 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional. -2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant: see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत, अप्रकृत अनुसंधा 'to beat about the bush,' not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान i. e. the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत or उपमेय).

अप्रकृतिः f. 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature; an accident (विकृति). -2 *S*piritual being; the Purusha of the Sânkhyas. -3 Not the original word; such as a termination.

अप्रकृष्ट a. Not excelled, low, vile. —ष्टः A crow.

अप्रक्षित a. Undecayed.

अप्रगम a. Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्रगल्भ a. Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति नियतं दूरतश्चाप्रगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्रगुण a. Perplexed, confounded.

अप्रग्राह a. Unrestrained, unbridled.

अप्रचंकश a. Ved. Without the power of seeing.

अप्रचेतस् a. Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupi

अप्रच्छेद्य a. Inscrutable.

अप्रच्युत a. Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing (with abl.), Ms. 12. 116.

अप्रज a. 1 Without progeny, childless; शोच्यं मैथुनमप्रजं Châṇ. 57. -2 Unborn -3 Unpeopled. -जा Having no child, not giving birth to children, not prolific

अप्रजस्, अप्रजात a. Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतीतायामप्रजसि बांधवास्तदवाप्नुयुः Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्रजज्ञि a. Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. -2 Childless.

अप्रणीत a. Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. —तं Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

अप्रतर्क्य a. Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

अप्रता a Ved. Very great or extensive, affluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

अप्रतापः 1 Want of lustre, dulness, dimness. -2 Meanness, want of dignity.

अप्रति a. Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, irresistible; Rv. 5. 32. 3; °वीर्य of irresistible prowess. -2 Unsurrpassed, unequalled. -*adv.* Irresistibly.

अप्रतिकर a. Trusting, trusty, confidential.

अप्रतिकर्मन् a. 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. -2 Irresistible, irremediable.

अप्रति(ती)कार a. Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped; °रैयमापदुपस्थिता K. 154. —रः Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

अप्रतिगृह्य a. One from whom one must not accept anything as a gift &c.

अप्रतिग्राहक a. Not accepting.

अप्रतिग्राह्य a. Unacceptable.

अप्रतिघ a. 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. -2 Not to be warded or kept off; रजः Ms. 12. 28. -3 Not angry.

अप्रतिद्वंद्व a. 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. -2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्रतिधुर a. Without the fellow-horse.

अप्रतिपक्ष a. 1 Without a rival or opponent. -2 Unlike.

अप्रतिपत्तिः f. 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. -2 Neglect, omission, disregard. -3 Want of understanding. -4 Absence of determination (what

to do), perplexity ; °विह्वल &c. K. 159. (अप्रतिपत्तिर्जडता स्यादिष्टानिष्टदर्शनश्रुतिभिः), °तिसाध्वसजडा K. 240, Ki. 14. 43. -5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्फूर्त्यभाव्), उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिरप्रतिभा Gaut. S

अप्रतिपद् *a* Not going (विकल)

अप्रतिबंध *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. -2 Direct, undisputed, (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्रतिबल *a* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power

अप्रतिभ *a* 1 Modest, bashful -2 Not ready-witted, dull. -भा Bashfulness, modesty.

अप्रतिभट *a* Unrivalled —टः An unrivalled warrior, आत्मानं °टं मन्यमानः Dk 3

अप्रतिम *a.* Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled, so अप्रतिमान ; °नमोजः Mv 1. 62, °रूपत्वं, °वीर्य, °बुद्धि &c

अप्रतियत्नः Natural or spontaneous state

अप्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Without an adversary. -2 Having no opposite or counterpart

अप्रतिरथ *a.* or -थः 1 (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior, दौष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य *S.* 4. 19, *S.* 7, 7. 33 -2 Matchless ; Mv 1. 46 —थः N. of a *R*ishi. —थः, —थं N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यद्यात्रामगल साम तदप्रतिरथ विदु .

अप्रतिरव *a.* Uncontested, undisputed, वर्षशताधिकभोग सततोऽप्रतिरवः स्वत्व गमयति Mit.

अप्रतिरूप *a* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. -2 Of unequalled form -3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). -Comp. -कथा incomparable talk (सगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्. -वीर्य irresistible power

अप्रतिवीर्य *a.* Of incomparable prowess

अप्रतिशासन *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule, R. 8. 27.

अप्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. -2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless ; Ms. 3. 180. -3 Disreputable, infamous. —ष्ठः N. of a hell. —ष्ठा Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. —ष्ठं Brahma (स्वधामप्रतिष्ठित ब्रह्म).

अप्रतिष्ठान *a.* Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground. —नं Instability, want of solidity or firmness (fig also) ; तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यथानुमेयं S B

अप्रतिष्ठित *a* Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure ; unconsecrated unholy. —तः An epithet of Vishnu

अप्रतिसंक्रम *a.* Having no intermixture

अप्रतिसंख्य *a.* Unobserved, unnoticed, °ख्य (ख्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object, one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरूप, the other two being प्रतिसंख्यानिरोध wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

अप्रतिहत *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible ; °हतान् पुत्रान् K. 62 अस्मद्गृहे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move, U 3 36, जृंभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरमार्यस्य क्रोधज्योतिः Ve. 1. -2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect, सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहता Bh. 2 40, Pt 5. 26. so °चित्त,°मनस् -3 Not disappointed. -Comp. —नेत्र *a* of unimpaired eyes. (-त्रः) N. of a Buddhist deity

अप्रतीक *a.* Without parts or body, epithet of Brahma.

अप्रतीत *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted -2 Unapproached, unassailable -3 Unopposed -4 (In Rhet) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष) ; अप्रतीत यत्केवले शास्त्रे प्रसिद्ध K P. 7, *i e.* a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes or works only (and not in general of popular use) ; *e. g.* सम्यग्ज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्दलिताशयताजुषः (where आशय = वासना occurs in Yoga Sâstra only).

अप्रतीतिः *f* Unintelligibleness, mistrust

अप्रतुल. 1 Want of weight. -2 Want, necessity.

अप्रत्त (°प्रदत्त) Not given away. —त्ता A girl, one not given away in marriage

अप्रत्यक्ष *a* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. -2 Unknown -3 Absent -Comp —शिष्ट *a.* not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.) ; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः *S* 1. 2. -2 Having no knowledge. -3 (In gram) Having no affix —यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt ; क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt 1. 191. -2 Not being understood -3 Not an affix, अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिक P. I 2 45. -Comp. -स्थ *a* (in gram.) not pertaining to an affix

अप्रत्युत *a* Not attacked

अप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* From the left to the right.

अप्रदुग्ध *a.* Ved. Not milked completely.

अप्रधान *a* Subordinate, secondary, inferior ; आवां तावदप्रधानौ H. 2 —नं (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority -2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp)

अप्रधृष्य *a* Unconquerable, invincible, यद्राश्रौषं भीष्ममत्यंतशूरं हतं पार्थेनाहवेष्वप्रधृष्यं Mb, यस्याप्रधृष्यः प्रभवस्त्वमुच्चैः M 5 17

अप्रपदनं Ved A bad place of refuge

अप्रभ *a* 1 Obscure, dull. -2 Mean.

अप्रभु *a* 1 Wanting power, not powerful. -2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent (with gen or loc.).

अप्रभूतिः *f.* Little effort

अप्रमत्त *a.* Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful ; Ms 7. 142.

अप्रमद *a* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless ; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्रमाद *a.* Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady —दः Care, attention, vigilance. —दं *ind.* Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

अप्रमय *a* Imperishable ; unlimited (अप्रमेय)

अप्रमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्रमाण *a* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable, boundless. -2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized. -3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy, आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं वचनं जनस्य *S.* 5. 25. —णं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions, *i e* a rule, direction &c which cannot be accepted as obligatory. -2 Irrelevancy -Comp. —आभः, —शुभः (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists) —विद् *a.* not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence

अप्रमायुक *a.* [प्र-मि-उण् आत्वे युक्, स्वार्थे कन् Tv.] Not dying suddenly very long.

अप्रमित *a.* **1** Not measured, unlimited. **-2** Not proved or established by authority.

अप्रमूर, अप्रमूर्छित *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise

अप्रमृष्य *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अबाध्य) Rv. 6 20. 7.

अप्रमेय *a.* **1** Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless ; °**महिमा** Mv. 4. 30. **-2** That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c , inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing) ; **अचिंत्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वार्थवित्प्रभुः** Ms. 1. 3 , 12 94. **-3** Not to be proved or demonstrated (as Brahma). **-यं** Brahma. **-Comp. -अनुभाव** *a* of unlimited might **—आत्मन्** ' of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Siva

अप्रमोदः-दं **1** Inability to remove pain. **-2** Absence of delight.

अप्रयत्न *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc), °**त्नः सुखार्थेषु** Ms. 6. 26. **-त्नः** Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

अप्रयाणिः *f.* [अ-प्रया-अनि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P VIII. 4. 29] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations), **अप्रयाणिस्ते शठ भूयात्** Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress ! See अजीवनि.

अप्रयापणिः-निः *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112 ; VIII 4. 30).

अप्रयावं *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

अप्रयुच्छत्, अप्रयुत, अप्रयुत्वन् *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अपृथग्भूत) , careful, attentive.

अप्रयुक्त *a.* **1** Not used or employed, not applied. **-2** Wrongly used as a word. **-3** (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers) ; अप्रयुक्तं तथाम्नातमपि कविभिर्नादृतं ; तथा मन्ये दैवतोऽस्य पिशाचो राक्षसोऽथवा । where the mas. gender of दैवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

अप्रयोगः Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

अप्रलंब *a.* Prompt, quick.

अप्रवर्तक, अप्रवर्तिन् *a.* **1** Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. **-2** Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

अप्रवर्तनं Not engaging in, not exciting to any action.

अप्रवृत्तिः *f.* **1** Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place **-2** Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus **-3** (In medic) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c

अप्रवीत *a* Ved. Not approached , Rv. 4 7 9. **-ता 1** Not loved (अकामिता). **-2** Not impregnated.

अप्रवेद् *a.* Difficult to be found.

अप्रशस्त *a.* **1** Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. **-2** Not approved, forbidden. **-3** (Ved.) Disobedient. **-4** Less, deficient, decayed (क्षीण).

अप्रसक्त *a.* **1** Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate **-2** Unconnected.

अप्रसक्ति *f.* Non-attachment, moderation

अप्रसंगः **1** Want of attachment **-2** Want of connection. **-3** Inopportune time or occasion , अप्रसंगाभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते ।

अप्रसन्न *a* **1** Not pleased. **-2** Turbid, muddy.

अप्रसादः Disfavour, displeasure

अप्रसव *a* Not being prolific. **—वः** Not being born.

अप्रसूत *a.* Barren, childless.

अप्रसाह *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

अप्रसिद्ध *a.* **1** Unknown, unimportant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. **-2** Unusual, uncommon ; °**पदं** an obsolete word.

अप्रसिद्धिः *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

अप्रस्ताविक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (= अप्रास्ताविक q. v.).

अप्रस्तुत *a.* **1** Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. **-2** Absurd, nonsensical ; **रे गोरभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि** Pt. 1. **-3** Accidental or extraneous. **-4** Not ready. **-Comp. —प्रशंसा** a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter , अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds: —कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति । तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पञ्चधा ॥ *i. e.* when the subject-matter is viewed (*a*) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause , (*b*) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect , (*c*) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance ; (*d*) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion ; and (*e*) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K P 10 , and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* **1** Unhurt, intact. **-2** Waste, unploughed, K. 326. **-3** New and unbleached (as cloth) ; ईषद्धौत नव श्वेत सदश यन्नधारितम् । निर्णेजकाक्षालित चाप्रहत वास उच्यते ॥

अप्रहन् *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding (अनुग्राहक).

अप्रहित *a* **1** Not sent out. **-2** Unattacked by foes.

अप्राकरणिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter ; **अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा** K P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a* **1** Not vulgar **-2** Not original **-3** Not ordinary, extraordinary ; °**आकृतीनां** K. 174, Mv. 1 3. **-4** Special.

अप्राग्य *a.* Secondary, subordinate , inferior.

अप्राचीन *a.* **1** Modern. **-2** Not eastern, western.

अप्राण *a.* Lifeless ; inanimate. **—णः** The Almighty Being.

अप्राप्त *a* **1** Not obtained or got ; **अप्राप्तयोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग ईरितः ।** Bhāshā P. **-2** Not arrived or come. **-3** Not authorised or following, as a rule. **-4** Not come to or reached , R 12. 96. **-5** Not of a marriageable age **-Comp. -काल** *a.* **1** inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable ; °**लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन् । लभते बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं** Pt 1. 63. **-2.** under age. (**-लं**) an irregular discussion (of any subject). **-प्रापक** *a.* **1.** conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the potential mood in स्वर्गकामो यजेत. **-2.** not yet tamed (as a young calf). **—यौवन** *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth ; R. 15. 42. **—व्यवहार,-वयस्** *a.* (in law) under age not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year) ; अप्राप्तव्यवहारोऽसौ यावत् षोडशवार्षिकः Daksha.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* **1** Non-acquisition ; **तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका** K. P. 4. **-2** Not being proved or established by a rule before ; **विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति** Mim **-3** Not taking place or occurring. **-4** Not being applicable = अनुपपत्ति q. v.

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) **1** Unauthoritative, unwarranted ; इदं वचनमप्रमाणिकं. **-2** Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रामि *a.* Ved. Unhurt, unimpaired.

अप्रायत्यं Ved. 1 Impurity. -2 Ungovernableness.

अप्रायु *a.* Ved. Not going forth (अगत्) Rv. 1. 89. 1 ; unceasing.

अप्रायुस् *a.* Ved. With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive, अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Râm., Ms. 4. 138 ; S. 5. 17, hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly. —यः A foe, an enemy. —या A sort of fish (शृंगीमत्स्यः). —यं An unfriendly or offensive act, पाणिग्राहस्य साध्वी स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रियम् Ms. 5. 156. -Comp. —कर, —कारिन्, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन् *a.* ill-fated. —वद्, (°वं°), -वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words ; वध्यार्थस्त्वप्रियंवदा Y. 1. 73 ; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी Châṇ 44.

अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion -2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. -Comp —कर (री *f.*) 1. unkind ; unfavourable. -2 disagreeable disliked

अप्रेतराक्षसी = अपेतराक्षसी q. v.

अप्रेमन् *a.* Disliking, unfriendly. —*n.* Dislike.

अप्रौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. -2 Timid, gentle, not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —ढा 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अप्लव *a.* 1 Without a ship. -2 Not swimming.

अप्लुत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अप्व *a.* [आप् बाहु° व, पृषो° ह्रस्वः]. Attainable. —वा Disease, danger ; the region of the throat or neck (?).

अप्सः-प्सा *m.* (-प्सा·) Ved. [अपः सनोति, सन्-ड] 1 Giving or yielding water ; forming the essential portion of water (अपां सारभूतो रसः). -2 Not destroying. —प्सं Form, see अप्सस्.

अप्सरः [[अप् सृ-अच्] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अप्सरस् *f.* (-राः -रा). [अद्भ्यः सरंति उद्गच्छति, सृ-असुन् Uṇ. 4. 236 ; cf. Râm. अप्सु निर्मथनादेव रसात्तस्माद्वरस्त्रियः । उत्पेतुर्मनुजश्रेष्ठ तस्मादप्सरसोऽभवन्] 1 A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्वर्वेश्याः and are usually described as the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful ; cf. या तपोविशेषपरिशंकितस्य सुकुमार प्रहरणं महेंद्रस्य V. 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field ; cf. R. 7. 53. Bâna mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रिया बहुष्वप्सरसः) but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occurs ; नियमविघ्नकारिणी मनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1, एकाप्सर· &c. R. 7. 53 and see Malli. thereon : अनप्सरेव प्रतिभासि V 1. -2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक् च). -Comp —तीर्थं N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe ; probably it is the name of a place, see *S*. 6. —पतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अप्सव *a.* [अप्स जठरस वाति हिनस्ति, वा क] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water ; possessed of form or shape ; giving water (?).

अप्सव्य *a.* [अप्सु भवः यत्] Being in, or fit for, water.

अप्सस् *n.* Ved. Form, beauty ; or one possessed of beauty, cheek (?).

अप्सु *a.* [नास्ति प्सु रूपं यस्य Nir.] 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Not beautiful. Note —अप्सु forms the first member of several compounds —क्षित् a god. —चर *a.* aquatic ; moving in waters. —ज, —जा *a* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (-जाः) -योनिः 1. a horse. -2. a cane or reed. —जित् vanquishing the aerial Asuras. —मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water ; not losing one's nature in water ; (as lightning) ; getting sufficient water.

अफल *a.* [न.ब.] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit & fig) ; °ला ओषधयः, °लंकार्यं &c. -2 Unproductive, useless, vain ; यथा षंढोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गवि चाफला । यथा चाज्ञेऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनृचोऽफलः Us. 2. 158.-3 Deprived of virility, castrated : emasculated ; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन क्रोधात्सा च निराकृता Râm. —लः 1 N. of a plant (झावुक). -2 A goat. —ला The Aloe plant (घृतकुमारी) ; another plant (भूम्यामलकी). -Comp. —आकांक्षिन् -प्रेप्सु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested ; अफलाकांक्षिभिर्यज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opium (perhaps a corruption of अहिफेन ; अ has here a depreciative force).

अब् अंबु q. v.

अबद्ध-द्धक *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. -2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory ; *e g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंध्यासीदपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ (contradictory), जरद्गवः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितो गायति मंगलानि । तं ब्राह्मणी पृच्छति पुत्रकामा राजन्नरुमायां लशुनस्य कोऽर्थः Râyamukuta on Ak. -Comp.—मुख *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अबध-ध्य See अवध-ध्य &c.

अबधक *a.* 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

अबंधन *a.* Free, without bonds.

अबंध्र *a.* Ved. Without ligatures ; falling asunder.

अबंधु, -बांधव *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. -Comp. -कृत् *a* causing want of companions. —कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously ; *S*. 4. 16.

अबल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —लः N. of a plant (वरुणवृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex) ; नूनं हि ते कविवरा विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कामिनीनाम् । याभिर्विलोलतरतारकदृष्टिपातैः शक्रादयोपि विजितास्त्वबलाः कथं ताः ॥ Bh. 1. 11 ; compare also:- हृदये वससि गिरींद्रो त्रिभुवनजयिनी कटाक्षेण ॥ अबला त्वं यदि मन्ये के बलवंतो न जानीमः ॥ Udb. ; °जनः a woman ; *S*. 4 3 ; R. 9. 46. -2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists. —लं Weakness, want of strength ; see बलाबलं also. -Comp. —अबलः N. of Siva.

अबलास *a.* Not consumptive.

अबल्यं 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

अबाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. -2 Free from pain. -धा The segment of the base of a triangle. —धः 1 Non-obstruction. -2 Non-refutation.

अबाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. -2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अबाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal ; R. 14. 50. -2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately aquainted with, conversant with ; गीतनृत्यवाद्याविद्याबाह्यः Dk. 155. -3 Without an exterior.

अबिंधनः [आपः एव इंधनं यस्य] The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean) ; अबिंधनं वह्निमसौ बिभर्ति R. 13. 4.

अबिभीवस् *a.* Ved. Fearless.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise ; अपवादमात्रमबुद्धानां Sân. *S*.

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. -2 Ignorance, stupidity ; °मत्

foolish, ignorant.—*a*. Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid. -Comp. —पूर्व, -पूर्वक *a*. 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness ; not wanton or intentional.-2 beginning with non-intelligence. (-र्वं, -र्वकं) *adv*. unconsciously, ignorantly.

अबुध्-बुध *a*. Foolish, stupid. —*m*. A fool —*f*. (अबुत्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अबुध्य *a*. Ved Not to be perceived or awakened.

अबोध *a*. 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. -2 Perplexed, puzzled. —धः 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; °घोपहताश्चान्ये Bh 3. 2; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्लवाः क्व भूपतीनां चरितं क्व जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. -2 Not knowing or being aware of , Si. 6. 41. -Comp. —गम्य *a*. incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अबोध्य,-बोधनीय *a*. 1 Unintelligible. -2 Not to be awakened.

अबुध्न *a*. Having no bottom or root, bottomless. —ध्नं Ved. The air or intermediate region.

अब्ज *a* [अप्सु जायते, जन्-ड] Born in or produced from water ; Ms. 5. 112, 8 100 —ब्जः 1 The conch (*n*. also). -2 The moon. -3 Camphor. -4 N. of a tree (निचुल). -5 Dhanvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the churning of the ocean along with other jewels.—ब्जं 1 A lotus. -2 One thousand millions. -Comp. —कर्णिका the seed vessel of a lotus. -जः, -भवः, -भूः, योनिः epithets of Brahmâ, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Vishnu). —दृश्, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन &c. *a*. lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. —बांधवः 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. —भोगः 1. the root of a lotus. -2. a cowrie (वराटक) as large as a conch, —वाहनः 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of *Siva*. (-ना) 'having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakshmî. —स्थितः N. of Brahmâ. —हस्तः the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

अब्जा *m*. (ब्जाः) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). —*f*. A pearl-oyster.

अब्जिनी 1 A lotus plant. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place full of lotuses. -Comp. —पतिः the sun.

अब्जस् *n*. Ved. Shape, beauty.

अब्जित् *a*. Conquering waters.

अब्द *a*. [अपो ददाति, दा क ; said in Un. 4. 98 to be from अब् ; अवतीत्यब्द्.] Giving water. —ब्दः 1 A cloud. -2 A year (in this sense *n*. also). -3 N. of a grass (मुस्ता). -4 N. of a mountain.

-Comp. —अर्ध half a year. -वाहनः N. of Siva. —शत a century. -सारः a kind of camphor.

अब्दया *adv*. Ved. With a desire to give water.

अब्दिः Ved A cloud ; °मत् possessed of clouds ; giving water, as a cloud.

अब्दुर्गः A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

अब्दैवताक,-दैवत *a*. Having the waters for divinities, praising waters ; Ms 11 133.

अब्धिः [आपः धीयते अत्र, धा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water ; (fig. also), दुःख°, कार्य°, ज्ञान° &c ; store or reservoir of anything. -2 A pond, lake. -3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7 ; sometimes for 4 -Comp. -अग्निः the submarine fire —कफः, -फेनः 1. froth, foam. -2 the cuttle-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. —ज *a* born in the ocean (-जः) 1 the moon. -2 The conch (-जौ) (dual) N of the Asvins. (-जा) 1. spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean) -2 the goddess Lakshmî. —झषः a sea-fish —द्वीपा 1. the earth. -2 a portion of land surrounded by the ocean —नगरी N. of Dvârakâ, the capital of Krishna. —नवनीतकः the moon (the butter of the ocean). —मंडूकी the pearl oyster. —शयनः N. of Vishnu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world). —सारः a gem.

अब्भक्ष *a*. Living upon water. —क्ष A serpent.

अब्भक्षणं Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अब्भ्र &c. =अभ्र q. v.

अब्रह्मचर्य *a*. Unchaste. —र्यं-र्यकं 1 Unchastity. -2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य *a*. 1 Not fit for a Brâhmana, अब्रह्मण्यमवध्ये स्यात् ब्रह्मण्य ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halây. -2 Inimical to Brâhmanas. —ण्यं An act not befitting a Brâhmana ; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brâhmana in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed' ; अहो °ण्य °ण्यं Pt. 1 ; S. 6 ; U. 1 ; अत्रांतरे ब्राह्मणेन मृतपुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सोरस्ताडनमब्रह्मण्यमुद्घोषितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress, अथास्य योगानंदस्य स्याडिना क्रंदितं पुरः। अब्रह्मण्यमनुत्क्रांतजीवो योगस्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अब्रह्मन् *a*. 1 Not accompanied by devotion ; wanting in sacred or divine knowledge. -2 Separated from or devoid of Brâhmanas ; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति Ms. 9. 322. -Comp —विद् *a*. not knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.

अब्राह्मण *a*. Devoid of or without Brâhmanas. —णः Not a Brâhmana ; Ms 2 241-2 ; (= शूद्र), six kinds are usually mentioned.

अब्राह्मण्यं 1 Violation of the duties of a Brâhmana ; breach of vows or sanctity. -2 =अब्रह्मण्य q. v.

अब्रूकृतं Making a growling (or *Abrû*) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

अब्लिंगं [अपां लिंग ज्ञापनसामर्थ्यं यत्र] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

अभक्त *a*. 1 Not devoted or attached -2 Not connected with, detached. -3 Not worshipping.-4 Unaccepted -5 Not eaten. —क्तं Not food ; °छंदस्, °रुच् want of appetite.

अभक्तिः *f*. 1 Want of devotion or attachment. -2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अभक्ष°,-भक्षणं Not eating any thing , fasting.

अभक्ष्य *a*. 1 Not to be eaten. -2 Prohibited from eating. —क्ष्यं A prohibited article of food.

अभग *a*. Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभंग *a*. Not broken &c. -गः 1 absence of fracture or defeat.-2 (in Rhet.) A variety or श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष), S. D. 644.

अभंगुर *a*. Undisturbed, firm.

अभद्र *a*. Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. -द्रं 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. -2 Sorrow.

अभय *a*. [न. ब.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe ; वैराग्यमेवाभयम् Bh. 3. 35. -यः [न भयं यस्मात्] 1 An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being.-2 N. of Siva. -3 One devoid of all worldly possessions. -4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments. -5 N. of a Yoga (conjuncture or time) favourable to a march or expedition.-या 1 N. of a plant (हरीतकी Mar. हिरडा).-2 A form of the goddess Durgâ.-यं 1 Absence or removal of fear. -2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger ; मया तस्याभयं दत्तं Pt. 1 ; अभयस्य Ms. 8. 303 ; S. 2. 16. -3 N. of a sacrificial hymn. -4 The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूलं, उशीर). -Comp. —कृत् *a*. 1. not terrific, mild. -2. giving

safety. -गिरिवासिन् *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, N. of a class of Kâtyâyana's pupils. -डिंडिम: 1. proclamation of assurance or safety. -2 a military or war-drum. -द, दायिन्,-प्रद *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety, भयेष्वभयद: Râm., °प्रद: Ms. 4. 232 (-द:) an Arhat of the Jainas ; N. of Vishnu. -दक्षिणा, -दानं, -प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger), सर्वप्रदानेष्वभयप्रदानं (प्रधानं) Pt. 1. 290 ; Ms 4. 247.-पत्रं a written document or paper granting assurance of safety, cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'.-मुद्रा a variety of mudrâ in Tantra literature. -याचना asking for protection ; °अंजलि: R. 11. 78. -वचनं, -वाच् *f.* an assurance or promise of safety.-सनि *a.* Ved. giving safety.

अभयंकर-कृत् *a.* (अ-भय-कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43.) 1 Not dreadful. -2 Causing security.

अभर्तृका 1 A widow. -2 An unmarried woman.

अभव: 1 Non-existence ; मत्त एव भवाभवौ Mb. -2 Absolution, final beatitude ; प्राप्तुमभवमभिवांछति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18, 27. -3 End or destruction, भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षसा Râm.

अभव्य *a.* 1 Not to be, not predestined. -2 Improper, inauspicious. -3 Unfortunate, luckless, उपनतमवधीरयत्यभव्या: Ki. 10. 51.

अभवत् *a.* Not existing. -Comp. अभवन्मतयोग:, -संयोग: (in Rhet.) a defect in composition ; अभवन् अस्सभत्रन्नपि मत: इष्ट: योग: संबंध: यत्र K. P. 7 ; 'the failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; *e.g.* ईक्षसे यत्कटाक्षेण तदा धन्वी मनोभव:, here the word यत् can have no *correlation* with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षसे चेत् &c., for other examples see S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

अभस्त्रका, अभस्त्रिका, also अभस्त्राका [अ-भस्त्रा P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows -2 A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). -2 Undivided.

अभाव *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Without love or affection. -2 Non-existent. -व: 1 Not being or existing, non-existence, गतो भावोऽभावं Mk. 1 has disappeared. -2 Absence, want, failure ; सर्वेषामप्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणा रिक्थभागिन: Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp. ; सर्वाभावे हरेन्नृप: 119 in the absence of all, failing all, तोय°, °अन्न, °आहार &c. -3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity ; नाभाव उपलब्धे: S. B., Si. 20. 64 ; Ki. 18. 10. -4 (in phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kanâda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments, all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय and the second only one अभाव, cf. अत्र सप्तमस्याभावकथनादेव षण्णा भावत्व प्राप्तं तेन भावत्वेन पृथगुपन्यासो न कृत. Muktâ.) अभाव is defined as भावभिन्नोऽभाव: (प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्व) that whose knowledge is dependant on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गाभाव and अन्योन्याभाव, the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रध्वंसाभाव, and अत्यंताभाव -Comp. -संपत्ति: *f.* false attribution (=अध्यास q. v.)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. -2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय *a.* Inconceivable.

अभावयितृ *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभाविन्, अभाव्य *a.* What is not destined to be or to take place ; यदभावि न तद्भावि H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence.

अभाषित *a.* Not told. -Comp. -पुंस्क: a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, *i. e.* always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (*a*) 'to,' 'towards' in the direction of', अभिगम् go towards, अभिया, °गमनं, °यान &c, (*b*) 'for', 'against', °लष, °पत् &c. ; (*c*) 'on', 'upon,', °सिच् to sprinkle on &c ; (*d*) 'over,' 'above', 'across' ; °भू to overpower, °तन्, (*e*) 'greatly' 'excessively' °कप् -2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (*a*) intensity or superiority, °धर्म: 'supreme duty' ; °ताम्र 'very red,' °नव 'very new', (*b*) 'towards,' 'in the direction of,' forming Adv. compounds ; °चैद्यं, °मुखं, °द्रुति &c.-3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (opp. अप), in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved.). -4 (As a preposition with acc.) (*a*) To, towards, in the direction of, against ; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense) ; अभ्यग्नि or अग्निमभि शलभा: पतंति ; वृक्षमभि द्योतते विद्युत् Sk., Si. 9. 56, 7. 40, अभ्यर्कबिंबं स्थित: S. 7. 11. (*b*) Near, before, in front or presence of ; Si. 7. 32 ; 15. 8. (*c*) On, upon, with regard or reference to, सायमंडनमभि त्वरयंत्य: Ki. 9. 6, साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमभि Sk. (*d*) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense), वृक्षं वृक्षमभि सिंचति Sk ; भूतभूतमभि प्रभु: Bop. By P. I 4 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of भाग *e g.* (लक्षणे) हरिमभि वर्तते ; (इत्थंभूताख्याने) भक्तो हरिमभि ; (वीप्सायां) देवं देवमभि सिंचति ; but यदत्र ममाभिष्यात् तद्दीयतां, प्राज्ञो गोविंदमभितिष्ठति Bop (*e*) In, into, to, Si. 8. 60. (*f*) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved). According to G. M. अभि has these senses :-अभिपूजाभृशार्थेच्छासौम्याभिमुख्यसौरूप्यवचनाहारस्वाध्यायेषु, *e g.* पूजायां, अभिवंदते, भृशे, अभिनिवेश:, इच्छायां, अभिलाष:, अभिक: ; सौम्ये or माधुर्ये, अभिजात, आभिमुख्ये, अभिमुख, अभ्याग्नि, सौरूप्ये, अभिरूप, वचने, अभियुक्ते, आहारे, अभ्यवहरति, स्वाध्याये, अभ्यस्यति. [cf. L *ob*, Gr. *amphi* ; Zend *aibi* or *aiwi* Goth. *bi*, also *umbi*, *um*].

अभि(भी)क *a.* [अभि-कन् निपातोय, P V. 2 74] Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous, सोऽधिकारमभिक: कुलोचित काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समा: R. 19. 4, अपि सिंचे: कृशानौ त्वं दर्पं मय्यपि योऽभिक: Bk 8. 94. -क: A lover, voluptuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire ; क: स्त्रियमभिकामयमानां नाभिनंदति Dk. 88, Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकाम *a* [कम् अच् or अभिवृद्ध: कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, (with the object of love in acc. or in comp.) ; याचे त्वामभिकामाहं Mb -म: 1 Affection, love -2 Wish, desire. -मं *ind.* Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक *a.* Voluntary.

अभिकम्प् 1 A. To shake or tremble violently. —*Caus.* 1 To stir, shake -2 To allure, entice.

अभिकम्पनं Shaking ; alluring.

अभिकांक्ष् 1 U. 1 To ask, request, long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do, कुरुक्षेत्रे निवेशमभिचक्रतु: Mb. -2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. -3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. -2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृति: *f.* N. of a metre containing 100 syllables.

अभिकृत्वन् *a.* (*m.* °त्वा ; *f.* °त्वरी) Magical ; a magician or spirit.

अभिक्रतु *a.* [आभिमुख्येन क्रतुर्युद्धकर्म यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बलीयस्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.

अभिक्रंद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at ; neigh at.

अभिक्रंदः A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach ; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थयामहे वसु Mb. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over -3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin ; to set about, prepare ; गमनायाभिचक्राम Râm. —Caus. To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking ; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोऽस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. -2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. -3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, -क्रांतिः f. Approaching, attacking &c. =अभिक्रम above, युद्धदेश° Dk. 92.

अभिक्रांतिन् a. [इष्टादिगण] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. -2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with (with loc.).

अभिक्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out (to one) in a scolding manner ; अन्योन्यमभिचुक्रुशुः Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying.-2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. -2 A herald.

अभिक्षत्तृ a. Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षद् a [क्षद्-अच्] Ved. A destroyer ; Rv. 6. 50. 1. ; giving without being asked (?).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse) ; to insult. -2 To excel, Bk. 8 51.

अभिक्षिप्त p. p. Thrown, surpassed.

अभिख्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. -2 To be gracious, look graciously. -Caus. (ख्यापयति) To tell ; declare, make known, proclaim, कलहकंटक इत्यभिख्यापिताख्यः Dk. 136, 171 ; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिख्या a [कर्तरि क्विप्] Going towards; well-known, celebrated. -ख्या [ख्या-अङ्] 1 (a) Splendour, beauty, lustre ; कांत्यभिख्या तयोरासीद् व्रजतोः शुद्धवेषयोः R 1 46 ; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्यां Me. 80 ; Ku. 1. 43 ; 7. 18. (b) Look, view, appearance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling, declaring.-3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym -6 Fame; glory ; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (माहात्म्य). -7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभिख्यात p. p. Become or made known ; celebrated ; °दोषः Y. 3. 301.

अभिख्यातृ a. Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

अभिख्यानं Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.), एनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59 ; Ki. 10. 21, मनुमेकाग्रमासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1 ; 11. 100. -2 To follow, go after ; अनुरागादिने रामं दिष्ट्या त्वमभिगच्छसि Râm. -3 To find, meet with (casually or by chance). -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse (with man or woman); अभिगतासि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति ह Y. 2. 205, अभ्यगच्छः पतिं यत्त्वं भजमानं Mb.-5 To take to, undertake, betake oneself to. -6 To get, to share in ; be subject to; निद्रामभिगतः Râm. -7 To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend —Caus. 1 To cause to go to or approach ; take, convey, send ; Dk. 102. -2 To cause to apprehend ; explain, teach

अभिगंतृ a. One who approaches or has intercourse (with a woman), one who understands &c.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival ; तवार्हतो नाभिगमेन तृप्तं R. 5. 11, 17. 72, ज्येष्ठाभिगमनात्पूर्वं तेनाप्यनभिनंदिता 12 35, K. 158, Pt. 3. (b) Finding out ; enjoying ; कृत्वा तासामभिगमनमपां Me. 49. (सेवन Malli.). -2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman) परदाराभिगमनं K. 107 ; प्रसह्य दास्यभिगमे Y. 2. 291, Pt. 1 ; H. 1. 104 ; नीच° Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य pot. p. 1 To be approached, visited or sought ; Ku. 6. 56. -2 Accessible, that can be approached without fear, inviting, तथाप्यनभिगमनीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4 ; भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः ...अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगामिन् a. Approaching, having intercourse with, Ms. 3. 45 Y. 2. 282.

अभिगामुक a, Inviting, leading one to approach (as qualities).

अभिगर्ज् 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar ; up-roar.

अभिगा = अभी q. v.

अभिगुप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend, लंकायामभिगुप्तायां सागरेण समंततः Râm. -2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगुप्तिः f. Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोप्तृ m. Protector, guardian.

अभिगुर् 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of (Ved.).

अभिगूर्त p. p. Approved of, destined for an offering ; uttered (with praise).

अभिगूर्तिः f. 1 Song of praise ; constant desire or thought ; Rv. 1 162. 6. -2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगॄ 9 U. Ved 1 To call to or address approvingly, join in, welcome, praise. -2 To accept propitiously, allow, approve.

अभिगरः [गॄ-अप्] Song of praise ; praise.

अभिगै 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to -2 To fill with song, make noisy with songs, भृंगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि) Râm. -3 To sing, celebrate in song, तद्राज्येष श्लोकोऽभिगीतः Ait. Br. -4 To approve, allow.

अभिगीत p p. Sung, chanted, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्णु-ष्णु a. [गै-इष्णुच्] Singing

अभिग्रह् (Ved. ग्रभ्) 9 U. 1 To take or seize, catch, catch hold of, seize forcibly, attack ; रिपुणाभिगृह्य Dk. 5, 98, 103. -2 To accept, take. -3 To receive, (as a guest). -4 To fold, lay or bring together (as the hands). -5 To set, show or bring forth (as blossom, fruit &c.).-Caus. To catch or surprise one in the very act, to let oneself be so caught, अर्थवर्यस्य कस्यचिद् गृहे चोरयित्वा रूपाभिग्राहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 2 Seizing,, robbing, plundering. -2 Attack, assault, onset. -3 Challenge. -4 Complaint. -5 Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing in the presence of the owner.

अभिघर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघात, -घातक, -घातिन् &c. See under अभिहन्.

अभिघृ (Used only in caus.) 1 To cause to trickle down, let fall down by drops ; सां (वपां) अध्वर्युः स्रुवेणाभिघारयन्नाह Ait. Br. -2 To sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [घृ-णिच् भावे-घञ्] 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices · प्रणीतपृषदाज्याभिघारधोरस्तनूनपात् Mv. 3.

अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling (with ghee), besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, snuffle ; to bring the nose close to another's forehead (as in caressing, kissing &c. as a token of affection).

अभिघ्राणं Smelling at or touching the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To look at, view, perceive, see, अभि यो विश्वा भुवनानि चष्टे (सूर्यः) Rv. 7. 61. 1. -2 To call

to or address. -3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Rv. 7. 104. 8. -4 To name, call. -5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षणं Ved Means of defence, (magical) remedy. —णा Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर् 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass, तत्र विराधदनुकबंधप्रभृतयः केऽप्यभिचरंतीति श्रुतं Mv. 2. -2 To be faithless (as wife or husband); पतिं या नाभिचरति मनोवाग्देहसंयता Ms 5 165, 9. 102. -3 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c; वृष्ट्यायुःपुष्टिकामो वा तथैवाभिचरन्नपि Y. 1. 295, 3. 289 -4 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as श्येनयाग), Mu. 4. 12

अभिचरणीय *a.* Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः *f.* Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes, magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapâtakas or minor sins), अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो द्विशतो दमः Ms 9 290, 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62 -2 Killing. -Comp. —कल्पः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda. —ज्वरः a fever caused by magical spells. —मंत्रः a magical farmula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. -यज्ञः,-होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, -चारिन् (°रिकी, रिणी *f.*) *a.* Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3. 56. —कः, -री A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय *a.* Being in shade or turned towards the shade. -यं *adv* In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स महीमभिजायते Mb; see also under अभिजात (1) below. -2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. -3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23. -4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्याः स्पृष्टैव सलिलं नरः शैलोऽभिजायते Râm. -5 To be born of a high family.

अभिज *a.* Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (*a*) A family, race, lineage, कलहंस आत्माभिजने आत्मन Mal. 7, नाभिजनमीक्षते K 104, Mu. 6 6, Ms 4. 18, Dk. 135, 170; U. 4 (*b*) Birth, extraction, descent, तुल्याभिजनेषु गुणिषु (भवेषु?) राज्ञा वृत्तिः M. 1, Ms 1. 100, Y. 1. 123 -2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family, स्तुत तन्नाहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Mâl. 2. 13, शोर्यं ... त्वभिजनः संकृच्छा वाह्लिना Bn 2. 33 M 5 -3 Forefathers, ancestors, अभिजनाः पूर्वे बांधवाः Kâs. on P. IV. 3 90, also descendants. -4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास), cf. Sk. on P. IV. 3 90 —यत्र स्वयं वसति न निवासः (यत्र संप्रति उष्यते M. h.); यत्र पूर्वैरुषितं सोऽभिजन इति विवेकः -5 Fame, celebrity. -6 The head or ornament of a family, यद्विद्वानपि तातुईशोऽभिजने ... व्यपिथो विच्युतः Mv. 1 33. -7 Attendants, retinue (= परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनत *a.* (नी *f.*) *a* Becoming one's high birth, Mv. 5 18.

अभिजनवत् *a.* Of noble descent, nobly born, °वती मालविका M. 5, °वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे S. 4. 18, Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजनितुः *f.* Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.), °तः to produce.

अभिजात *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Born to or for, भवंति संपदं दैवीमभिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5 (*b*) Produced all around. (*c*) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn -3 Born, produced, असत्यतः क्षत्रमभिजातकेऽपि Râm. -4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R 17. 4; Mâl. 4, courteous, polite, अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V 1, K 104, M 3, Mâl 7, अनभिजाते Mu 2 -5 Fit proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable, प्रजानिताभामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1 45. -7 Handsome, beautiful -8 Learned, wise; distinguished, संघौ ... नाभिजातेषु नावबुद्धेषु संस्कृतं (वदेत्) —तं Nobility, noble birth. —*adv.* Nobly, politely, courteously, °तं खलु एष वाचिनः S. 6.

अभिजातिः *f.* Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest —*Desid.* To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest, complete victory.

अभिजित् *a.* [अभि-जि क्विप्] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित् P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित. -*m.* 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called गवामयन

Ms. 11. 75, also अभिनंदति K. 61; -3 N. of a star, मनोरथसंपत्तिमभि- lunar mansion desire; नाभिनंदेत Muhûrta of the day Ms. 6. 45, H. a Srâddha ceremony grant success to; ... favourable to To gladden, de- —हुतः the 8th comprising 24 that which delights, 24 minutes of ... es &c. —दः 1 Re- अभिजितः N. of, joy, delight. -2 Muhûrta and ca... uding, approving, ... tulating. -3 Wish, ... uraging, inciting to अभिजिनिः *f.* ... ty little happiness quest. ... n epithet of परमात्मन् अभिजुष 6 ... eing. —दा Delight; ... frequen... rejoicing at, greeting, ... -2 To be ... 2 Praising, approving. ... with, like, be ... re.

अभिजुष्ट *p. p.* ... pot *p.* To be re- अभिज्ञा 9 ... raised, or applauded; ... (... S 5, R 5 31. -2 To know ... (At the end of comp.) ... with, be, approving, praising &c. ... adv. Ved. Towards Bg. 18. 55 ... heaven; Si. 2. 2.

... 1 P. To bow, to bend, to consider ... ds a person. To admit.

... Bent, deeply bowed or ... remember, भिरामस्तबकाभिनम्रा R. 13. 32. Future ... *a.* [आधिक्येन नवः, भृशार्थे अभि-] perfect ... Quite new or fresh (in dependence ...), पदपङ्क्तिर्दृश्यतेऽभिनवा S. 3. noted, ... कंठशोणित 6 26; Me. 98; 6. 138, ... °वा वधूः K. 2 newly married.

... Quite young or fresh, aware ..., youthful (as body, age ... 1. 19; U 5. 12, the younger; having ...; °भोजः &c. (*c*) Fresh, or loc. -2 Very young, not having ... -वः [अभिनु अप्] Praise, to ... flattery.-Comp —उद्भिद्-दः 2. 41, Ms. ... or bud. —चन्द्रार्धविधिः a ... formed at the time of ... —तामरसं 1. a fresh- ..., 2. a kind of metre. ... *a.* youthful, very ... -करणः one who has new- ... is study of grammar.

... 4 P. To bind up (as the five kind, bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6. 75. taking ... -हनं A bandage (over the ..., a blind.

... अभिनिधन *a.* [अभिगतो निधनं मरण] about to perish, approaching one's ... -नं N. of certain verses of the Sâmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up.-2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए or ओ; cf. अवग्रह.

अभि—

direct perception

अभिक्रंद् 1 P. To shntification express- at ; neigh at. memory leading

अभिक्रंदः A shout, roaast action expres-

अभिक्रम् 1 U, 4 P. embrance, recol- go near to, approach ; ascertainment ऽद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु Mb. token of recogni- over, wander, pass or ng), वत्स योगिन्य- -3 To attack, assail, fal रयामि Mâl. 9, To undertake, begin ; 2.·62, Me 112, prepare ; गमनायाभिचक्र गच्छत Râm. -4 in the disc —*Caus.* To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, p. —आभरणं a an undertaking ; नेहाभि a token-ring प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. e, letter of re- determined attack or onset लं N. of a onslaught. -3 Ascending, âlidâsa in se-

अभिक्रमणं, -क्रांतिः *f.* App Dushyanta attacking &c. =अभिक्रम abo hter Sakun- Dk. 92. orm of mar-

अभिक्रांतिन् *a.* [इष्टादिगण] 1 her owing has approached or under , but ulti- begun. -2 Skilled or versed ight of the versant with (with loc.). at he had

अभिक्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry out स्मृता शकुंत- out to. -2 To call out (to on कृ नाटकं scolding manner ; अन्योन्यमा ल is gram- Mb. -3 To weep over, lamen own, in- tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, cry गति जानुनी Reviling, censure. up to the

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls reviler, calumniator. -2 A hera

अभिक्षत्तृ *a.* Ved. A murd knock- killer, destroyer. . also);

अभिक्षद् *a* [क्षद्-अच्] Ved. A Râm. stroyer ; Rv. 6. 50. 1. ; giving greater out being asked (?). t.

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fl with at (as the lash of a whip a horse) ; to insult. -2 To exc पि Bk. 8 51. 8. 43 ; wound,

अभिक्षिप्त *p. p.* Thrown, surr intensely,

अभिख्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To pain, dis- ceive, view. -2 To be gra graciously. -*Caus.* (ख्यापयति, inflamed, declare, make known, sed, griev- कलहकंटक इत्यभिख्यापिताख्यः (actively 171 ; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिख्या *a* [कर्तरि क्विप्] Goi whether wards; well-known, celebrated. afflic- [ख्या-अङ्] 1 (*a*) Splendour, beauty. 9. lustre, कात्यभिख्या तयोरासीद् व्रजताः शुद्धवेषयोः R 1 46; सूर्यापाये न खलु मल पुष्यति स्वामभिख्यां Me. 80 ; Ku. 43 ; 7. 18. (*b*) Look, view, appear- ance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling, declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym -6 Fame; glory ; notoriety (in a bad sense), greatness (माहात्म्य). -7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभिख्यात *p. p.* Become or made known ; celebrated ; °दोषः Y. 3. 301.

ग्राभितस्तत् *abl* (*b*) Before, in the presence of ; तन्वंतमिद्धमभितो गुरुमग्नि जालं Ki. 2 59. -3 Opposite to, facing, in front of , त्रिपथगामभितः Ki. 6 1, 5. 14. -4 On both sides , चुडाचुंबितकंकपत्रमभितस्तूणीद्वयं पृष्ठतः U 4. 20 , Mv 1. 18 , पादपैः पुष्प- पत्राणि सृजद्भिरभितो नदीं Râm., S. 6 16, Bk. 9 137. -5 Before and after. -6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.) ; कीर्त्याभितः सुर भितः Dk. 1 , परिजनो यथाव्यापारं राजा- नमभितः स्थितः M. 1 , S. 7 , यस्याभितः U. 6. 36 , everywhere Ki. 8. 10. -7 Entirely, thoroughly, complete- ly, throughout -8 Quickly. -Comp —अस्थि *a.* surrounded by bones. —भाविन् *a.* being all round, sur- rounding P. VI. 2. 182. —रात्र Ved. near the night ; just at the beginning or end.

अभिताम्र *a.* Very red, dark-red ; R. 15. 49.

अभितृप् 10 P. 1 To satiate, satis- fy. -2 To refresh ; Bri. S. 19. 15.

अभितर्पणं Satiation, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (= प्रदक्षिणं q. v.)

अभिदापनं The being troddden under the foot by elephants (?)

अभिदृश् 1 P. To look at, behold —*Caus.* 1 To show, point out. -2 To show oneself to, appear before. —*pass.* 1 To be seen, be visible, appear. -2 To be considered or thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming visible ; appearance.

अभिद्यु *a.* 1 Directed to heaven, tending or going to heaven, heaven- ward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilli- ant —द्युः A half month.

अभिद्रु 1 P. 1 (*a*) To run up to, run near; पयस्यभिद्रवति सुच युगावधौ Si. 17. 40. (*b*) To invade, march against, fall upon, attack, assail ; मकरदेन प्रतिहतो जामाता बलात्कारेण अभिद्रवन् Mâl. 7 laying violent hands on; गजा इवान्योन्यमभिद्रवंतः (वारिवराः) Mk. 5. 21, Ve. 3. -2 To overrun ; infest, harass, afflict ; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिवेदनाभिरभि- द्रुतं (देहं) Mb. -3 To come over, pass or run over. -4 To befall. —*Caus* To rout, put to flight; पुररक्षानभिद्रावय Dk. 14.

अभिद्रुत *p. p.* Attacked, overrun.

अभिद्रवः, -वणं An attack.

अभिद्रुह् 4 P. (A. in epic poetry) To hate, seek to injure or malici- ously assail, plot against (with acc.) ed °मसमच्छरीरमभिद्रोग्धुं यतते Mu. 1, 2 ; pr

धारमभिद्रुह्यति Sk. (sometimes with dat. also), मया पुनरेभ्य एवाभिद्रुग्धमज्ञेन U. 6 ; नाभिद्रुह्यति भूतेभ्यः Bhâg., Mu 5.

अभिद्रुह् *a.* Ved. Seeking to injure, inimical.

अभिद्रोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty, oppression ; Ms. 8. 271 ; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse , censure.

अभिधर्मः The supreme truth or Metaphysics according to Bud- dhistic dogmas. -Comp. —पिटकः ' basket of Metaphysics', one of the three sections (पिटक) of Bud- dhist holy writings which treat of अभिधर्म.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing. -3 Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (*a*) To say, speak, tell (with acc., rarely with dat.), सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 , Ms. 1. 42 , Bk. 7. 78 ; Bg. 18. 68 (*b*) To denote, express or con- vey directly or primarily (as sense &c), state, mention, set forth; साक्षा- त्संकेतित योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम येनाभिदधाति सत्त्व (*c*) To speak or say to, address. -2 To name, call, designate; usually in *pass.* (-धीयते); इदं शरीरं कौंतेय क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg. 13. 1. -3 To lay on put on, fasten, bind ; to overlay, load ; assail ; receive, comprehend, include ; to draw one- self towards, hold, support (mostly Ved. in these senses).

अभिधा *a.* Ved. Naming ; praised, invoked. -धा 1 A name, appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंताद्याभिधः S. D. -2 A word, sound. -3 The literal power or sense of a word, *denotation*, one of the three powers of a word ; वाच्योर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 ' the ex- pressed meaning is that which is conveyed to the understanding by the word's denotation', for it is this अभिधा that conveys to the under- standing the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all) ; स मुख्योऽर्थ- स्तत्र मुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधोच्यते K. P. 2. -Comp. —ध्वंसिन् *a.* losing one's name. -मूल *a.* founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning, speaking, naming, denotation; एतावं- तामर्थानामिदमभिधानं Nir.; गोशब्दस्य वा- हिकार्थाभिधान S. D. -2 (In gram.) Asserting or predicating something of another, as the subject of an as- sertion, (which then can be put in the nom. case only); predication,

assertion ; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पश्चात्तस्याहमश्रौषं K. 32 ; तवाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24 ; (at the end of comp) called, named; ऋगाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also *m.*). -Comp. -चिंतामणिः N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. —माला a dictionary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halâyudha.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise.

अभिधायक (यिका *f.*), अभिधायिन् *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting ; एतेयमभिधायकानि क्लीबे स्युः Sk. ; कपूः कुत्स्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of -2 Saying, speaking, telling, लक्ष्मीमित्यभिधायिनि, प्रियतमे Amaru. 23 ; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः पृष्टमांसाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधेय *pot.p* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c. ; वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicament (in logic), अभिधेया पदार्थाः, अभिधेयत्व पदार्थसामान्यलक्षण. -यं 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import, P. I 1. 34 Sk. ; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The subject-matter, इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1, इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबंधाः Mugdha. -4 Primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा) ; अभिधेयाविनाभूतप्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K P 2.

अभिहित *p p.* 1 (*a*) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; यथाभिहितं, तेनाभिहितं &c. (*b*) Predicated, asserted, अनभिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (*c*) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (*d*) Whispered, prompted to say ; determined. -2 Fastened, placed upon. -तं A name, expression, word ; °त्वं being said or spoken to, a declaration, authority, test. -Comp. -अन्वयवादः, -वादिन् *m.* a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words as opposed to अन्विताभिधानवादः,-वादिन्. [The *anvitâbhidhânvâdins* (the Mîmâmsakas, the followers of Prabhâkara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्वित) ; that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action ; *e g.* घटं in घट आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitânvayavâdins* (the Naiyâyikas, or the followers of Kumârila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea, that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence ; they thus believe in a *tâtparyârtha* as distinguished from *vâchyârtha* ; see K P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc*.

अभिहितिः *f.* Naming, speaking &c.

अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधाव् 1 P 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail ; Bk. 6. 41.

अभिधावक *a.* Assailing, rushing upon -कः An assailant, Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधृष्णु *a.* Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिध्यै 1 P. (epic 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of ; यदभिध्यास्यहं शश्वच्छुभं वा यदि वाशुभं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for ; Y. 3. 134.

अभिध्या [ध्यै-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general ; अभिध्योपदेशात् Br. Sût.-3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting ; a wish or desire ; परद्रव्येष्वभिध्यानं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनंद् 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (*a*) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied ; आत्मविडंबनामभिनंदति K. 108, Dk. 75. (*b*) To celebrate (with rejoicings &c.) ; महोत्सवेन मज्जन्माभिनंदितवान् K. 137 ; नाभिनंदति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57.-2 To congratulate hail with joy, welcome, greet, एनां परिष्वज्य तावकाश्यपेनैवं अभिनंदित *S.* 4 ; तापसीभिरभिनंद्यमाना शकुंतला तिष्ठति *ibid*, 5, 6, 7 ; अभिनंदितागमनेषु समीरेषु K 49, 63, अभिनंद्य ब्रवीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments ; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71 ; 11. 30, 16. 64, 17. 15, 60 ; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, command, यो रत्नराशीनपि विहाय अभिनद्यते *S.* 2 ; अतस्ते वचो नाभिनंदामि *ibid.* do not approve: तद्यत्नमस्या अभिलषितोऽभिनंदितुं *S.* 3 ; श्रूयंते परिणीतास्ताः (कन्यकाः) पितृभिश्चाभिनंदिताः 3. 24 ; नाम यस्याभिनंदंति द्विषोपि स पुमान्पुमान् Ki. 11. 73 ; 4. 4, with न reject ; R. 12. 35.-4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense ; नाभिनंदति कोलिकलः Mâl. 3 ; नाहारमभिनंदति K. 61; Dk. 159 ; आर्यपुत्रस्यैव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिनंदामि Ve. 2 wish or desire ; नाभिनंदेत मरणं नाभिनंदेत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to ; U. 5. 28. —*Caus.* To gladden, delight.

अभिनंद *a.* That which delights, encourages, praises &c. —दः 1 Rejoicing. delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (सुखलव). -6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. —दा Delight ; wish, desire.

अभिनंदनं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिनंदनीय-नंद्य *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded ; काममेतदभिनंदनीय *S* 5 ; R 5 31.

अभिनंदिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिनभः,-नभ्यं *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven ; *Si.* 2. 2.

अभिनम् 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिनम्र *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तबकाभिनम्रां R 13.32.

अभिनव *a.* [आधिक्येन नवः, भृशार्थे अभित्व] 1 (*a*) Quite new or fresh (in all senses), षट्पदैरुद्गीयतेऽभिनवा *S.* 3. 8 ; 5. 1 ; °कंठशोणित 6 26 ; Me. 98 ; R. 9. 29 ; °वा वधूः K. 2 newly married. (*b*) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); *S.* 1. 19, U 5. 12, the younger; °शाकटायनः ; °भोजः &c. (*c*) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -वः [अभिनु अप्] Praise, to win over, flattery.-Comp —उद्भिद्-दः a new shoot, or bud. —चंद्रार्थविधिः a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon —तामरसं 1. a freshblown lotus. -2 a kind of metre. —यौवन, -वयस्क *a.* youthful, very young.—वैयाकरणः one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिनह् 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes, to bind, tie, fasten ; *Si.* 6. 75.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिधन *a.* [अभिगतो निधनं मरणं] About to perish, approaching one's doom. -नं N. of certain verses of the Sâmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up.-2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए or ओ ; cf. अवग्रह.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिनियोगः Close application, attention or intentness, absorption, कार्य° Mu. 1.

अभिनिर्मुक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

अभिनिर्याणं 1 A march. -2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिर्वृत्ति *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिवर्तः Turning towards, turning again and again.

अभिनिविश् 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (*a*) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in (*b*) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनिविशते सन्मार्गं S. takes to, follows, a good path, नैव धन्या गणिकादारिका यानेवं भवन्तमभिनिविशते Dk 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk 8 80 - *Caus.* To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something, प्रतिबंधवत्स्वपि विषयेषु अभिनिवेश्य M. 3, Si 1. 15.

अभिनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; माधवापकारं प्रति अभिनिविष्टा भवामि Mål. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अत्यभिनिविष्टचित्तदर्पस्य Dk. 29; Mål. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, गुरुभिरभिनिविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालानुभावैः R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; Si. 16 43; Ki. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. —ष्टं Perseverance.

अभिनिविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose, निंदाक्षेपापमानादेरमर्षोऽभिनिविष्टता S. D. *i. e.* adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

अभिनिवेशः 1 (*a*) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application (with loc. or in comp), कतमस्मिन्स्ते भावाभिनिवेशः V 3 अहो निरर्थकन्यापारेष्वभिनिवेशः K. 120, 146, Dk. 31; Mål. 7 (*b*) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; बलीयान् खलु मेऽभिनिवेशः S 3, अनुरूपोऽस्या °शः *ibid.*, V. 2; असत्यभूते वस्तुन्यभिनिवेशः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; Mål. 5. 27. -3 (*a*) Resolution, determined, resolve, determination of purpose, firmness of resolve, perseverance; ज्ञातकात्मजायां नितांतरूढाभिनिवेशमीशं R 14. 43; अनुरूप° सौवेणा Ku. 5. 7, Si 3.1. (*b*) Idea, thought; Ms. 12 5, Y. 3 155.-4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death, instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death, अविद्याऽस्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिवेशाः पंच क्लेशाः Yoga S.; cf also Sânkhya K. 150 and Malli. on Si. 4 55

अभिनिवेशिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to, कल्याणाभिनिवेशिन: K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191. -2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to, गुणेष्वभिनिवेशिनो भर्तुरपि प्रिया M. 3, अहो नु खलु दुर्लभ °शी मदनः V. 1; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिष्कारिन् *a.* Ved 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of

अभिनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite

अभिनिष्टान [स्तन्-वज्र, सस्य च षत्व P. VIII. 3. 86] 1 A sound which dies away, विसर्जनीयोऽभिनिष्टानः -2 A letter of the alphabet (°नो वर्ण.).-3 The Visarga.

अभिनिष्पत् 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1. 8.

अभिनिष्पतनं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिष्पद् 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. —*Caus.* To bring to, help to.

अभिनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिह्नवः Denial, concealment.

अभिनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तदाभिनीतेनांभसा Ki. 8 32: अमात्यस्य गृहजनं स्वगृहमभिनीय रक्षसि Mu. 1, 5; 6. 15, दृष्ट्वा शरं ज्यामभिनीयमानं Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate, mostly occurring in stage-directions, श्रुतिमभिनीय *S.* 3; acting as if he heard something; Mu. 1. 2, 3. 31, *M* 2. 6 -3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse

अभिनयः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any threatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); नृत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युत Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिचेतुमिवोद्यता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीराभिनयातिलंघिनीः 19. 14; Ki. 10. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2.18. S D. thus defines and classifies अभिनय- भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थानुकार स चतुर्विध। आंगिको वाचिकश्चैवमाहार्य सात्विकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:— (1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily actions, (2) *vocal*, conveyad by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. -Comp. —आचार्यः a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. —विद्या science of acting or dramatic representation art of dancing; मया तीर्थादभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1.

अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीततरं वाक्यमित्युवाच युधिष्ठिरः Mb. -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (युक्तेऽतिसह्येऽमर्षिण्यभिनीत Ak. where the word may be अमर्षिणि as well) -8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीतिः *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience, सांत्वपूर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेय, -तव्य *pot. p* To be acted or dramatically represented &c., दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात्तु रूपकं S. D 273, *M* 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एकदेशः अभिनयार्थः कृतः U. 4 apart of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनेतृ *m.* An actor. —त्री An actress.

अभिन्न *a.* 1 Not broken or cut, unbroken not split, अभिन्नपुटोत्तरान् R. 17. 12. -2 Unaffected, क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नं *S.* 2. 4. -3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; °गतयः *S.* 1. 14 with their gait unchanged. -4 Not different from, the same, identical with abl.), जगन्मिथोभिन्नमभिन्नमीश्वरात् Prab. -5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

अभिन्यासः A. Kind of fever.

अभिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach.; इंदुमभिपतति पांडुसुतं Ki. 12. 36; अभिरोढुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् Si. 9 1; Dk. 72, 128; Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 10.42.-2 To fall upon, attack, assail, यंता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्थं R. 7. 37, Dk. 62, 70, 96; Ki. 7.19.-3 To fall down, fall (as tears). -4 To fall into, enter or come into. -5 To overtake in flying. -6 To pass over, traverse. -7 To get back, withdraw,

retire; Si 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54.-8(4 A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.). —*Caus.* To throw upon, throw down into; ज्वलनमभिपातयामि Ve. 6.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् 4 A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.), रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मदनातुरा। अभिपेदे निदाघार्ता व्यालीव मलयद्रुमम्॥ R 12 32, 19. 11; Dk 166, K 265, to enter (into) Si. 3 25, sometimes with loc. also. -2 To look upon, consider, regard, to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जनैर्न मृषा गगनं गणाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति Si 9. 27. -3 To help, assist, मयाभिपन्नं तं चापि न सर्वो धर्षयिष्यति Mb -4 To seize, catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue, take possession of, overcome, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपन्नैषा धार्तराष्ट्री महाचमूः, चंडवाताभिपन्नानामुदधीनामिव स्वनः Mb.; see अभिपन्न also -5 (*a*) To take, assume, Ms. 1. 30. (*b*) To accept, receive, निरास्वाद्यतमं शून्यं (राज्यं) भरतो नाभिपत्स्यते Râm -6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe, स चितामभ्यपद्यत Râm. -7 To honour.

अभिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, drawing near. -2 Completion.

अभिपन्न *p p* 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c); त्वमन्यमाकारमिवाभिपन्नः Ki. 3 46 -2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with -3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिपन्नाः सीदंति सिकतासेतवो यथा Râm; यदिदं सर्वं मृत्युनाभिपन्नं Sat Br., दोष°, कश्मल°, व्याघ्र° &c. -4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c -5 Accepted -6 Guilty. -7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपद्म *a.* very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्लुत *a.* Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected, attacked; shaken; शोकेन मन्युना &c.

अभिपित्वं *a.* or *s.* Ved. [पा भावे कित्वन्] 1 Come, approaching (अभिप्राप्त) -2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c.); the time of coming. -3 Approaching time -4 Close or departure of day, evening. -5 Dawn sacrifice.

अभिपुष्प *a* [अभितः पुष्पाण्यस्य] Covered over with flowers (as a tree). -ष्पं An excellent flower.

अभिपूज् 10 P. 1 To adorn, worship. -2 To honour, approve, assent to; तथेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य तत् Râm.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving

अभिपूर्वं *ind.* One after another, successively.

अभिपॄ 3, 9 P. To fill. -*pass* To become full. -*Caus.* 1 To fill, make full. -2 To load with (as animals); cover with -3 To present with -4 To overwhelm, overpower, master completely, शोको मामभ्यपूरयत् Râm

अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.

अभिप्रज्ञा Thinking constantly of.

अभिप्रणी 1 P. To lead to, bring towards; consecrate; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा यथाध्वरे वह्निरभिप्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4.

अभिप्रणयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिप्रणयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिप्रतप्त *a.* 1 Intensely heated. -2 Dried up.-3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

अभिप्रथनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* Towards the right.

अभिप्रपद् = प्रपद् q. v.

अभिप्रमुर् *f.* The tongue of fire (जुहू) completely raised.

अभिप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or flow into, यत्र भागीरथीं गंगा यमुनाऽभिप्रवर्तते Râm.-3 To become conversant with -*Caus.* To roll onward or towards.

अभिप्रवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to -2 Proceeding, acting. -3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Advancing, going up to. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or occupied in (with loc); Bg 4. 20.

अभिप्रश्निन् *a.* Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

अभिप्राणनं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं).

अभिप्राप्, -प्तिः &c. = प्राप् q v.

अभिप्रीतिः *f.* Wish; rejoicing.

अभिप्रे [अभिप्र-इ] 2 P. 1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 32.-2 To intend, aim at, think of, mean; cf. अभिप्रेत

अभिप्राय *a.* [इ-अच्] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, accruing to; कर्माभिप्राये क्रियाफले P. I. 3. 72.-यः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire, अभिप्राया न सिध्यंति तेनेदं वर्तते जगत् Pt 1 158; साभिप्रायाणि वचांसि Pt. 2 earnest words, भावः कवेरभिप्रायः.-2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion, belief. -4 Relation, reference.-5 N. of Vishṇu.

अभिप्रेत *p. p.* 1 Meant, aimed at, intended, designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; किमभिप्रेतमनया Bh. 3. 67; निवेद्यताभिप्रेतं Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभिप्रेतमनुष्ठीयताम् H 1.-3 Approved, accepted; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गोऽनुगम्यते Râm. -4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite with, beloved; धर्मस्तवाभिप्रेतः Dk 42; S. 6. -5 Wishing

अभिप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिप्लु 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump or leap towards. -2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमसाभिप्लुते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसाभिप्लुतां नारीं Ms. 4. 41 being in her courses, Y. 2. 50. -3 To spring to or over, spring upon. -*Caus.* To wash or ripple against.

अभिप्लवः 1 Affliction, disturbance. -2 Inundation, overflowing. -3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice गवामयन. -4 N. of the Prâjâpatya Aditya.

अभिबलं A technical term in Rhetoric; अभिबलमभिसंविश्छलेन यः S D. 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice' See Ratn. 3.

अभिबुद्धिः *f.* An organ of apprehension, बुद्धीन्द्रिय or ज्ञानेंद्रिय (opp. कर्मेंद्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभंगः 1 Breaking down.-2 One who breaks down or destroys.

अभिभा 2 P. To glitter or shine; दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिभाति Mb.

अभिभा Ved [अभिभा-अङ्] 1 Apparition, phenomenon, an inauspicious omen. -2 A calamity, state of being overpowered. -3 Superiority.

अभिभार *a.* Very heavy.

अभिभाष् A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To speak to, address; talk or converse with (with acc.); भोभवत्पूर्वकं त्वेनमभिभाषेत धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128, sometimes with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57 -2 To speak, say (as वाणी, वच &c.) इति अभिभाषंते so they say. -3 To relate, narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim, announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिभाषण Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.

अभिभाषिन् *a.* Addressing, speaking to, speaking, talking, स्मितपूर्वाभिभाषिणं R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

अभिभू 1 P. 1 To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish (of persons or things); prevail over, predominate, defeat, (hence) excel, surpass;

अभिभवति मनः कदंबवायौ Ki. 10. 23; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवीं R 8. 36, 4. 56; 6. 29, 16, 10; K. 52; 53; Mu. 3. 20, Ms. 7. 5; धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers, so शोकाभिभूत, विपद्°, काम° &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail; विपद्रेऽभिभवत्यविक्रमं Ki. 2. 14; अभ्यभावि भरताग्रजस्तया R. 11. 16, 84; Bri S. 33. 30; समानि सर्वैरभिभूयन्ते गृहाः S. 6. infested; परित्रायस्व मामनेन मधुकरेणाभिभूयमानां S 1 attacked, troubled; अभ्यभविलयं भ्रातुः Bk. 6. 117. -3 To humiliate, mortify, insult, disrespect; अंङ्गभंगाभिभूता Pt 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards (Ved.). —*Caus.* To overpower, surpass, defeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering; इतरेतराभिभवेन मृगास्तमुपासते गुरुमिवांतसदः Ki. 6 34 (cf. K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.); 8. 28; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकांतास्तदन्यतेजोभिभवाद्वमंति S 2 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कुर एव सपत्नजः R. 9. 4, 4 21 -2 Being overpowered; जराभिभवविच्छायं K 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c). न रोगशांतिर्न चाभिभवः Susr -3 Contempt, disrespect, निरभिभवसाराः परकथाः Bh 2 61 -4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलभ्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतिः Ku 5. 43; K.195.-5 Predominance prevalence, rise, spread; अधर्माभिभवात्कृष्ण प्रदुष्यंति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1. 41; Ki 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overcoming, being subjected to or overpowered by; Ms. 6. 62

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन्, -भाव(इ)क *a.* 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering; शोकाभिभाविना भयेनाभिभूता K. 170. fear which conquered grief -2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिभुः-भूः Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over a superior.

अभिभूति *a.* That which defeats, conquers &c. —तिः 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिभयादसूनतः सुखमुज्झंति न धाम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation.-Comp —ओजस् *a.* of superior or predominant power. (-*n.*) superior power.

अभिभूयं Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूवन् *a.* Ved. Prevailing or victorious over; surpassing.

अभिमद् 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यत्क *a.* Half drunk, partially intoxicated, stammering (like a drunkard).

अभिमन् 4 A. (P. epic) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet like; न त्वेव ज्यायसीं वृत्तिमभिमन्येत कर्हिचित् Ms 10. 95; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit; give a grant (to any one. dat). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard; तामात्मसात्कर्तुमभ्यमन्यत Dk. 154; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5. -4 To injure, threaten (Ved.).-5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिमत *p. p.* 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (person or thing); agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह जगति सर्वजंतूना K. 35. 58, अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1 27, यद्येवमभिमतं Pt. 1 if you like to do so, तदेतदभिमतं वद Mv. 6. 21 choose which you will; U. 1. 44, S 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1 70, Me. 49, Mu. 3. 4 -2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted, न किल भवतां स्थानं देव्या गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U 3. 32, प्रथिद्ध माहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकणभुक्प्रभृतीनां S. B. honoured, respected —तं Wish, desire. —तः A beloved person, lover; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68, 10. 9.

अभिमतिः *f.* 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमनस् *a.* Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for, भवतोभिमनाः समीहते सरुषः कर्तुमुपेत्य माननं Si. 16. 2 (where अ° also means undaunted, of fearless mind).

अभिमनायते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for; अभ्यमनायिष्ट चांतरात्मा Dk. 111, 119, कांतिं (विलोक्य) नाभिमनायेत को वा स्थाणुसमोपि ते Bk. 5. 73 (Com = सचेताः or प्रीतमनाः).

अभिमातिः *f.* Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying, °तोः to destroy; to claim as one's own, pretending.

अभिमंतृ *a.* Longing for; self-conceited, referring all objects to self; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense), self respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सत्राभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67, Bh. 3. 5, अभिमानधनस्य गत्वरैः Ki. 2. 19; संकल्पयोनेरभिमानभूतं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high opinion of oneself; शिथिल°नाः संवृत्ता. M. 2, Bh 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4; °वत् proud, conceited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception (मिथ्याज्ञानं), see अहंकार. -4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness (बुद्धि, ज्ञान), साधारण्याभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. -10 A sort of state occasioned by love.-Comp. -शालिन् *a.* proud. -शून्य *a.* Void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानितं 1 Egotism. -2 Love; copulation, sexual union

अभिमानिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of self-respect, Ki. 1. 31; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self, अभिमानिव्यपदेशस्तु विशेषानुगतिभ्यां Br. Sût. -4 Fancying, pretending or regarding oneself to be; नरेंद्र° Dk. 51; K. 194. —*m.* A form of Agni.

अभिमातुक *a.* Ved [मन् बाहु° उकञ्] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमंत्र् 10 A. (P. also) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns, परशुरसौ योऽभिमंत्र्य क्रतौ हुतः Ak., वामदेवाभिमंत्रितोऽस्त्रः U. 2; Y. 3. 326; 2. 102, 3 278. -2 To consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms; तदभिमंत्रितेन चरणेन Dk. 138; पार्गायैरभिमंत्रितः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमंत्रण 1 Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237. मंत्रमुच्चारयत्येव मंत्रार्थेनैव संस्मरेत्। शाफिनं तन्मना भूत्वा स्यादेतदभिमंत्रणम्॥ *Mimâmsâ* -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिमंथ = अधिमंथ q. v.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna, by his wife Subhadrâ, sister of *Kri*shna and Balarâma, also known by the metronymic Saubhadra [He was called *Abhimanyu* because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अभिवृद्धः मन्युर्यस्य). When the Kauravas at the advice of Dro*n*a formed the peculiar battle-array called 'Chakravyu*h*a,' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pa*n*davas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyu*h*a, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such

veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarama and Uttara daughter of the king of Virata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikshita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

अभिमरः [मृ-अच्] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter.-2 War, combat. -3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party. -4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.-5 One's own party or army. -6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

अभिमाति *a* [मि कर्तरि क्तिन् न इत्वं] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical.—तिः *f.* 1 Seeking to injure, hurting, plotting against.-2 An enemy, a foe.

अभिमातिन् *a.* [मि-क्त, इष्टादिभ्यः इन्] One who hurts or injures an enemy.

अभिमाय *a.* [अभिगतो मायामविद्यां] Bewildered (इतिकर्तव्यतामूढ), ignorant, foolish.

अभिमि(मे)ह् *a* Ved To be wetted (by making water upon).

अभिमुख *a.* (खी *f*) [अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. VI 2. 185] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं *S.* 2 11, °खा शाला Sk; गच्छन्त्यभिमुखो वह्नौ नाशं याति पतङ्गवत् Pt. 1. 237; with the acc; राजानमेवाभिमुखा निषेदुः; पंपामभिमुखो ययौ Râm., Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen. or loc.; आश्रमायाभिमुखा बभूवुः Mb., यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे रणे Râm.; मत्यभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुन्तलाभिमुखो भूत्वा *S.* 1 turning towards *S.*, Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9. -2 Coming, or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखीष्विव वांछितसिद्धिषु व्रजति निर्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2 9; यौवनाभिमुखी सजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40 -3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp, चंद्रापीडाभिमुखहृदया K. 198, 233: अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19, प्रसादाभिमुखो वेधाः प्रत्युवाच दिवौकसः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7 4, Mâl. 10. 13; कर्मण्यभिमुखेन स्थेयं Dk. 89, अनभिमुखः सुखानां K. 45, प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै R. 5. 29; निद्रा चिरेण नयनाभिमुखी बभूव 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; फलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंबूद्रुमस्य V. 4. 13. -4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed, आनीय झटिति घटयति विधिरभिमतमभिमुखीभूतः Ratn 1. 7. -5 Taking one's part, nearly related to. -6 With the face turned upwards -खी One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists. —खं, -खे *ind.* Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc, gen. or in comp., or by itself; वे गताभिमुखं विष्णुं Râm.; आसीनाभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193, तिष्ठन्तुनेरभिमुखं स विकीर्णधाम्नः Ki. 2 59, *Si.* 13 2: Ki. 6. 46, नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य *S.* 1; स पुराभिमुखं प्रतस्थे Pt 3, Me. 68, कर्णं ददात्यभिमुखं मयि भाषमाणे *S.* 1 31, also at the beginning of comp, अभिमुखनिहतस्य Bh. 2. 112, killed in the front ranks of battle.

अभिमुखता 1 Presence, proximity -2 Favourableness, ता नी to win over; Ki. 10 40.

अभिमुखीकृ,-मुखयति To propitiate, win over, Ki 12. 19; K. P. 2.

अभिमुखीकरणं Causing (one) to turn the face towards, speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संबोधनमभिमुखीकरणं.

अभिमूर्च्छित *a.* Utterly confused, bewildered.

अभिमृद् 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country). -2 (In astr) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

अभिमर्दः 1 Rubbing, friction -2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy).-3 War, battle.-4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन *a.* Crushing down, oppressing. —नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमृश् 6. P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमृष्ट, वचसा°, पादतल°, गदा°.

अभिमर्शः-र्शनं; -मर्षः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उष्णांशुकराभिमर्शात् *Si.* 4.16. -2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्शामनुमन्यमानः *S* 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43 (Malli =परधर्षणं); Ms 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक -र्षक, -मर्शिन् -र्षिन् *a* 1 Touching, coming in contact with -2 Outraging, assaulting; स्वफलत्राभिमर्षी वैरास्पदं धनमित्रः Dk. 63.

अभिमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently. -2 Brought close to, grazing.

अभिमेथिक *a.* Ved. -मेथिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to secure every thing (सर्वप्राप्तिसाधनी वाग्भेदः) -2 Abusive speech, obscene expression; an imprecation.

अभिम्लान-न *a.* Ved Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

अभियज्ञ. A sacrificial act.-Comp. —गाथा a sacrificial verse.

अभिया 2 P. 1 To go up to, approach, go or repair to; अभिययौ स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. -2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time).-3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुबेरादभियास्यमानात् R. 5 30; Dk. 30. -4 To give or resign oneself to, devote, attach or betake onself to. -5 To partake or share in, get, obtain —*Caus.* To send away.

अभिया *m. f.* Going to, approaching, assailing.

अभियातृ, -यातिन् *a.* Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

अभियातिः, -यायिन्-तृ *m.* (-यी, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe. —तिः *f.* Assailing.

अभियानं 1 Approaching.-2 Marching against, attack, assault; रणाभियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभियाच् 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit (= याच् q. v.).

अभियाचनं,-याञ्चा Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियुज् 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or endeavour (used in *passive* also in this sense), तद्यदि न सहसे ततः स्वयमभियुज्यस्व ।एते स्वकर्मण्यभियुज्यामहे॥ 3; Dk. 55, K. 300; व्यसनमभियुंक्त्य Mu. 4. trying to find out a vulnerable point. -2 To attack, assail, भर्तृयोऽभियुंक्ते Dk. 3; वृषलमभियास्यति Mu. 1, क इदानीमभियोक्ष्यते U. 7 To accuse, charge, complain against, prosecute, demand (as in a law-suit) विद्यते किंचिद्यत्परैरभियुज्यते M 17 claimed, asked, or demanded 2. 9, 28, 100. -4 To wish, desire, ask for, request. 5 To speak, tell; नाभियोक्तुः दातारो नोऽ Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7. -6 To entrust with (with loc.), (with instr.). -8 To overcome, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. operative, -9 To add, lengthen. -3 harness repeatedly —*Caus.* To join oneself to; To increase, growth, advancement, prosperity; राष्ट्र°, Dk. 163.

अभिवृष् 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon; प्रस्तावेनाभिवर्षती (भुवं) R. 1. 84; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99, Ki 2. 31, बाणैर्मामभिवर्षति V. 4. -*Caus.* To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon.

अभिवृष्ट *p. p.* Sprinkled; rained upon, showered, स्थली नवाम पुष्पवृष्टाभिवृष्टा R. 7. 69, 15. 99, V. 4. 6, also used actively; V. 4. 34.

अभिवर्षणं Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

अभिवर्षिन् *a.* Raining upon, bedewing &c.

अभिवेगः Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

अभिव्यंज् 7 P. (°अंज्) or *Caus.* To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

अभिव्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. -2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. —क्त *ind.* Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

अभिव्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition, सर्वोनसोष्टवाभिव्यक्तये M. 1; तुतीसमेपदोर्नर्थो भार्गाभिव्यक्तिरिष्यते S. D. 6 -2 Association, concomitance; P. VIII 1. 15 Sk. (=साहचर्य.)

अभिव्यंजक *a.* Displaying, showing, indicating; गुणाभिव्यंजका शब्दार्थो S. D. 1.

अभिव्यंजनं Manifesting, revealing.

अभिव्यादानं 1 Suppressed sound. -2 Repetition of the same sound.

अभिव्याधिन् *a.* Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

अभिव्याप् 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽस्य सूत्रस्थिः इत्याभिव्याप्य Sk. -2 To pervade, surround.

अभिव्यापक, -व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. -2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आधार q. v., °क. आधारः P. II. 3. 36. Sk.

अभिव्याप्तिः *f* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

अभिव्याप्य *pot. p.* To be included. —त्वं Validity of a rule.

अभिव्याहृ 1 P. To utter, pronounce; say or express well.

अभिव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. -2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिव्याहारिन् *a.* Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

अभिहुतिः Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

अभिशंस् 1 P 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce, महापातकेषुपापाभ्यां योऽभिसंसेत्पृथक् परं Y 3. 286. -2 To praise, extol

अभिशंसक, -शंसिन *a.* Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive, Y 3. 285.

अभिशंसनं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false), मिथ्या° Y 2. 289, abuse, insult, affront, पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणो दंड्यः क्षत्रियस्याभिशंसने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिशस्त *p. p.* 1 Charged, falsely accused, calumniated, abused, insulted, Ms. 8. 116, 373, Y. 1. 161. -2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिशस्), देवि केनाभिशस्तासि केन वासि विमानिता Râm.; Ms 11, 113 threatened. -3 Cursed (for अभिशप्त) -4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. —स्तं = अभिशस्ति q. v.

अभिशस्तक *a.* 1 Falsely accused, defamed, wicked; Y. 1. 223, a person of bad repute, 2 70 -2 Caused by imprecation or curse

अभिशस्तिः *f.* 1 A curse -2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity -3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult -4 Asking, begging. -5 What curses or injures, the cause or source of injury.

अभिशंक् 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing), माभिशंकीर्वचो मम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96, also with abl.; be afraid of, Bk. 6. 2.

अभिशंका Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

अभिशंकित *p. p.* Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

अभिशप् 1 U. To curse, execrate; अभिशप्तः फलमेतदन्वभूत् Ku. 4 41. —*Caus.* To conjure, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant; मत्येन माभिरक्षं त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कं Y 2. 108.

अभिशपनं-शापः 1 A curse, imprecation. -2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2 99, अभिशापः पातकाभियोगः Mit. -3 Slander, calumny, false charge; असतो दोषस्य अध्याहारोऽभिशापः. -4 An injury, hurt. -Comp —ज्वरः fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिशापनं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिशब्दित Declared, announced, said, named.

अभिशस् 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (=अभिशस् q. v.). -*f.* Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

अभिशस्त *p. p.* Hurt, attacked.

अभिशस्तृ *m* An enemy, injurer.

अभिशिरोग्र *a.* With the top and bottom inverted.

अभिशीत, -श्यान [श्येक] *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind

अभिशीन, -श्यान *a* Congealed, coagulated.

अभिशोकः 1 Intense grief. -2 Warmth, ardour (Ved)

अभिशोच *a.* 1 Shining, glowing with heat -2 Causing great grief.

अभिशोचनं 1 Intense grief or pain torment. -2 That which torments; a spirit or demon.

अभिशोचयिष्णु *a.* Tormenting.

अभिश्रवणं Repeating Vedic texts, while Brâhmanas are sitting down to a Srâddha.

अभिश्रावः Hearing; becoming renowned.

अभिश्री *a* Ved 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. -2 Combining; arranging -3 Approaching, having recourse to. -4 Worthy. -5 Shining. -6 Powerful.

अभिश्रिष् -श्लिष् *f.* (-ट्) Ved. A ligature

अभिश्लेषणं A bandage.

अभिश्वस् *m.* Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

अभिश्वसः Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

अभिश्वासः Breathing or blowing upon, blowing into a flame.

अभिषंज् 1 P. [°संज्, स् being changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch; attach oneself to.

अभिषंगः (also अभिसंगः) 1 Complete contact or union, attachment, connection, association; कन्यका दुनोति हृदयं मधुव्यागामीहृष्टाङ्गुरभिसंगात् Mâl 7 ill attachment or union; Mâl. 8, सुहुरिति वनविभ्रमाभिषंगात् Si. 7. 68; K. 146, 290 -2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जाताभिषंगो नृपतिः R. 2. 30. -3 A sudden blow, shock or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune, unexpected reverse; ततोऽभिषंगानिलविप्रविद्धा R. 14. 54, 77, Ku 3 73; °जडं विजज्ञिवान् R. 8. 75. -4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिघाताभिषंगाभ्यामभिचाराभिशापतः Mâdh N. -5 An oath. -6 Embracing; copulation. -7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. -8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -Comp. —ज्वरः fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

अभिषंजनं = अभिषंग q. v.

अभिषव See under अभिषु.

अभिषह्य *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच् *a* [अभि-सच् स्वार्थे णिच् क्विप्] 1 Ved. Following. -2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

अभिषाह् *a* 1 Bearing, patient -2 Overpowering.

अभिषिच् 6 U. [°सिच्, स् changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीहाम्भःवाष्पजलैः Bk. 6. 21; 15. 3; 6. 23, संमे पुनर्वे-हुतरामसुताभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 v. 1. अथ वपुरभिषेक्तुं तास्तदाम्भोभिरीयुः *Si.* 7. 75 -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loc. of the post of authority); अग्निवर्णमभिषिच्य राघवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13 सोऽवनीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः H. 2; V 5. 23. —*Caus.* 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings), royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अमात्यपरिषदं ब्रूहि संभ्रियतामायुष्मतो राज्याभिषेक इति V. 5; यौवराज्य° *ibid.*; R. 17 14. -5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय काश्यपाय *S.* 4; अत्राभिषेकाय तपोधनानां R. 13. 51, 1. 85, 10 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 39, 96; Ku. 5 16; 7. 11, *S.* 7. 12; H. 4 87. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). -Comp. —अहः day of coronation. —शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेक्तृ *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R 8. 3.

अभिषेचनीय, -षेच्य, -क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. —यः N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (°सु) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुण्वत आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull. उदकेन संधा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Bk. 9. 90.

अभिषवः [अभि-सु-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast, any substance producing fermentation -8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice (Nir.) —वं Sour gruel.

अभिषवणं 1 Bathing, Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

अभिषवणी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

अभिषावकः, -सोतृ *m.* The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

अभिषुत *p. p.* Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice —तं Sour gruel

अभिषेण *a* Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

अभिषेणनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेणयति Den P [अभिसेना णिच् P III 1 25, VIII 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2 25; Si 6. 64.

अभिष्टनः [अभि स्तन् अप् षत्वं] Ved. Roaring, a loud shout (सिंहनाद).

अभि(भी)ष्टि *a* (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sây अभिष्टव्य), an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). —ष्टिः *f.* Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice, a hymn, approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

अभिष्टिमत् *a.* Ved. Desirable

अभिष्टु 2 P. (स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol, अथ इतरमभिष्टुवन्ति U. 5, *Si.* 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke, Y 3. 307.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्यंद् 1 A. (स् changed to ष् by P VIII 3 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle, अभिष्यंदते दुग्धं Sk., सततमभिष्यन्दमानमेवमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरिः) U. 1 raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c.), to overflow with. यदि रामीदृशं रामभद्रं पश्येत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहेनाभिष्यंदेत U. 5

अभिष्यं(स्यं)दः 1 Oozing flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of or running at the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं कृत्वेवोपनिवेशितं (ओपनिवेश्यं) Ku. 6 37 by drawing off the surplus population *i. e.* by emigration (अभिष्यन्दः अतिरेक अतिरिक्तजन इति यावत् तस्य वमनं निःसारणं कृत्वा स्थितमिव) cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)दिन् *a.* 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. -Comp. —रमणं a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one, cf. शाखानगर.

अभिष्वंगः [स्वज् घञ्] 1 Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वनभिष्वंगः Dk. 155, अहो अभिष्वंगः Mâl. 1, काम° *ibid* Bg. 13. 9.

अभिसंयोगः Close contact or union, intimate connection.

अभिसंवृत *a.* Clothed, clad.

अभिसंशीन *a* [श्ये-क्त] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिसंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिसंसारः Coming together or in groups or flocks. —रं *adv.* Having approached together.

अभिसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

अभिसंस्कारः 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

अभिसंस्तवः High praise

अभिसंक्षिप् -संक्षेपः=संक्षिप् &c. q. v.

अभिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिसंख्येय *a.* Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

अभिसंचारिन् *a* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Fickle, changeable.

अभिसत्वन् *a.* Ved. Surrounded by heroes, (cf. अभिवीर).

अभिसंतप् 1 P. To torment = संतप् q. v.

अभिसंतापः War, battle, contest; जन्यं स्यादभिसंतापः Halây.

अभिसंदृढ *a* Compressed, tightened.

अभिसंदेहः 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदोह)

अभिसंधा 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at, (शूलं) चिक्षेप परमक्रुद्धो लक्ष्मणाभिसंहितं Râm. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of (with acc.); पदाविद्धं यांती स्खलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my

fault; ऋण्यमृक्रमभिसंधाय Mv. 5. 'towards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; अभिसंदधते ये च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb -6 To deceive, cheat, जनं विद्वानेकः सकलमभिसधाय Mâl 1. 14 -7 To come to an understanding or agreement, फल स्वनभिसधाय Ms. 9 52 (यत्र नियमो न कृत). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंदध्यात्सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms 7. 159 (वशीकुर्यात्). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः, -धकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator, Ms 4.195.

अभिसंधा 1 Speech, declaration; word, assertion, promise, तेन सत्याभिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुतिष्ठता Râm true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना Râm. -2 Cheating, deception; पराभिसंधानपरं यद्यप्यस्य विचेष्टितं R. 17. 76 -3 Aim, intention, purpose; अन्याभिसंधानेनान्यवादित्वमन्यकर्तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः = अभिसंधिः q v.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. -2 Intention, object, purpose, aim, तस्या अभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोपि Mâl. 1; Dk. 38; स्वर्ग° Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses.). -4 Opinion, belief. -5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation; अथावश्यमेव माधवसेनः पूज्येन मोचयितव्यः श्रूयतामभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7 Making peace or alliance. -8 Junction, combination. -Comp. -कृत a. done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards, hasten, jump upon; महीतलात्केचिदुदीर्णवेगाः पुनर्दुमाग्राण्यभिसंपतंति Râm. -2 To fly along, शस्त्रैश्च विध्यैरभिसंपतद्भिः Mb.

अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, concourse, confluence. -2 War, battle, contest. -3 A curse.

अभिसंपद् 4 A. 1 To become (any thing); to be changed to, be similar to, assume the state of, इष्टकामग्निरभिसंपद्यते Sat Br, श्रोत्रे हीमे सर्वे वेदा अभिसंपन्नाः ibid. -2 To come or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, obtain. -Caus. To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपत्तिः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transition; being changed into.

अभिसंपद् f. Becoming complete; complete number.

अभिसंपन्न p.p. Complete, completely effected, वदत्ययमभिसपन्नमार्षेण संस्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंबंध् 9 P To bind together -pass To be connected with, to relate or refer to

अभिसंबंधः Connection; relation; conjunction, contact; sexual connection; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंबाध a. Very much contracted or confined.

अभिसंमुख a. Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर, -सर्ग, -सर्जन &c. see under अभिसृ, अभिसृज् &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intention).

अभिसां(शां)त्व् 10 P. To conciliate, propitiate, pacify, comfort, console.

अभिसां(शा)त्वः; -त्वनं Conciliation, consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about evening; श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः Si. 1 16. Ki. 11. 51.

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To go up to, go towards, approach, to go to some place or other, go or proceed; पुरोभिससे सुरसुंदरीजनैः Ki. 8. 4. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); सुदतीरभिससार K. 58, Dk. 51, 52, 91; Si. 6. 26. -Caus. To visit, approach, go to meet, वल्लभानभिसिसारयिषूणां Si. 10. 20, 21; S. D. 115; Ki 9. 38; Mk. 8.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an attendant; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion; मन्मथाभिसरा तदागारमभिसरामि Dk. 15. -3 N. of a people

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also mith hostile intentions). -2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers, त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gît 6.

अभिसर्तृ a. One who attacks; an assistant.

अभिसारः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation, रतिसुखसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं Gît. 5. -2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous, त्वरितमुपैति न कथमभिसारं Gît. 6. -3 An attack, assault; श्वोऽभिसारः पुरस्य नः Râm. -4 War, battle. -5 A follower, companion -6 Might, power. -7 An instrument. -8 A purificatory rite. -9 (°राः Pl.) N. of a people. -री N. of a town. -Comp. -स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिसारिका below.

अभिसारणं Going to meet a lover &c; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him, Ku. 6. 43, R. 16 12, अभिसारयते कांतं या मन्मथवशंवदा। स्वयं वाभिसरत्येषा धीरैरुक्ताभिसारिका S D. 115, कातार्थिनी तु या याति संकेत साभिसारिका Ak. The directions as to dress &c. to be observed by the different kinds of अभिसारिका are given in S D. 116. The S. D. further recommends the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:-(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.), (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river, क्षेत्रं वाटी भग्नदेवालयो दूतीगृहं वनं। मालयं च श्मशानं च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, visiting, attacking, rushing out, going forth, युद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. -णी 1 = अभिसारिका see above. -2 N of a species of the त्रिष्टुभ् metre in which the Pâdas contain 12 instead of 11 syllables, and which is therefore said to approach (अभिसरती) another metre called जगती.

अभिसृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out or forth, Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To make, prepare, तस्य चितियमभिसृष्टा Mv. 5. -3 To unloose, untie. -4 To give, grant; अभिसृज्य वरद्वयं Râm. -5 To fall upon, attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Killing.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, observing. -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness of, indulgence in.

अभिस्कंदः Ved. 1 An attack, assault. -2 An assailant, enemy. -दं adv. By attacking.

अभिस्नेहः Attachment, affection; love, desire, यः सर्वत्रानभिस्नेहः Bg 2.57.

अभिस्फुरित a. Expanded to the full, full grown (as a blossom).

अभिस्तु 1 P. 1 To assent or agree to, approve of -2 To praise, invoke.

अभिस्वर् f. (or n according to some) [अभितः स्वः स्वरणशब्दो यस्य] Ved. 1 Invocation, calling into one's presence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

अभिस्वरः Urging towards, driving onwards. -रे Very close or near.

अभिस्वर्तृ m. Praising; invoking.

अभिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite, beat (fig also); thump at; अभिहंति हंत कथमेष माधवं (स्मरः) Mâl. 1. 39. लोष्टैरभिहतो नयत U. 4; कल्लोलमालाभिहतः पोतः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, kill; destroy. -3 To drive or beat off,

अशृथित *a.* Ved. Not loosened.

अशेद *a.* [शी-बविद्-न. त.] Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष *a.* [न. ब.] Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेमुषीमोषं माषमश्नामि केवलं Ubd.; कृतोरुशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65, 48. —षः Nonremainder. —षं, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रक्ष्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16; एतद्वोऽयं भृगुः शास्त्रं श्रावयिष्यत्यशेषतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. -Comp. —साम्राज्यः N. of a *Siva*.

अशेषता Totality.

अशेषयति Den. P. To finish completely, स वेद निःशेषमशेषितक्रियः Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.

अशेषस् *a.* Ved. Without offsprings or descendents.

अशैक्षः An Arhat (no longer a pupil).

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. —कः 1 N. of a tree having red flowers (Jonesia Asoka Roxb.), (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. असूत सद्यः कुसुमान्यशोकः... पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिंजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12. 16; also पादाघातादशोकस्तिलककुरवकौ वीक्षणालिंगनाभ्यां स्त्रीणां स्पर्शात् प्रियंगुर्विकसति बकुलः सीधुगंडूषसेकात्। मंदारो नर्मवाक्यात् पटुमृदुहसनाच्चंपको वक्त्रवातात् चूतो गीतान्नमेरुर्विकसति च पुरो नर्तनात्कर्णिकारः). -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. -4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maury dynasty, said to have reigned from 234-198 B. C. -5 N. of the tree बकुल. —कं 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). -2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. -3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jainas. —का 1 Quicksilver. -2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid.). -Comp. —अरिः the कदंब tree. —अष्टमी [नास्ति शोका यस्याम्] the eighth day in the first half of *Chaitra*. —तरुः, -नगः, -वृक्षः the Asoka tree. -तीर्थं a holy place named Asoka near Benares. -त्रिरात्रः, -त्रं N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्त्यशोकत्रिरात्राख्यं व्रतं शोकभयापहं। त्रिरात्रं तच्च कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोकविनाशनं ॥. —पूर्णिमा N. of a certain holiday, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phâlguna. —मंजरी N. of a metre. —रोहिणी N. of a medical plant (कटुका). —वनिका a grove of Asoka trees; °न्याय see under न्याय. —षष्ठी N. of a certain holiday; चैत्रे मास्यसिते पक्षे षष्ठ्यां षष्ठीं प्रपूजयेत्। सुखाय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्लाशो नयेत च ॥.

अशोचः 1 Absence of care or anxiety. -2 Tranquility, calmness. -3 Modesty.

अशोच्य *a* Not to be lamented or deplored, अशोच्यानन्वशोचस्त्वं प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशौचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. -2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement caused either by child-birth (called जननाशौच) or by the death of some relation (called मृताशौच); it lasts for 10 days; during the मृताशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action, अहोरात्रमुपासीरन्नशौचं बांधवैः सह Ms. 11 184. -Comp. —अंतः end of defilement. —संकरः blending or coming together of two or more defilements.

अश्न *a.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति अश्नाति वा, अश्-नन्] 1 Pervading. -2 Eating, voracious. -3 Pervaded, filled. —श्नः 1 N. of a demon. -2 A cloud (Nir.). -3 A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्नया Hunger.

अश्नीतपिबता [अश्नीत पिबत इत्युच्यते यस्यां क्रियायां, मयू० स०] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink, अश्नीतपिबतीयंती प्रसृता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अश्मः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.). -2 (Ved.) A cloud.

अश्मकः [अश्मेव स्थिरः, इवार्थे कन्] 1 N. of a sage. -2 N. of a country in the south, तथाश्मकाः पुलिंदाश्च कलिंगाश्च विशेषतः Râm.; (probably an old name of Travancore), according to Bri. S. 14. 22 it is in the northwest. -3 The inhabitants of the country (pl.). -4 A part of the साल्व country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अश्मन् *a.* Ved. Eating or pervading. -*m.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति संहन्यतेनेन वा० मनिन् Un 4. 146] 1 A stone, नाराचक्षेपणीयाश्मनिष्पेषोत्पतितानलं R. 4. 77. -2 A hard stone, rock. -3 Flint. -4 A cloud. -5 A thunderbolt -6 A mountain. -Comp. —आस्य *a.* having a stone mouth or source, flowing from a rock. —उत्थं bitumen. —कदली N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. —कुट्ट, —कुट्टक *a.* 1. breaking anything on stone -2. broken by a stone. (-ट्टः, -ट्टकः) a class of devotees; a वानप्रस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —केतुः [अश्मेव केतुर्यस्य] N. of a plant. —गंधा N. of a plant. -गर्भः, -र्भं, -गर्भजः, -जं, -योनिः an emerald. -गर्भजः fire produced from a flint. —गुडः-डा a kind of weapon. —घ्नः N. of a tree. —चक्र *a.* furnished with a disc of stone. —जः, -जं 1. red-chalk. -2 iron. —जतु *n.*, -जतुकं bitumen. —जातिः an emerald named पान्ना. —दारणः an axe or crow for breaking stones (-णं) breaking stones or rocks. —दिद्यु *a.* one who has obtained a stony weapon, having adamantine weapons or grasped weapons (व्यातायुध, अश्ममयायुध). —पुष्पं bitumen, benzoin. —भाल a mortar of stone or iron. -भिद्, -भेदः, -भेदकः the plant Coleus Scutellarioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder). —रथः N. of a sage. -व्रज *a.* included in rocks —सार *a.* like iron or stone. (-रः, -रं) 1. iron, प्राणाः सत्वरमश्मसारकठिना गच्छन्ति गच्छन्त्वमी S. D. -2. sapphire °मय *a.* made of iron. —हन्मन् *n.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. -2. a stroke of the thunderbolt.

अश्ममय, अश्मवत् *a.* Stony, made of stone.

अश्मर [अश्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky. -2 Pertaining to stones.

अश्मरी [अश्मानं राति रा- क गौरा० ङीप्] (In medicine) A disease called *stone* (in the bladder), gravel, strangury. -Comp. —घ्नः N. of the tree वरुण (used as a lithontriptic.). -भेदनं a lithontriptic. —हरः N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, as a lithontriptic.

अश्मरीः -रं Stone or gravel (the disease.)

अश्मंत *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky (अशुभ). -2 Unlimited. —तः N. of a Marut.—तं [अश्नन्तोऽस्तोऽत्र शकं° पररूपम्] 1 A fire-place. -2 A field, plain. -3 Death.

अश्मंतकः -कं 1 A fire-place. -2 The shade for a lamp (दीपाधार). -3 A kind of grass. —कः N. of several trees:-(*a*) अस्फोटक; its leaf, Mâl. 9. 7; (*b*) N. of a tree कोविदारक; (*c*) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brâhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्रः A corner, mostly at the end of comp; चतुरश्र, त्र्यश्र &c. —श्रं [अश्नुते नेत्रं, अश्-रक्] 1 A tear. -2 Blood (usually written अस्र q. v.). -Comp. —पः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्रिन् *a.* Having tears, in tears.

अश्रद्ध *a.* Without faith, unbelieving, diffident. —द्धा Unbelief, diffidence.

अश्रद्दधान *a.* Unbelieving, incredulous.

अश्रद्धेय *a.* Not to be believed, incredible.

अश्रम *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, untiring. **—मः** 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. -2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अश्रमण *a.* Indefatigable. **—णः** One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्रांत *a.* 1 Unwearied, not fatigued, untired. -2 Incessant, continual : अश्रांतपुण्यकर्माणः Mv. 1. 26. **—तं** Absence of rest. **—तं** *ind.* Incessantly, continually ; मयूखैरश्रांतं तपति यदि देवो दिनकरः U. 6. 14.

अश्रवण *a.* Deaf, having no ears. **—णः** A snake. **—णं** Loss of hearing, deafness.

अश्राव्य *a.* 1 Not to be heard -2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of.

अश्रातस् *ind.* Ved. In an uncooked manner, raw

अश्राद्ध *a.* Not performing the Srâddha ceremony , not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it. **—द्धः** Non-performance of a Srâddha q. v. -Comp. **—भोजिन्** *a.* one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Srâddha ceremony.

अश्रिः -श्री *f.* [अश्यते सहन्यते अनया अश वेंक्रयादि° क्रि ; cf. Uṇ. 4. 137] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp with चतुर्, त्रि, षट् and a few other words ; see चतुरस्र) ; अष्टाश्रिर्वै वज्रः Ait. Br. -2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.) ; वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुंठिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20. -3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रिमत् *a.* Cornered, angular.

अश्रित *a.* Ved. Difficult of access.

अश्रीक *a.* 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale ; Si. 15. 96. -2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

अश्रीमत् *n.* 1 Unfortunate, unlucky.

अश्रीर [न श्रीः अश्रीः अस्त्यर्थे° र] Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking ; Rv. 8. 2. 20. -2 Inauspicious.

अश्रील = अश्रीक q. v.

अश्रु *n.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश् क्रुन् Uṇ. 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102] A tear ; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 2. 61. [cf. Zend *asru* ; Pers. *ars*]. -Comp. **—उपहत** *a.* affected by tears, covered with tears. **—कला** a tear-drop. **—नाली** Fistula Lachry-malis. **—परिपूर्ण** *a.* filled with tears ; °अक्ष having eyes filled with tears. **—परिप्लुत** *a.* suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears. **—पातः** flow of tears, shedding tears. **—पूर्ण** *a.* filled with tears ; °आकुल troubled and filled with tears ; Bg. 2. 1. **—मुख** *a.* suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears ; एकपदे ऽश्रुमुखी संवृत्ता V. 5 , संसदश्रुमुखी बभौ R 15. 66, Ku. 6. 92 **—लोचन, -नेत्र** *a.* with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes. **—शालिन्** *a.* having tears, tearful.

अश्रुत *a.* 1 Unheard, inaudible. -2 Contrary to the Vedas. -3 Not acquainted with the Sâstras, foolish, uneducated ; भागं विद्याधनात्तस्मात् स लभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन् Dây. B.

अश्रौत *a.* Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रुति *a.* Without ears. **—तिः** *f.* Not hearing, forgetfulness ; अश्रुतिमभिनीय U. 3. -Comp. **—धर** *a.* 1. not striking the ear or attention. -2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् *a.* 1 Not better, inferior, worse ; Ms. 10. 64. -2 Worthless, useless. **—n.** (स्) Mischief, unhappiness.

अश्रेष्ठ *a.* Not the best, inferior, worse ; bad, vile.

अश्लाघा Absence of self-praise, modesty.

अश्लाघ्य *a.* 1 Undeserving of praise of honour, worthless. -2 Base, mean, censurable.

अश्लीक *a.* Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms. 4. 206.

अश्लील *a.* [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasant, ugly. -2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse ; अश्लीलप्रायान् कलकलान् Dk. 49 ; °परिवार Y. 1. 33. -3 Abusive. **—लं** 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. -2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition ; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness ; त्रिधा अश्लीलं ; व्रीडेति व्रीडाजुगुप्सामंगलव्यंजकत्वात् K. P. 7 ; *e. g.* in साधनं सुमहद्यस्य, सुग्धा कुड्मलितानेन दधती वायु स्थिता तत्र सा, and मृदुपवनविभिन्नो मत्प्रियाया विनाशात्, the words साधन, वायु and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश or मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under S D. 574 ; दृप्तारिविजये राजन् साधनं सुमहत्तव । प्रससार शनैर्वायुर्विनाशे तन्वि ते तदा ॥

अश्लेषा [न श्लिष्यति यत्रोत्पन्नेन शिशुना, श्लिष् -घञ् Tv.] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. -2 Disunion, disjunction. -Comp. **—जः, -भवः, -भूः** N. of Ketu, *i. e.* the descending node. **—शांतिः** *f.* an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Aslesha.

अश्लोन *a.* Ved. Not lame.

अश्वः [अश्नुते अध्वानं व्याप्नोति, महाशनो वा भवति Nir. ; अश्-क्वन् Uṇ. 1. 149] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds :- अमृताद्ब्राष्पतो वह्नेर्वेदेभ्योऽण्डाच्च गर्भतः । साम्नो हयानामुत्पत्तिः सप्तधा परिकीर्तिता ॥. -2 Symbolical expression for the number ' seven ' (that being the number of the horses of the sun) ; सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तताः सगुरवः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं V. Ratn. -3 A race of men (horse-like in strength) ; काष्ठतुल्यवपुर्धृष्टो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः । द्वादशांगुलमेढ्रश्च दरिद्रस्तु हयो मतः ॥. **—श्वौ** (du.) A horse and a mare. [cf. L. *equus* ; Gr. *hippos* ; Zend *aspa* ; Pers. *asp*]. -Comp. **—अक्षः** N. of a plant देवसर्षप. **—अजनी** a whip. **—अधिक** *a.* strong in cavalry, superior in horses. **-अध्यक्षः** a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. **-अनीक** a troop of horsemen, cavalry. **-अरिः** a buffalo. **—अवरोहकः** N. of a tree अश्वगंधा. **-आयुर्वेदः** veterinary science. **—आरूढ** *a.* mounted, sitting on horse-back. **—आरोह** *a.* riding or mounted on a horse. (**-हः**) 1 a horseman, rider. -2. one who is fighting. -3. a ride. (**-हा**), **-आरोहकः** N of the plant अश्वगंधा. **-आरोहिन्** *a.* mounted or riding on horse-back. **—इषित** *a.* hurried along by horses. **—उरस** *a.* broad-chested like a horse. (**—सं**) the chief or principal horse. **-कंदा, -कंदिका** N. of a plant अश्वगंधा. **—कर्णः, -कर्णकः** 1. a kind of tree (Vatica Robusta) Mâl. 9. -2. the ear of a horse. -3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (**—र्णः**) N. of a mountain. **—कुटी** a stable for horses ; Pt. 5. **-कुशल,-कोविद** *a.* skilled in managing horses. **—क्रंदः** 1. N. of a bird. -2. a general of the army of the gods. **-खरजः** [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वाच खरश्च वा ताभ्यां जायते पुवद्भावः Tv.] a kind of horse, mule. **—खुरः** 1. a horse's hoof. -2. a kind of perfume. (**—रा**) N. of the plant. अपराजिता. **—गतिः** *f.* 1. the pace of a horse. -2. N. of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each. **—गंधा** [अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेढ्रमिव; मूलमस्याः] N. of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin ; °तैलं a kind of oil. **—गोयुगः, -गं** a pair of horses. **—गोष्ठं** a stable. **—ग्रीवः** 1. N. of a demon who was a foe of Vishṇu more commonly called Haya griva. -2. an incarnation of Vishṇu. **—घासः** a pasture for horses. **—घ्नः** [अश्वं हन्ति अमनुष्यकर्तृकत्वात्] 1. a horse-bane. -2. N. of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. **—चक्रं** 1. a collection of horses. -2. a kind of wheel. **-चलनशाला** a riding-house. **-चिकित्सकः, -वैद्यः** a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. **—चिकित्सा** farriery, veterinary sci-

ence. —चेष्टितं 1. the motion of horses. -2. an omen auspicious or inauspicious. —जघनः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. —जित् *a.* gaining horses by conquest. -तीर्थं N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kânyakubja on the Gangâ. —द *a.* giving horses. —दंष्ट्रा the plant Tribulus Lanuginosus (गोक्षुर). -दाः, —दावन् *m.* giving horses. —दूतः a riding messenger. -नदी N. of a river. —नायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —निबंधिकः a groom, a horse-fastener. —निर्णिज् *a.* Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. -पः Ved. a groom. -पतिः 1. lord of horses. -2. N. of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sâvitrî. -पर्ण *a.* [अश्वानां पर्णं गमनं यत्र] 1. having horses (as a chariot); Rv. 1. 88. 1. -2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —पालः, -पालकः, -रक्षः a horse-groom. —पुच्छी N. of the tree माषपर्णी. —पृष्ठं horse-back —पेशस् *a.* decorated or embellished with horses. —बंधः a groom. —बंधन *a.* used for fastening horses. (-नं) fastening of horses.-बला N. of a vegetable. -बालः 1. a kind of reed, Saccharum Spontaneum Lin. -2. the tail or hair of a horse. -बुध्न *a.* Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, *i. e.* on a carriage drawn by horses. —बुध्य *a.* Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —भा lightning. —माहिषिका [अश्वमहिषयोर्वैरं वुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —मारः, -मारकः, -हंतृ *m.* 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. —मालः a kind of serpent. —मुख *a.* [अश्वस्य मुखमिव मुखमस्य] having the head or face of a horse. (-खः) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. (-खी) a Kinnara woman; भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku 1. 11. —मुष् *m.* a horse-stealer. -मेधः [अश्वः प्रधानतया मेध्यते हिंस्यतेऽत्र, मेधृ हिंसने घञ्] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराट् सर्वपापापनोदनः Ms. 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of off-spring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in this train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called Asvamedha was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always, represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. °कांडं N. of the thirteenth book of the Satapatha Brâhmana. -मेधिक, -मेधीय *a.* fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (-कः,-यः) a horse fit for the *As'vamedha* sacrifice. (-कं) the fourteenth parvan in the Mahâbhârata; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्व प्रोक्तं तच्च चतुर्दशं Mb. —युज् *a.* 1. yoking the horses. -2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथेनाश्वयुजा Râm. -3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. (*-f.*) 1. N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. -2. the first lunar mansion.-3 the month of Asvina. -4. a chariot having horses.-यूपः the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. -योग *a.* 1. causing the yoking of horses. -2 joining or reaching as quickly as horses. -रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses. (-था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. —रत्नं, -राजः the best or lord of horses; *i. e.* उच्चैःश्रवस्. —राधस *a.* Ved. furnishing horses. -रोधकः N. of a plant (अश्वमार). —लक्षणं a sign or mark of a horse. —ललितं N. of a species of the Vikriti metre. —लाला a kind of snake. —लोमन् *n.* horse-hair; a kind of snake. —वक्त्रः = अश्वमुख q.v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva. —वडवं a stud of horses and mares. (-वौ) a horse and a mare. (-वाः) horses and mares. -वदनः = °मुख. -वहः a horseman. -वारः, -वालः, -वारकः [अश्व वारयति उप. स.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्रमुरश्ववाराः Si. 3. 66. —वारणं N. of the Bos Gavæus (गवय). —वाहः, -वाहकः [अश्व वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. —विक्रयिन् *a.* a horse-dealer. —विद् *a.* 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. -2. [अश्वं विंदते विद्-क्विप्] procuring horses. (*-m.*) 1. a jockey. -2. an epithet of Nala. —वृषः a stallion. -वैद्यः a farrier. —शकृत् *n.*, -शकं Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. -2. N. of a river. —शंकुः a pillar to tie a horse. —शाला a stable. -शावः a colt, a foal -शास्त्रं a manual or text-book of veterinary science. -शिरस् *a.* having the head of a horse, an epithet of Nârâyaṇa. (*-n.*) 1. a horse's head. -2. N. of a Dânava. -शृगालिका [अश्वशृगालयोर्वैरं द्वंद्वात् वैरे वुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. —षड्गवं a set or team of six horses. —सनि,-षा,-सा *a.* Ved. (P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mbh.) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —सादः,-सादिन् *m.* a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47 -सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सूतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —सूनृत *a.* Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the grift of) horses.-2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. -सेनः 1. N. of a king. -2. N. of a Nâga. —स्तोमीय *a.* relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. —स्थान *a.* born in a stable. (-नं) a stable or stall for horses. -हंतृ *a.* killing a horse. (-ता) N. of a fragrant plant. —हय *a.* [अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तरि अच्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. -2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. —हरकः a horse-stealer. -हृदयं [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतमावादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. -2. a kind of veterinary science. -3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेश्यात्मानं K. 80.

अश्वा A mare. -Comp. -मघ *a.* rich in horses.

अश्वक *a.* Horselike, acting like a horse. —कः 1 A small horse; horse. -2 A hack, a bad horse. -3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. -4 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [अश्वस्य कं मुखं तदाकाराकारोऽस्त्यस्य इनि ङीप् Tv.] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर *a.* Swift, speedy. —रः [तनुः अश्वः, अश्व तनुत्वे ष्टरच्, P. V. 3. 91] 1 A mule. -2 One of the chiefs of the Nâgas or serpent race inhabiting the lower regions. -3 A male calf. -4 A class of Gandharvas. —री A mule; उदरस्य समुत्थाने स्वगर्भोऽश्वतरीमिव Râm.; Pt. 2. 32; Châṇ. 19. [cf. Pers. *aster*].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वत्थः [न श्वश्चिर शाल्मलीवृक्षादिवत् तिष्ठति स्था-क पृ° नि° Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाक्शाख एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15. 1. -2 A kind of the Asvattha tree (नंदीवृक्ष). -3 N. of another tree गर्दभांड. -4 The constellation Asvini. -5 The time indicated or presided over by Asvini; अश्वत्थो मुहूर्तः Sk. on P. IV. 2. 5. -6 A vessel made of the अश्वत्थ tree (Ved.) -7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वत्थस्य फलमश्वत्थः Sk. -8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्थफलयुक्तः कालोऽप्यश्वत्थः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. -9 An epithet of the sun. -10 N. of a people; Bri. S. 14. 8,

—त्था The day of full moon in the month of *Asvina*, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe). —त्थी [सुत्रोऽश्वत्थ: अल्पार्थे ङीष्] A small fig-tree. -Comp. -फल: [अश्वत्थस्य पाक: फलं॰ कुणच् P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. -भेद: N. of a tree (प्लक्षवृक्ष)

अश्वत्थक *a* To be given or to be done when the Asvattha tree bears fruit.-क:[अश्वत्थस्य फलम् तद्युक्तः कालोऽप्यश्व-त्थस्तत्र देयमृणम् वुन् P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] **1** A debt to be given when the Asvattha tree bears fruits. **-2** [स्वार्थे कन्] The Asvattha tree

अश्वत्थामन् *m*. [अश्वस्येव स्थाम बलमस्य, पृषो॰ समासः ; cf. Mb. अश्वस्येवास्य यत्स्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् । अश्वत्थामैव बालोऽयं तस्मा-न्नाम्ना भविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brâhmana warrior and general on the side of Kauravas, son of Drona and Kripi. [After the last great battle in which Duryodhana was mortally wounded, Asvatthaman, with two other surviving Kauravas, entered the Pandava camp at night, where he stamped Dhrishtadyumna, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the Pandavas, killing even Parikshit while yet in the mother's womb which was, however, restored to life by Krishna. The next morning Draupadi clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. Bhima, Arjuna, and Krishna overtook Asvatthaman and compelled him to yield the jewel which Yudhishthira afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brahmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karna about the nomination of a general to succeed Drona clearly brings out the chief features of his character, see Ve. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajivins* 'ever living persons.']

अश्वत्थिक *a*. [अश्वत्थेन चरति, ठन् P. IV. 4. 10] Feeding on Asvattha fruits.

अश्वत्थिल *a*. See P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वयति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वया A desire to get horses.

अश्वयु [अश्वोऽस्त्यस्य युच्] **1** Having horses. -2 Desiring horses.

अश्वलः [अश्वं लाति -क] N. of a sage, the Hotri-priest of Janaka. अथ ह जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताऽश्वलो बभूव Bri. Up.

अश्वस्यति Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वायति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्विक *a*. [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन् *a*. [अश्व-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; Rv. 4. 2 5. -*m*. A cavalier, a horse-tamer. —नौ (du.) **1** The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; cf. त्वाष्ट्री तु सवितुर्भार्या बडवारूपधारिणी । असूयत महाभागा सान्तरिक्षेऽश्विनावुभौ ॥ [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of Ushas or the dawn; they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c. and, according to Yaska, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the Nirukta they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature Mythically they were the parents of Nakula and Sahadeva, and the physicians of the gods, and are called *Godagadau*, *Svarvaidyau*, *Dasrau*, *Nasatyau*, *Vadaveyau*, *Abdhijau* &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage Chyavana, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life]. -**2** Two horses -**3** (In astr.) The twins of the zodiac.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्तदुत्तमांगाकारोऽस्त्यस्य इनि ङीप्] **1** The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). -**2** A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. -Comp. —कुमारौ, -पुत्रौ, -सुतौ the twin sons of *Asvini*, the son's wife.

अश्विमत् *n*. Containing the word Asvin (such as a Mantra).

अश्विय *a*. Referring to horses. -यम् Ved. (pl.) A troop of horses

अश्वीन *a*. [अश्व-ख] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय *a*. [अश्व-छ] **1** Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. -यं [अश्वानां समूहः P. IV. 2. 48] -**2** A number of horses, cavalry, Si. 18.5; K. 222

अश्व्य *a*. [अश्व-यत्] **1** Belonging to a horse. -**2** Consisting of horses. —श्व्यम् **1** A number of horses. -**2** Possession of horses.

अषड्‌त *a*. **1** Unlucky, inauspicious. -**2** Unbounded, unlimited. —तः **1** Death. -**2** A field -**3** A fire-place. -4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन,-स्तनिक *a*. **1** Not of to-morrow, of to day. -**2** One who makes no provision for the morrow; Ms. 4. 7.

अष् 1 U. [अषति-ते, अषितुं] **1** To shine. -**2** To go, move. -**3** To receive, take (trans.).

अषडक्षीण *a*. Not seen by six eyes known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); ॰णो मन्त्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृतः इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. —णं A secret.

अषत्तर *a*. Ved. More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ *a* Ved. **1** Not to be overcome, invincible; Rv. 2 21. 2. -**2** Born under the constellation Ashâdhâ (P. IV 3. 34) —ढ: **1** The month Ashâdha commencing with the sun's entrance into Gemini (usually written आषाढ). -**2** A staff made of the wood of Palasa, carried by a religious student or ascetic -**3** N of the Malaya mountain. -ढा **1** N of a constellation, the twentieth (पूर्वाषाढा) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढा) lunar mansions

अषाढक: The month of Ashâdha.

अष्टन् *num*. *a* [अश्-व्याप्तौ कनिन् तुट् च Un. 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्टा with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापद &c. [cf. L. *octo*; Gr *okto*; *Zend*. *astan*; Pers. *hasht*]. -Comp. -अक्षर *a*. consisting of eight letters or parts. (-रः) N. of a metre. —अंग *a*. consisting of eight parts or members (-गं) **1**. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; ॰पातः,-प्रणामः, साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; साष्टांग-पातं प्रणनाम fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जानुभ्यां च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा धिया । शिरसा वचसा दृष्ट्या प्रणामोऽष्टांग ईरितः). -**2**. the 8 parts of yoga or concentration: यमो नियमश्चासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परः । प्रत्याहारो धारणा च ध्यानं सार्धं समाधिना । अष्टांगान्याहुरेतानि योगिनां योगसिद्धये ॥ -**3** materials of worship taken collectively. -**4**. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are:—शल्यं, शालाक्य, कायचिकित्सा, भूतविद्या, कौमारभृत्य, अगदतंत्र, रसायनतंत्र, and वाजीकरणतंत्र). -**5**. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. -**6**. any whole consisting of eight parts. -**7**. a die, dice. ॰अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles. ॰धूपः a sort of medical incense removing fever ॰मैथुनं 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds', the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं केलिः प्रेक्षणं गुह्य-भाषणं । संकल्पोऽध्यवसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिरेव च ॥ ॰हृदयं N. of a medical work. -अध्यायी N. of Pânini's grammatical work

consisting of 8 Adhyâyas or chapters -अर *a.* having a wheel with 8 spokes. -अस्रं an octagon. -अस्रिय *a.* octangular. -अह (न्) *a.* lasting for 8 days. -आदिशाब्दिकाः the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar); इन्द्रश्चन्द्रः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः। पाणिन्यमरजैनेन्द्रा जयत्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥. -कपाल *a.*(°ष्टा°) prepared or offered in 'eight' pans. (-लः) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans. -कर्ण *a.* one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115). (-र्णः) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmâ. -कर्मन् *m.*, -गतिकः a king who has 8 duties to perform, (they are:—आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रैषनिषेधयोः। पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेक्षणे ॥ दंडशुद्ध्योः सदा रक्तस्तेनाष्टगतिको नृप. । -कृत्वस् *ind.* eight times. -कोणः 1. an octagon. -2. a kind of machine. -खंडः a title of a collection of several sections of the *Ri*gveda. -गवं [अष्टानां गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8 cows. -गाध् *m.* 1. a fabulous animal supposed to have eight legs. -2. a spider. -गुण *a.* eightfold; अनादृष्टगुणं चूर्णं दाप्योऽष्टगुणमत्ययं Ms. 8. 400. (-णं) the eight qualities which a Brâhma*n*a should possess; दया सर्वभूतेषु, क्षांतिः, अनसूया, शौच, अनायास., मंगलं, अकार्पण्यं, अस्पृहा चेति। Gautama. °आश्रय *a.* endowed with these eight qualities. -च(ष्टा)चत्वारिंशत् *a.* forty-eight forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोग्रा महोग्रा च वज्रा काली सरस्वती। कामेश्वरी च चामुंडा इत्यष्टौ तारिण्यो मताः ॥. -त्रिंशत् (°ष्टा°) *a.* thirty-eight. -त्रिकं [अष्टावृत्त त्रिक] the number 24. -दलं 1. a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon. —दशन् (°ष्टा°) see below after अष्टातय. -दिश् *f.* [कर्म० संज्ञात्वान्न द्विगुः] the eight cardinal points; पूर्वाग्नेयी दाक्षिणा च नैर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा। वायवी चोत्तरैशानी दिशा अष्टाविमाः स्मृताः ॥ °करिण्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points, करिण्योऽभ्रमुकपिलापिंगलानुपमाः क्रमात्। ताम्रकर्णी शुभ्रदंती चांगना चांजनावती ॥ Ak. °पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points, इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः) नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः)। कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °गजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters, ऐरावतः पुंडरीको वामनः कुमुदोऽञ्जनः। पुष्पदंतः सार्वभौमः सुप्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -द्रव्यं the eight materials of a sacrifice; अश्वत्थोदुंबरप्लक्षन्यग्रोधसमिधास्तिलाः। सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रव्याण्यष्टौ विदुर्बुधाः ॥. -धातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रंगं यशदमेव च। शीसं लौहं रसश्चेति धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥. -पद् -द् (°ष्ट or ष्टा°) *a.* 1. eight-footed. -2. a term for a pregnant animal. -पदः (°ष्टा°) 1. a spider. -2. a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3 a worm. -4. a wild sort of jasmin. -5. a pin or bolt. -6. the mountain Kailâsa (the abode of Kubera). (-दः, -दं) [अष्टसु धातुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold; आचर्जिताष्टापदकुंभतोयैः Ku. 7. 10; *Si*. 3. 28. -2 a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट); °परिचयचतुराभिः K. 196. °पत्रं a sheet of gold. -प(पा)दिका N. of a plant. -पदी (°ष्ट-ष्टा°) 1. wild sort of jasmin. -2. a variety of metre, often used in Jayadeva's Gîtagovinda. -पलं a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. -पाद *a.* (°ष्टा°) eight-fold. -मंगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लं) [अष्टगुणितं मगलं, शा° त०] a collection of eight lucky things, according to some they are—मृगराजो वृषो नागः कलशो व्यंजनं तथा। वैजयंती तथा भेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥, acccording to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौर्हुताशनः। हिरण्यं सर्पिरादित्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥. -मान one: kudava. -मासिक *a.* occurring once in 8 months. -मुष्टिः a measure called कुंचि; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत् कुंचिः. -मूर्तिः the 'eigth-formed', an epithet of *S*iva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. *S*. 1.1 -या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री। ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः। प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः। or, briefly expressed, the names in Sankrit (in the above order) are:- जलं वह्निस्तथा यष्टा सूर्यचंद्रमसौ तथा। आकाशं वायुरवनी मूर्तयोऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥. °धरः 'having 8 forms', *S*iva. -रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 *S*lokas on morality. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः। बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शांत, निर्वेदस्थायिभावोऽस्ति शांतोपि नवमो रसः (*ibid*); °आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. -लोहकं a class of 8 metals; सुवर्णं रजतं ताम्रं सीसकं कांतिकं तथा। वंगं लौहं तक्षिणलौहं लौहान्यष्टाविमानि तु ॥ -वर्गः 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र) showing the good or bad stars of a person. -2. the 8 classes of letters; (अवर्ग, क०, च०, ट०, त०, प०, य०, श०). -3 a class of three principal medicaments. -वक्रः (ष्टा) see below. -विध *a.* [अष्ट विधाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशतिः *f.* (°ष्टा°) अष्टाविंशतिः शा० त०] the number twenty-eight. -शतं eight hundred. —श्रवणः, श्रवस् N. of Brahmâ (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टक *a.* [अष्टपरिमाणमस्य कन्] Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; क्रोधोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48. -कः 1 [अष्टकं (पाणिनेः) विद्वि अधीयते वा इत्यष्टका. P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pânini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Visvâmitra. —का [अश्नंति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अश्-तकन्] Un. 3. 148] 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A *S*râddha to be performed on the above days; worship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms 4. 113. 4. —कं 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. -2 The 8 chapters of Pâ*n*ini's sûtras; अष्टावध्यायाः परिमाणमस्य इत्यष्टक; पाणिनेः सूत्र Sk.). -3 The study of the Sûtras. -4 A division of the *Ri*gveda (it being divided into 8 Ashtakas or 10 Mandals). -5 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टक, ताराष्टक, गंगाष्टक &c. -6 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः —गं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टकिक, अष्टकिन् *a.* [अष्टकाऽस्त्यस्य ठन् इनि वा] Having eight parts. —की One who performs an Ash*t*aka.

अष्टक्य *a.* [अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V. 1. 2] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय *a.* [अष्टावयवा अस्य अष्टन्-तयप्] Having eight parts or limbs. —यं An aggregate of eight.

अष्टधा *ind.* [अष्टन्-प्रकारे धाच्] 1 Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8 parts or sections, भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा Bg. 7. 4; भिन्नोऽष्टधा विप्रससार वंशः R. 16 3.

अष्टम *a.* (मी *f.*) Eighth; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. —मः The eighth part. —मी 1 The eighth day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावस्या च पूर्णिमा। पर्वाण्येतानि राजेंद्र रविसंक्रांतिरेव च ॥. -2 N. of a medical plant (कोदालता). [cf. L. *octavus*; Zend. *astemo*] -Comp. -अंशः an 8th part. —कालिक *a.* [अष्टमः कालः भोजनेऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] one who omits seven meal times (*i. e.* full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19. -भावः the eighth condition or position (in astr.).

अष्टमक *a.* The eighth; षोडशमष्टमकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टातय *a.* Consisting of eight parts. —यः A collection of eight things.

अष्टादशन् *a.* [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen; अगाहताष्टादशता जिगीषया नवद्वयद्वीपपृथग्जयश्रियां N. 1. 5. -Comp. —अंगः

-गं the eighteen parts of medical science. —उपचारः [कर्म॰सञ्ज्ञात्वान्न द्विगुः] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping, आसनं स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकं । स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गंधपुष्पे तथा धूपदीपावन्नं च तर्पणं । माल्यानुलेपनं चैव नमस्कारविसर्जने । अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मंत्री पूजां समाचरेत् Tantra. —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purâna, अष्टादशपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सनत्कुमारोक्तं नारसिंहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारेण तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवधर्माख्यं साक्षान्नंदीशभाषितं । दुर्वाससोक्तमाश्चर्यं नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसेरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाह्वयमेव च । माहेश्वरं तथा शांबं सौरं सर्वार्थसंचयं । पराशरोक्तं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कौर्मसंज्ञितं । चतुर्धा संस्थितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रभेदतः ॥ Hemâdri. —धान्यं the 18 kinds of corn ; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कंगुकुलत्थकाः । माषा मुद्गा मसूराश्च निष्पावाः श्याममर्षपाः ॥ गवेधुकाश्च नीवारा आढक्योऽथ सतीनकाः । चणकाश्चीनकाश्चैव धान्यान्यष्टादशैव तु ॥ —पुराणं the eighteen Purânas ब्राह्मं पाद्मं वैष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यन्नारदीयं च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ आग्नेयमष्टमं प्रोक्तं भविष्यन्नवमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिंगमेकादशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कांदं चात्र त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्मं पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्रह्मांडाष्टादशं तथा ॥. —भुजा an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. —विद्या the eighteen kinds of learnings or lores, अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः ॥ धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या ह्येताश्चतुर्दश ॥ आयुर्वेदो धनुर्वेदो गांधर्वश्चेति ते त्रयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या ह्यष्टादशैव तु ॥. —विवादपदं the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7. —स्मृतिकारिन् m. pl. the eighteen Smṛtikâras or law-givers of the Aryas ; विष्णुः पराशरो दक्षः संवर्तव्यासहारिताः । शातातपो वसिष्ठश्च यमापस्तंबगौतमाः । देवलः शंखलिखितौ भरद्वाजोशनोत्रयः । शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ स्मृतिकारिणः ॥

अष्टावक्रः [अष्टकृत्वः अष्टसु भागेषु वा वक्रः] **N. of a celebrated Brâhmana, son of the great sage Kahoḍa. [Kahoḍa married a daughter of his preceptor Uddalaka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the unborn son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and condemned him to be born crooked ; so he came forth with his eight (ashṭa) limbs crooked (vakra); whence his name ; यस्मात्कुक्षौ वर्तमानो ब्रवीषि तस्मादष्टावक्रो भवितास्यष्टकृत्वः Mb. When Kahoḍa was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, young Ashṭavakra defeated** the sage and delivered his father who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samangâ river, on doing which the lad became perfecly straight].

अष्टिः *f* [अश्यते भूमौ क्षिप्यते अश् क्तिन् पृषो॰ षत्व] 1 A die for playing -2 A metre consisting of sixty-four syllables -3 [अक्ष् व्याप्तौ-क्तिन्] Pervasion, reaching (Ved.). -4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment) -5 The number sixteen. -6 Seed. -7 Kernel.

अष्टिन् *a.* Consisting of eight members or parts.

अष्ट्रा [अश्यते चाल्यतेऽनया अक्ष्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip, Rv 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. -2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

अष्ठिः *f.* 1 A stone or kernel. -2 Seed.

अष्ठीला [अष्ठि स्तनुत्वकाठिन्यमात्र राति, रा-क, रस्य ल दीर्घ Tv.] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind -2 A kind of disease of urine. -3 A globular or round body (in general). -4 A round pebble or stone. -5 Kernel. -6 Seed-corn.

अष्ठीलिका 1 A kind of abscess. -2 A pebble.

अष्ठीवत् *m. n.* [निपातोयं P. VIII. 2 12] The knee, the kneebone.

अस् I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्, defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root भू] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence), नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् Rv. 10 129. 1 , श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms 2. 14 , ज्ञत्वे नास्ति पातकं 8 112 , न त्वेवाहं जातु नासं Bg. 2. 12 , आसीद्राजा नलो नाम Nala. 1 1 ; Ms 5. 79 ; न अस् not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish , नायमस्तीति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16 , अस्ति भोक्तुं Sk. it has to be eaten ; (for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति s. v.). -2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); भक्तोसि मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3 , धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11 , आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80 ; so एवमेव स्यात्, तूष्णीमासीत् &c. -3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen of possessor ; यन्ममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76 ; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा 5. 70 , न हि तस्यास्ति किंचित्स्वं Ms. 8. 417 ; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य Bg. 2. 66. -4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.); यदि च्छामि ते तदस्तु S. 4 ; तस्य प्रेत्य फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get. -5 To arise, spring out, occur , आसीच्च मम मनसि K. 142 (this occurred to my mind. -6 To become ; तां दृष्ट्वा दृशविस्तारामासं विंशतियोजनः Râm. ; also शुक्लीस्यात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. -7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.), स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1 1 , सगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेस्तु सदा सता 5. 24 ; oft with dat. alone without अस् , यत्स्यौ स्वल्पदुःखाय Pt. 1. -8 To suffice (with dat.); मा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86 ; अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लवणाय वा स्यात् Jagannâtha. -9 To stay, reside, dwell, live ; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11. -10 To take place, happen. -11 To be in a perticular relation, to be affected (with loc.), किंतु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् *S.* 1. अस्तु well let it be ; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself ; तं पातयां प्रथममास पपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. [cf. L *est* and Gr. *esti* , Pers. *hast, ast*]. -WITH अति to be over, excel, surpass. —अनु to be at hand, reach. —अपि (with loc or an adv. of place). 1. to be in anything. -2 to belong to, be closely connected with. —अभि 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share ; यन्ममाभिष्यात् Sk. -2. to be over. -3. to excel, surpass. -4 to domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over. —आविस् to arise, spring up, be visible ; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् *Mal.* 1. 26. -उप to be near to or in. —परि 1. to be in the way. -2. to surpass. -3. to pass or spend (time). -4. to pervade. -प्र 1. to be in front of. -2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, surpass. —प्रति 1. to be equal to, be a match for. -2. to rival, emulate, vie with. -3. to be a representative of, stand in place of. —प्रादुस् to appear, spring up , प्रादुरासीत्तमोनुदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —व्यति (Atm. व्यतिहे व्यतिसे ; व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II. 4 P. (अस्यति, आस, आस्थत्, असितुं, अस्त) 1. To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark) ; तस्मिन्नास्थदिषीकास्त्रं R. 12. 23 ; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77 ; sometimes with dat. or gen. ; दस्यवे हेतिमस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. -2. To drive away, remove. -3. To frighten or scare away. -4. To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up ; as in अस्तमान, अस्त-

शोक, अस्तकोप see अस्त. -WITH अति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows), अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled, joined in acc. Tat. comp; P. II. 1. 24. —अभिप्र to throw over or upon, hurl at. —परिनि to stretch. -III. 1 U. (असति-ते, असित) 1 To go. -2 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are तिरश्चभस्य प्रभुरास भूभृतां R 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा 14. 23, लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1 35. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vâmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it, as Sâkatâyana does, as an indeclinable तिङंतप्रतिरूपकमव्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः, see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त p. p. 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left, असमये परवयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. —स्ता Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. —करुण a. merciless; Mâl. 5. 24. -कोप-रुष् a. whose anger is pacified, Si. 6. 65. —धी a. foolish. —व्यस्त a. scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. —संख्य a. Innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तृ a. Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [अस्यते सूर्यकिरणा यत्र अस्-आधारे क्त] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोढुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; विडंबयत्यस्तनिमग्नसूर्यं R. 16. 11; यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीनां S. 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun, शुक्रास्त, बुधास्त &c. —स्तं 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लग्नात्सप्तमं स्थानं). —स्तं ind At home, home; अस्तं गम्, -या, -इ, -प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोऽस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; e. g. for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिहैव युवयोरस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3. and Sar. S. 1. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66; इंदेनास्तमितविषा Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितैषा कथा K. 156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (c) To die; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. —अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. —अवलंबनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. —उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदयावुदङ्प्रविभिन्नकाल Mu. 3. 17. —ग a. set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. -2. death, sunset of life; Mâl 9.

अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolution (मोक्ष). —कं Ved. Home.

अस्ततातिः Ved. Home.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun), करोत्यकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमयमिवाक्ष्णोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहात् R. 9 9. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजांसि R. 9. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तनिके, अस्ता ind. Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति ind. [अस्-शतिप्] 1 Being, existent, present, as in अस्तिक्षीरा, °काय. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयः पुरुषा देवस्य श्रियं न सहन्ते Mu. 1. 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं व्योमचारी विद्याधरोऽभवम् Ks. 22. 56, 1. 27: अस्ति तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 146 it that &c —स्तिः f. N. of a sister of Prâpti, daughter of Jarâsandha and wife of Kamsa. -Comp. —कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वरूपं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jainas); these categories are 5· —जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अधर्म°, and आकाश°. —क्षीर a. [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vârt.] having milk. —नास्ति ind. doubtful, partly true and partly not; °त्वं, °ता doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तिमत् a [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अस्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; it is also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुंकार a. [P. VI. 3 70 Vârt] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). -2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; °आत्मन् having the soul unrestrained. —तः N. of Vishnu.

असंयमः Absence or control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). —क्तं 1 Non-combination. -2 (In gram.) Hiatus.

असंयुत a. Unblended, ununited. —तः An epithet of Vishnu.

असंविदान a. Ignorant, foolish; असंविदानेव जामाते कुप्यसि U. 7; Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत a. Uncovered, exposed. —तं N. of a hell.

असंव्यवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a Free from doubt, certain. —यं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट a. Not joined or united. —ष्टः An epithet of Siva.

असंसृतिः f. Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंसृष्ट a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c.-2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samskâras) has been performed. -तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत a. 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बांधवो जनः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु प्रसभं भयेषु Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित a. 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमभूयिष्ठं H. 3. 109. -2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः f. Disorder, confusion.

असंहत a. Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. —तः The Purusha or soul (in Sân. phil.).

—र्थं A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often ; असकृदेकरथेन तरस्विना R. 9. 23 ; Me. 92, 93. -Comp. —समाधिः repeated meditation. -गर्भवासः repeated birth.

असक्कौ *a.* = असौ this or that ; *Si.* 7. 53.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to) ; असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1. 21. -2 Not entangled ; *S.* 2. 12. -3 Not united, detached. -4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. —क्तं *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to ; Ki. 1. 11. -2 Without any hindrance, quickly ; Dk. 35. -3 Incessantly ceaselessly ; Ki. 4. 31.

असक्थ *a.* Thighless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्र *a.* Ved. Not ceasing to flow, not drying up ; not going elsewhere (असंक्रमणी) ; Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकसुक *a.* Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad, (as a road &c.). —लः A broad road.

असंक्रांत *a.* Not gone over or transmitted ; °मासः an intercalary month

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable ; Ms. 1. 80 ; 12. 15; °ता, °त्वं infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. —यः 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu ; (V. Sahas). -यं An exceedingly large number. -Comp. -गुण *a.* innumerable.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. -2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted ; असंगमद्रिष्वपि सारवत्तया R. 3. 63 ; तस्य मूर्ध्नि शित खड्गमसक्तं पर्वतेष्वपि Mb. -3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. —गः 1 Non attachment ; Ms. 6. 75. -2 *Purusha* or soul (in Sân. phil.)°वत् *a.* not attached to.

असंगत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. -2 Improbable, inconsistent. -3 Unequal. -4 Unesteemed. -5 Unbecoming, improper. -6 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. -2 Incongruity, improbability. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect); भिन्नदेशतयात्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः । युगपद्धर्मयोर्यत्र ख्यातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10 ; विरुद्धं भिन्नदेशत्वं कार्यहेत्वोरसंगतिः । विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्छिताः पथिकांगनाः ॥ Kuval.

असंगम *a.* Not united. —मः 1 Separation, disunion. -2 Incongruity.

असंगिन् *a.* 1 Not united or associated. -2 Not attached to the world.

असचद्विष् *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worshippers. -2 Having no enemies.

असजात् *a.* Ved. Not related by blood.

असजात्य *a.* Without consanguinity or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible. -ज्ञा Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a* 1 Not being or existing ; तदभावे सदप्यसत् H. 3. 3 ; असति त्वयि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. -2 Nonexistent, unreal ; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोऽभेदमसंतं कः करिष्यति. -3 Bad (opp. सत्); सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Wicked, vile, evil ; as °विचार. -5 Not manifest. -6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue ; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). -7 Not answering its purpose. —*m.* (न्) Indra. -*n.* (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity ; नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1 ; असद्वा इदमग्र आसीत् ततो वै सदजायत Ait. Br. Ms. 12 118 ; 1. 11, 14, 74. -2 An evil, a harm. -3 Untruth, falsehood. -ती An unchaste woman; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. -Comp. —अध्येतृ *m.* a Brâhmaṇa who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own Sâkhâ and studies another ; also called शाखारंडः ; स्वशाखां यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुरुते श्रमं । शाखारंडः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेत्तं क्रियासु च ॥. —आगमः 1. a heterodox Sâstra or doctrine. -2. acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. -3. a foul means itself. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (-रः) an evil practice. —आचारिन् *a.* one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. —कर्मन्, -क्रिया &c. see below. —कल्पना 1. an untrue action. one which never took place. -2 fabrication of falsehood. —ख्यातिः *f.* wrong or improper perception or knowledge. —ग्र(ग्रा)हः 1. a bad trick. -2. a bad opinion, prejudice. -3. childish desire.—चेष्टितं harm, injury ; प्राणिष्वसच्चेष्टितं *S.* 5. 9. -जनः a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. -दृश् *a.* evil-eyed. -पथः 1. a bad road (lit.). -2. evil practices or doctrines; नाशो हंत सतामसत्पथजुषामायुः समानां शतं Bv. 4. 36.—परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road. -पुत्रः 1. a childless man. -2. a bad son or disreputable son. —प्रतिग्रहः 1. present of bad things. -2. receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from improper persons.-भावः 1. non-existence, absence. -2. a bad or wicked opinion. -3. an evil disposition -वृत्ति,-व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (-त्तिः *f.*) 1. a low or degrading occupation. -2. wickedness. —व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices. (-रः) evil practice. —शास्त्रं 1. a wrong doctrine. -2. a heterodox doctrine (such as that of the Buddhas).—संसर्गः bad company. —हेतुः 1. a statement having exceptions (in न्याय). -2. a bad or fallacious *hetu* ; see हेत्वाभास.

असतायी Wickedness.

असत्कृ 8 U. To disrespect, dishonour, not to receive hospitably.

असत्कर्मन् *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked. —*n.* (-र्म) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the Vedas). -2 Wickedness.

असत्कारः, असत्क्रिया Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable reception.

असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, disrespected. -2 Done from improper motives. —तं A bad or wicked deed.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. -2 Untruth. -3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. -2 Having no animal. -3 Having no goodness. —त्त्वं 1 Nonexistence. -2 Unreality, untruth.-3 Wickedness, badness. -4 Duet. -5 Darkness.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. -2 Imaginary, unreal ; असत्यकंठार्पितबाहुबंधना Ku. 5. 57. —त्यः A liar. —त्यं Falsehood, untruth. -Comp. -वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely, liar. -संध *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous ; °धे जने सखी पदं कारिता *S.* 4. —सन्निभ *a.* improbable, unlikely.

असदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. -2 Unfit, improper, incongruous ; °व्यवहारिन् behaving improperly H. 2; °संयोगकारिन् K. 12 unworthy ; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वचस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असद्यस् *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असन् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असृज् after acc. pl.).

inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10. -3 An assurance of safety or protection. -4 Cessation, completion, stop. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A probable story.

आश्वासक *a.* Consolatory, comforting. —कः Clothing.

आश्वासनं Consoling, encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तदिदं द्वितीयं हृदयाश्वासनं *S* 7, देवस्याश्वासनं भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits, recovery.

आश्वासिन् *a.* [आ-श्वस्-णिनि] 1 Breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful; *S.* 2 1. -2 Consoling.

आषाढः [आषाढीपूर्णिमा अस्मिन्मासे अण्] 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे Me. 2, शेते विष्णुः सदाषाढे कार्तिके प्रतिबोध्यते V. P. -2 A staff of the Palâsa wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30. -3 The Malaya mountain. —ढा The 20th and the 21st lunar mansion, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. -ढी The day of full moon in the month of Ashâḍha. -Comp. —भव, -भू *a* produced in the month of Ashâḍha. (-वः, -भूः) the planet Mars.

आषाढकः The month आषाढ

आषाढिन् *a.* Bearing a Palâsa staff; K. 21.

आषाढीय *a.* [आषाढा-छ] Born under the constellation Ashâḍhâ.

आष्टमः [अष्टमो भागः, अष्टम-ञ] The 8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आष्टं [अशू-व्याप्तौ ष्ट्रन् Un. 4. 159] Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आष्टी 1 An extensive forest. -2 A kitchen, fire-place.

आस्, आः *ind.* An interjection implying (*a*) Recollection; आः उपनयतु भवान् भूर्जपत्रं V. 2. (*b*) Anger, आः कथमद्यापि राक्षसत्रासः U. 1; आः पाप तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Mâl. 8. (*c*) Pain: आः शीतं K. P. 10 (*d*) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण); आः क एष मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः वृथामंगलपाठक Ve. 1 (*e*) Sorrow, regret, विद्यमानतरमाः प्रदृश्य तपघूत भिक्षामहे निस्त्रपाः Udb.; (आ स्मरणेऽपाकरणे कोपसन्तापयोस्तथा Med.).

आस् I 2 A. (आस्ते, आसांचक्रे, आसिष्ट, आसितुं, आसित) 1 To sit, lie, rest, एतदासनमास्यतां V. 5 आस्यतामिति चोक्तः मन्वासीताभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193. -2 To live, dwell, तावद्वर्षाण्यासते देवलोके Mb; यत्रास्मै रोचते तत्रायमास्तां K. 196, कुरूनास्ते Sk.; यत्रामृतास आसते Rv. 9. 15. 2; Bk. 4-6, 8 79. -3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle, आसानं त्वामुत्थापयति द्वयम् Si. 2. 57. -4 To be, exist. -5 To be contained in; जगंति यस्यां सविकाशमासत Si. 1. 23. -6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state, be doing anything, last; oft used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्प्रगर्जंश्चास्ते Pt. 1 kept on, continued, tearing up and bellowing; used in this sense also with an adj., subst., indeclinable, past part., an adverb (तूष्णीं &c.), or with the instr. of a noun, सुखेनास्ते &c. -7 To lead to, result in (with dat.). आस्तां मानसतुष्टये सुकृतिनां नीतिर्नवोढेव वः H 1. 212. -8 To cease, have an end. -9 To solemnize, celebrate. -10 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let it aside, let it go, to say nothing of, not to mention; K. 18. —*Caus* To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्सलिले पृथ्वीं Sk. —*Desid.* आसिसिषते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P. [आस्यति, आसितु] 1 To enclose, border. -2 To admit (as water) into.

आसः [आस्-घञ्] 1 A seat. -2 A bow (-स also), स सासिः सासुसूः सासः Ki. 14. 5. -3 Ashes -सं 1 Seat or lower part of the body. -2 Proximity.

आसनं [आस्-ल्युट्] 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat, place, stool, स वासवेनासनसन्निकृष्टं Ku. 3. 2, आसनं मुच् to leave one's seat, rise, R. 3. 11 -3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, वज्र°, &c -4 Sitting down or halting, stopping, encamping. -5 Abiding, dwelling, Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment (84 such âsanas are usually mentioned). -7 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp यान), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are: संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः Ak, अरिनिग्रहशक्त्योः कालप्रतीक्षया तूष्णीमवस्थानमासन; परस्परस्य सामर्थ्यविघातादासनं स्मृतं A P., Ms. 7. 160, 162, 166, Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. -8 The front part of an elephant's body, withers 9 Throwing (fr. अस् to throw) -10 N of two trees (असन and जीवक) —ना A seat, stool, stay. -नी 1 Stay, abiding, sitting -2 A small seat or stool 3 A shop, stall. -Comp. —बंधधीर *a.* resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; स्थिरबंधीमासनबंधधीरः R. 2 6.

आसित *p. p.* [आस्-क्त] Seated, at rest; आसितः सः, आसितं तेन Sk —तं 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat; इहमेषामासितं Sk. -3 Abode, a place where one has lived, a city.

आसीन *pres. p.* Sitting, seated, °प्रचलायित nodding when seated, falling asleep.

आस्या Sitting, abode, state of rest.

आसा, आसः (Instr. and abl. of आस्) Before one's eyes, by word of mouth, personally; in close vicinity.

आससार, -संसृति *a.* Liable to progress or alteration. —रं, -ति *ind.* 1 Till the end of the world or worldly existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within the limits or range of worldly existence, throughout the sphere of worldly life, Bh 3 46, Ki. 3. 6 (Malli. यावत्संसारं)

आसंगत्यं Detachment, disunion.

आसंज् 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, attach to, join or add to, place or put on (dress, armour &c.), चापमासज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64, अनुबंधं आसज्यते Sk., आसज्यमानेक्षणः *S.* 3. 26 with the eyes intently fixed, (fig. also), भुजे ..स भूमेर्धुरमाससंज R 2. 74, so पुत्रे राज्यं, जने दोषं &c, आससंज भयं तेषा Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook them. -2 To confer upon, conduce to; Ki. 13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere to, depend upon. -4 To take up. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to attach, have anything fastened or put on -2 To place, put, throw round, आसंजयन्माम यथाप्रदेशं कंठे गुणं R 6 83. -3 To entrust or appoint. —*pass.* (-सज्यते) To adhere, stick, be attached, नहि नेष्टात्मनः पीडा मासंजि भवता जने Ki 11. 29, cf "Do unto others as you would be done by."

आसक्त *p. p* 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.), द्यूत°, मृगया° -2 Absorbed or engaged in, zealously following or pursuing -3 [illegible] on, directed towards, joined [illegible] placed on resting on, [illegible] K. 158, [illegible] Mu. 5 58 formed, [illegible] Ku 6 [illegible] resting on, [illegible] -4 Surrounded, encircled. -5 Con[illegible], perpetual, eternal -6 [illegible], [illegible] *ind* Eternally, perpetually Comp [illegible] चित्त, -चे[illegible] [illegible] *a* [illegible] fixed on an object.

आसक्तिः *f* 1 [illegible], devotion. [illegible] K. 120; intentness [illegible]. -2 [illegible] (Ved. [illegible]) Ved. Perpetually.

आसंगः 1 [illegible] interest, devotion, perpetual. -2 Attachment, devotion (to any object) (to enjoy or protect it); सुख° [illegible] K. 173, U. 3, [illegible] 3. 60. -2 Intentness, close application. 3 Contact, adherence, clinging; (पंकज) मधोर्लयासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5 9, 3. 45; प्रतिविलयासंगभजातपाशः *S* 1. 33, Mu. 1. 14; अनासंगः absence of consolation, Mâl. 2 -4 Association, connection, union, त्यक्त्वा कर्मफलासंगं Bg. 4. 20, so कान्तासंग &c. -5 Fixing, fastening to. -6 Pride about the authorship of a thing (कर्तृत्वाभिमान). -7 That which is fastened; cf. उत्तरासंग. -8 Waylaying (?) —गं A kind

cf fragrant earth ; (गोराट्टमृत्तिका). -र्म *nd* Without interruption, eternally.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिम॰ [आसंगे भव डिमच्] (In surgery) A kind of bandage.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body (as dress, armour &c) -2 Getting entangled, clinging , व्रततिवलयासंजनात् *S.* 1 33 v l. -3 Attachment, devotion -4 Contact, proximity -5 A handle, hook

आसद् 1 P. 1 To sit down or near (with acc. or loc) -2 To watch or lie in wait for. -3 To approach reach go to or towards (a place &c.) · [illegible] F. 7 69 , Bk 7 1 S 2 2 ; आसन्न R 6. 4. 53 , 1[illegible] 23 -4 To meet with, find, [illegible] ; [illegible] 5 69 ; 14 25 , [illegible] Bk 3 2[illegible] [illegible] 4 43 -5 To encounter, attack 6 To commence, undertake -7 To [illegible] -10 P [illegible] *Caus* 1 (*a*) To meet with find , [illegible] त्युभयमासादित [illegible] (*b*) To get , obtain , [illegible] R 8 9[illegible] Ms. 4 227 , धन, सुखं &c. -2 To approach, go to, reach नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति ; ते पुण्यमासाद्य सुरेंद्रलोक Bg 9 20 Me 34 . Bk 8 37. -3 To overtake, come up with , अनेन रथवेगेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वैनतेयमप्यासादयेयं V 1, Ve. 3. 7 -4 To encounter, attack, आसादितो कथं व्रतं न गजैः कूलद्रुमैः Bk. 6 95. -5 To effect, occasion, accomplish -6 To make one sit down (Ved.).

आसत्तिः *f.* [आ-सद्-क्तिन्] 1 Meeting, junction. -2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact ; किमपि किमपि मंदं मंदमासत्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. -3 Gain, profit, acquirement. -4 (In Logic) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said , relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them ; कारण सन्निधान तु पदस्यासत्तिरुच्यते Bhâshâ. P. 83 , वाक्य स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D 2.

आसदनं 1 Gain, profit. -2 Contact, union. -3 Nearness, proximity. -4 The act of sitting down. -5 A seat.

आसन्न *p. p.* 1 Drawn near, approached, near (in time, place or number) ; आसन्नविंशाः nearly or about 20 ; at hand, close by, impending, imminent ; आसन्नपतने कूले S. B ; °मरण, °काल q. v. -2 Adjacent, adjoining. -3 Well-placed. -4 About to die. —न्नः The setting sun. -Comp. -कालः 1. the hour of death -2 one whose death is near. —परिचारकः,-चारिका personal attendant, body-guard; U.1 ; *S.* 6. —प्रसव *a.* about to be confined or delivered; about to bring forth or lay eggs (as a hen &c.). —मृत्यु -शरीरपात *a* one whose death has drawn near ; Ku. 5. 44.

आसमाद: Ved Cushion

आसादनं 1 Putting or laying down. -2 Attacking. -3 Overtaking, meeting with going towards. -4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.

आसादयितव्य, आसाद्य *pot p.* Attainable, to be attained &c

आसादित *p p* 1 Obtained, got. -2 Reached, gone to -3 Spread, extended -4 Effected, completed. -5 Met with attacked overtaken

आसन् *n* Mouth , (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. pl.)

आसन्वत् *a.* Ved Having a mouth.

आसन्य *a* Ved. Being in the mouth.

आसंदः [आसीदत्यास्मन् प्रत्ययमान्ते निपात] Vishnu or Vâsudeva -दी [आसद्यतेऽत्र, सद्] A small couch or oblong chair ; an arm-chair ; K. 94 , इयं वा आसंदी अस्यां हीदं सर्वमासन्न Sat. Br. -2 A raised seat in a hall or assembly.

आसंदिका [स्वल्पार्थे कन्] A small chair ; K. 219.

आसंबाध: *a.* Blocked up, obstructed. confined (on all sides); आसंबाधा भविष्यति पंथानः शरवृष्टिभिः Râm.

आसव See under आसु.

आसा Ved. Proximity, nearness ; आसया near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attainment.

आसारः [आ-सृ-घञ्] 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything), आसारसिक्तक्षितिबाष्पयोगात् R 13. 29 ; Me. 17 , पुष्पासारैः 43 ; so तुहिन°, रुधिर° &c. ; बाष्पासारा M. 3 20 flooded or suffused with tears ; धारासारैर्वृष्टिर्बभूव H. 3 it rained in torrents. -2 Surrounding an enemy. -3 Attack, incursion. -4 The army of an ally or king (whose dominions are separated by other intervening states). -5 Provision, food , Pt. 3. 41, 51.

आसिकः [असिः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A swordsman.

आसिका [पर्यायेण आसन, आस्-ण्वुल्] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारं [असिधारा इव अस्त्यत्र अण्] N. of a particular vow , अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67 ; for explanation see असिधारा.

आसिच् 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. -2 To fill with. —*Caus.* To have anything poured in.

आसिच् *f.* An oblation which is poured out , a dish, vessel (?).

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेक्यः A kind of eunuch or neuter man पित्रोस्तु तुल्यवीर्यत्वादासेक्यः पुरुषो भवेत् ।

आसेचन *a.* (नी *f.*) Charming, beloved ; so आसेचनक. —नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. -2 A vessel for fluids (Ved), °वत् hollow, concave -नी A small vessel.

आसिध् 1 P. To arrest, keep in custody (only in *p. p.*).

आसेद्धृ *m* One who arrests another.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint : it is of four kinds— स्थानासेध· कालकृत· प्रवासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nârada ; *i. e* confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing anything.

आसेधक *a.* Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil (mostly Ved.). -2 (P.) To excite, enliven (Ved).

आसवः [आ सु-अप्] 1 Distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 Any spirituous liquor (distilled from sugar, molasses &c.) ; अनासवाख्यं करणं मदस्य Ku. 1 31 ; कुमारी°, द्राक्षा° &c. · यत् पक्वौषधांबुभ्यां सिद्धं मद्यं स आसवः Bhâva P. -4 A vessel for liquor. -5 Exciting. -Comp —द्रुः [आसवस्य कारण द्रुः शाकत॰] N. of the Palmyra tree (the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor)

आसावः A Praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.

आसुतिः *f* 1 Distilling, distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 A draught so prepared -4 Birth, production (प्रसव) . -5 Exciting, enlivening (Ved.).

आसुतीवलः [आसुतिरस्त्यस्य वलच् दीर्घ P. V 2 112] 1 A sacrificing priest (who extracts Soma juice). -2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. -3 A distiller. -4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक).

आसुर *a.* (री *f*) [असुरस्येदं अण् opp देव] 1 Belonging to *Asuras*. -2 Belonging to evil spirits आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रिः &c -3 Infernal, demoniacal ; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24) -4 Not performing sacrifices -5 Divine, spiritual —रः 1 A demon [स्वार्थे अण्] -2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen ; (see उद्वाह [illegible] आसुरो द्रवि-

णादानात् Y. 1. 61; Ms. 3. 31 -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior tribe Asura. —री 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoness; सप्रमादा सुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb (Mar. मोहरी ; रुई). —रं 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसुरिः A pupil of Kapila.

आसुरीय *a*. Belonging to or coming from *Asuri*.

आसूत्रित *a* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसेव् 1 A. 1 To carry out, practise, perform zealously; धर्म, व्रतं &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अप्रवातमासेवमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish: attend to.

आसेवा, -वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेवनं पौनःपुन्य Sk. -3 Intercourse.

आसेवित *p. p.* 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated —तं Performance.

आसेविन् *a*. Performing assiduously, indulging in

आस्कंद् 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कथमिदानीमुन्मादोपरागो मामपवेदुमास्कंदति Mâl. 9; आस्कंदल्लक्ष्मणं बाणैः Bk. 17.82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedâṅgas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्कंदः, -दनं 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परदारनेता °प्रगल्भस्य Ve. 2 -2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant. -6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्कंदितं,-तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदिन् *a*. 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

आस्क्र *a*. 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [आ-स्तु-घञ्] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक *a*. (की *f.*) [आस्ति परलोकः इति मतिर्यस्य, ठक्] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यन्नास्त्येव तदस्ति वस्त्विति मृषा जल्पद्भिरेवास्तिकैः Prab. 2. -2 A believer in sacred tradition. -3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः श्रद्धानश्च Y. 1. 268. —कः or आस्तीकः N. of a Muni.

आस्तिकता, -त्वं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्यशुद्धमवतः प्रियधर्म धर्म Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं श्रद्धानता परमार्थेष्वागमार्थेषु Sankara.

आस्तीक *a*. Relating to, or treating of, the sage आस्तीक. —कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkâru; (at whose intercession king Janamejayg spared the Nâga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम चास्यामवरयातं लोके-ष्वास्तिकि इत्युत । अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गता यस्मात्पिता गर्भस्थमेव तम् ॥. —कं A section (पर्व) of the first book of the Mahâbhârata.

आस्तृ-स्तॄ 5, 9 U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; दर्भानास्तीर्य, वसनमास्तीर्य &c.

आस्तरः [आ-स्तृ-अप्] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; वासो वल्कलमास्तरः किसलयानि Sânti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading, (clothes &c.).

आस्तरण *a*. 1 Spreading, covering. —णं 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुसुम° a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सकुसुम° strewn with flowers *S*. 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणासु रंतुं R. 6 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bed-clothes; गत° without the bed-clothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back). -6 A layer of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

आस्तरणिक *a*. (की *f.*) [आस्तरणं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 For spreading (as clothes &c.). -2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तारः [आ- स्तृ-घञ्] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -Comp. —पंक्तिः N. of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र *a*. [अस्त्रस्येदं अण्] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्यंदनं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practise, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सद्वृत्तमातिष्ठत्यनसूयकाः Ms. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2. practising concentration of mind; स्वरूपं Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form; तनुं Ms. 7. 19; R. 6. 72; कूर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पद्मासनस्थया Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं Ve. 3. 19; so क्लीबरूपं Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितविषादधियः Ki. 6. 29 gloomy; Bg. 7. 20; K. 165; आस्थितविष्टरः R. 15. 79; द्युदवास्थितायां सभायां Ku. 7. 29; विषमाग्नि जलं रज्जुमास्थास्ये तव कारणात् Mb. use; चिंतामौनमास्थिता V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree -8 To behave -*Caus.* 1 To cause to stand -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix.-5 To show, represent, introduce; प्रविश्य स्थापकस्तद्वत्काव्यमास्थापयेत्ततः S. D. 283; Mv. 1. 13. -6 To step.

आस्था [आस्था-अङ्] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc); मर्त्येष्वास्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43; मय्यप्यास्था न ते चेत् Bh. 3. 30; 2 98; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay -4 Hope, confidence; जयलक्ष्म्यां बबंधास्थां Râj. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्थातृ *a*. Standing, mounting.

आस्थानं 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard, see आस्था. -5 A hall of audience; K. 8, 14. -6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -Comp. —गृहं, —निकेतनं, —मंडपः an assembly-room; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतनाजिरं Ki. 1. 16.

आस्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

आस्थायिका An audience.

आस्थित *p p*. (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding, यत्नं Pt. 1. 220 using efforts carefully, उपायमास्थितस्यापि Si. 2 80, 9. 84, so नियमं, ध्यान, धर्मं &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to, सलिलाशयं Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐश्वर्यं, कामवश &c -4 Occupied, enclosed (as a hunting ground), R. 9 53; दानवास्थितः शैलः Râm. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (व्याप्त); Ki. 9. 9; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थितिः *f*. Condition.

आस्नानं 1 Purity -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्नेय *a*. Bloody (fr. असृज्); being in the mouth (fr आसन्).

आस्पदं [आ-पद्-प सुट् च] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रीयुवराजसंज्ञितं R. 3 36; ध्यानास्पदं भूतपतेर्विवेश Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् K. 174; राजन्यास्पदमलभत Dk. 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode,

subject, receptacle ; निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदं Mk. 1 14 ; करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2 ; आस्पदं त्वमसि सर्वसंपदां Ki. 13.39 , so दोष°, उपहास° &c -3 Rank, position, station ; काव्यार्थभावनेनायमपि सभ्यपदास्पदं S. D. -4 Dignity, authority, office ; लब्धास्पदोऽस्मीति विवादभीरोः M. 1. 17. -5 Business, affair. -6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth place from the लग्न q. v.

आस्पर्धा Emulation, rivalry.

आस्पर्धिन् *a.* Emulous, striving after.

आस्फल्, -स्फुल् 10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cause to flap, rock or shake ; to strike or press against; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराग्रैः R. 16. 13 ; पयोराशेरोघः प्रलयपवनास्फालित इव U. 5. 9 lashed, stirred ; Nâg. 1 , शिलायामास्फालितः Pt. 1. -2 To twang ; धनुरास्फालयन् U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a lute), strike ; वीणामास्फालयंती K 131 ; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend asunder, tear in pieces.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. -2 Flapping. -3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elepant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.) ; flapping ; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं *S.* 2. 4 ; आसां जलास्फालनतत्पराणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73 ; Amaru 54 ; कुचतट° K. 6, 14, 57 ; ऐरावत° कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22 striking against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित् *m.* N. of the planet Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. दंड ठोकणें) ; कर° मिश्रेण K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4 Striking or rubbing against, blow ; पुच्छ° Mv. 5. 63 ; लांगूलास्फोटशब्दाच्च चलितः स महागिरिः Mb. —टा The नवमल्लिका plant, wild variety of jasmin.

आस्फोटक *a.* Making a sound by striking on the arms. —कः = पर्वतजपीलुभेद.

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3 Blowing, expanding -4 Contracting, closing. -5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting. -7 Winnowing, thrashing. —नी A gimlet.

आस्फोतः, -तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् पृषो° टस्य तत्वं] N. of several trees ; अर्क, कोविदार, मुपलाश. -ता, -तका N. of several plants ; मल्लिका, अपराजिता, सारिवा.

आस्माक *a.* (की *f.*), आस्माकीन *a.* [अस्मद्-अण्-खञ् अस्माकादेशः] Our, ours ; आस्माकदंतिसांनिध्यात् Si. 2 63, 8. 50.

आस्य *a.* Belonging to the mouth or face. —स्यं [अस्यत ग्रासो ऽत्र, अस्-ण्यत्] 1 The mouth, jaws ; आस्य° कुहर, विवृतास्यः. -2 Face ; आस्यकमलं. -3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters ; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सवर्णं P. I 1. 9 ; आस्ये भवमास्यं ताल्वादिस्थानं Sk., षडास्यानि Pt. 5. 55 ; (the six parts being the throat, head or brain, palate, tooth, lip, and nose -4 Mouth, opening ; व्रणास्यं, अंकास्यं &c. -Comp. —आसवः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus. —लांगलः 1. a dog. -2. a boar. -लोमन् *n.* beard.

आस्यंधय [*a.* आस्य धयति धे-खश् मुम्] Kissing.

आस्यंदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आस्.

आस्रं [असमेव स्वार्थेऽण्] Blood. -Comp. —पः 1. 'blood drinker', demon. -2. the 19th lunar mansion

आस्रवः [आस्रु-अप्] 1 Pain, affliction, distress. -2 Flowing, running. -3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault, transgression. -5 The foam on boiling rice. -6 (With Jainas) The impulse called योग or attention which the soul participates in the movement of its various bodies ; it is defined as the 'action of the senses which impels the soul towards external objects' ; it is good or evil according as it is directed towards god or evil objects.

आस्राव *a.* Flowing, running. —वः 1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, discharge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A disease of the body. -Comp. —भेषजं medicament, medicine.

आस्राविन् *a.* Flowing, emitting fluid or humour ; an epithet of the elephant when ichor is issuing from its temples.

आस्वद् 1 A. To taste. —*Caus.* To taste, enjoy ; संभोगं Me. 87 ; R. 3. 54 ; (fig.) to plunder, defraud ; नास्वादयसे भुजंगैः K. 109.

आस्वाद *a.* Tasting, eating. —दः 1 Tasting, eating ; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku 3. 32 ; काव्यामृतरसास्वादः H. 1. 152 ; मुखास्वादः Y 3 229 kissing. -2 Relish, flavour, taste ; ज्ञातास्वादो विवृतजघनां को विहातुं समर्थः Me. 41 ; सुखास्वादपरः H. 4. 76 ; चित्रास्वादकथैर्भृत्यैः Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, experiencing ; °वत् *a.* delicious in flavour, palatable ; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलैस्तृणानां R 2. 5.

आस्वादक *a.* Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य *pot. p.* To be tasted, delicious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनित or आस्वांत [आ-स्वन्-क्त] Sounded.

आह *ind.* 1 An interjection showing (*a*) reproof ; (*b*) severity (*c*) command ; (*d*) casting, sending. -2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd pers sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by Indian grammarians to be derived from ब्रू and by European scholars from अह् the only forms of the root existing in the language are :—आत्थ, आहथुः, आह, आहतु, and आहुः).

आहकः [आ हन्-ड-कन्] A peculiar disease of the nose ; तनुना रक्तशोधेन युक्तो नासापुटांतरे । गाम्भलज्वरकरः श्लेष्मणा ह्याहको ज्वरः ॥

आहंकार्यं Conceitedness.

आहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat ; कुट्टिममाजघान K. 10 ; परस्य शिर आहंति Sk. · Si. 7. 17 ; दुर्जयान करिणः...आहन्यात् Kâm. 19 60 , said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body ; आहते शिरः ; but cf. आजघ्ने विषमविलोचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17. 63; so आहध्वं मा रघूत्तम ; Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102 ; (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also). -2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.) Bk 1. 27, 17. 7. Me. 66 ; R. 17. 11. -3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.) ; Ku. 4. 25, 30 ; R. 4. 25, 12. 77. -2 Trodden ; पादाहतं यदुत्थाय मूर्धानमधिरोहति Si 2. 46 ; गजवाहता वृक्षाः Râm. -3 Injured, killed. -4 Dispelled, destroyed, removed. -5 Multiplied (in Math.) ; सूर्याब्धिसंख्यया द्वित्रिसागरैरयुताहतैः Sûrya S. ; एकैकमब्देषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -6 Known, understood. -7 Rolled (as dice). -8 Uttered falsely. —तः A drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or garment. -2 An old garment. -3 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility ; *e. g.* एष वंध्यासुतो याति Subhâsh. -Comp. —लक्षण *a.* = आहितलक्षण q. v under आधा.

आहतिः *f* 1 Killing. -2 A blow, hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगति). -4 Multiplication ; अंशाहतिश्छेदवधेन भक्ता Lilâ

आहनन 1 Striking at, beating. -2 A stick.

आहननीय *a.* Making oneself known by beating a drum.

आहनस् *a.* [आ हन् असुन्] To be beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [आ-हन्-घञ्] 1 Striking, striking against ; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं Ku. 2. 50 ; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow, stroke ; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलग्नैकदंतः S. 1. 33 ; कठिनकुचतट° Amaru. 55 ; पवन°, पाद° &c. -3 A wound. -4 Killing ; प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः Bh 2. 26 ; Y. 3. 275. -5 One who beats or strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress.

-7 Retention of urine (मूत्राघात). -8 A slaughter-house; आघातं नीयमानस्य वध्यस्येव पदे पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातनं 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

आहव, आहाव, आहवन &c. See under आहु and आह्वे.

आहिकः [अहिरिव, कन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The descending node (केतु). -2 An epithet of Pâṇini.

आहिंडू 1 A. To roam about, wander; आहिंडयते अटव्या अटवीं S. 2.

आहिंडिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishâda father and Vaidehî mother; आहिंडिको निषादेन वैदेह्यामेव जायते Ms. 10. 37; (according to Kull. he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिंडिक).

आहितुंडिकः [अहितुंडेन दीव्यति ठक्] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खल्वाहितुंडिको जीर्णविषो नाम Mu. 2.

आहीरणिन् m. A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह्वे).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रुतमाहवनमजन्मनाम् Si. 14. 38.-2 An oblation.

आहवनीय pot. p. To be offered as an oblation. —यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires. (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्याद्दाहवनीयं ज्वलंतमुद्धरेत्। पिता वा एषोऽग्नीनां यद्दक्षिणः पुत्रो गार्हपत्यः पौत्र आहवनीयः Asval.; see aslo अग्निवेता under अग्नि.

आहवनीयक a. Fit for a burnt offering. —कः A consecrated fire

आहावः [आ-हु आधारे घञ्] Fire; see under आह्वे also.

आहुत p p. Offered to the gods, sacrificed. -तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality. -2 The nourishment of all created beings (भूतयज्ञ or मनुष्ययज्ञ), regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; cf. पंचयज्ञ.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतुराहुतिसाधन R. 1. 82.-2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः N. of a prince, grandfather of Krishṇa. —काः N. of a people.

आहुल्यं N. of a leguminous shrub, (तगर, तरवट &c.).

आहृ 1 U. 1 To bring, fetch; यदेव वव्रे तदपश्यदाहृतं R. 3. 6; पुष्पं फलं चाहृतमाहरंत्यः 14. 77, 18. 8; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer; वार्तां bring news -2 To bring near, give; चंद्रगुप्ताय मे श्रियं Kâm. 1. 5; अयाचिताहृत Y. 1 215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4 To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97 -5 To have, assume; आजह्रतुस्तच्चरणौ ...श्रियं Ku. 3. 33. -6 To cause, produce, lead to; बलोपचयं K. 105; प्रीतिं. क्रोधं &c.; जनकानां कुले. कीर्तिमाहरिष्यति मे सुता Râm. -7 To bring near (as wife), marry; Ku. 6. 28. -8 To wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki. 1. 25. -9 To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice); स विश्वजित-माजह्रे R 4. 86, 14. 87. -10 To take away, attract (as mind). -11 To separate, remove, draw off from. -12 To scare or frighten away, drive forth. -13 To use as food or drink, eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call. —Caus. 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay; Ms 10. 119.-2 To eat. -3 To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To cause, produce -5 To exact. -6 To show, exhibit.

आहर a (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing; समित्कुशफलाहरैः R. 1. 49. —रः 1 Taking, seizing. -2 Accomplishing, performing. -3 Offering a sacrifice. -4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. -5 The air so inhaled. -6 Inspiration, breath inspired. -Comp. —करटा, -चेला,-निवपा,-निष्किरा,-वसना,-वितना, -सेना compounds of the class called मयूरव्यंसकादि.

आहरण a. Taking away, robbing; as in अमृताहरण. —णं 1 Fetching, bringing (near); समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं S. 1. -2 Seizing, taking; R. 6. 75 -3 Removing, extracting. -4 Performing, accomplishing (as sacrifice); अश्वमेधस्य कौरव्य चकाराहरणे मतिं Mb. -5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage), सत्त्वानुरूपाहरणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. -6 Causing, inducing.

आहर्तृ a. 1 One who takess or seizes. -2 Bringing, fetching -3 Performing; आहर्ता क्रतूनां K. 5. -4 Causing, bringing on; आत्मनो महावनं कासौ विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1.-m (-र्ता) A copy holder (in law).

आहार a (रा or री f.) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; भाराहारः कार्यवशात् Sk. -2 Going to fetch; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Sâv 4. 23. —रः 1 Taking, fetching, or bringing near. -2 Employing, using. -3 Taking food. -4 Food; (आहरति रसमस्मादित्याहारः Sk.); °वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलाहार; °वृत्तिः means of livelihood; भैक्षाहारः living on alms; यवाहार, निराहार &c. -Comp. —अर्थिन् a. begging or seeking for food. —निःसरणमार्गः the posterior part, passage of voiding excrements. —पाकः 1. cooking. -2 digestion (of food). —विरहः want of food, privation, starvation. —संभवः the juice of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक a. Going to fetch or bring; एधानाहारको व्रजति Sk.

आहारिकं (With the Jainas) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul; according to Colebrooke, it is 'a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken or seized. -2 To be fetched or brought near. -3 To be extracted or removed. -4 To be pervaded (व्याप्य). -5 Artificial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessary; आहार्यशोभारहितैरमायैः Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमपेक्षते गुण Ki. 4. 23; निसर्गसुभगस्य किमाहार्यकाबंबरेग Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identification or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant); अयं चंद्रो मुखमित्यादौ चंद्रमिति मुखे चंद्राभेदज्ञानं तच्चाहार्यमेव Tv. -7 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v. -8 To be eaten. -9 To be worshipped (as Agni). —र्यः A kind of bandage (बंध). —र्यं 1 Any disease to be treated by means of extracting -2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The ornamentative part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आहेय a. [अहेरिदं ढक्] Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; वैखानसं किमनया व्रत निषेवितव्यं... आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1 27; दारत्यागी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation -Comp. —पुरुषिका [अहोपुरुष-वुञ् P. III. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride; आहोपुरुषिका दर्पाद्या स्यात्संभावनात्मनि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिकां पश्य मम सद्रत्नकांतिभिः Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vaunting, boasting. -3. vaunting of one's own prowess; निजभुजबलाहोपुरुषिकां Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be &c.' (corr. of किं), आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचारैर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधाम् S. 5. 9. किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्विद् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह्न a. (ह्नी f.) Daily, performed in a day. -ह्नं [अह्नां समूहः अञ्] A series of days, many days.

आह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) [अह्नि भव , अह्ना निर्वृत्तः साध्यः ठञ्] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day ; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study ; °आचारः daily observances. -2 Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). —कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour ; अत्राह्निकं सुरश्रेष्ठो जपते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c. ; कृताह्निकः संवृत्तः V. 4 ; समुद्रे कृताह्निकः Mv. 5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day. -5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahâbhâshya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy ; साह्लादं वचनं Pt. 4 ; °कृत् *a.* conferring delight.

आह्लादन *a.* Giving delight. -नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादित *a.* 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आह्व 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आह्वर्य *a.* 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आह्वृत *p. p.* Injured ; °भेषज *a.* curing what is injured or bent.

आह्वरकः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the Manes, takes the sacrificial food for himself) ; अन्नमपहर्तारं आह्वरका भवति श्राद्धे सिद्धे P. III. 2. 135 Com.

आह्वारकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda

आह्वृति *a.* Making crooked.

आह्वे 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge ; कृष्णश्चाणूरमाह्वयते Sk. ; आह्वत चेदिराण्मुरारिं Si. 20 1 ; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 13, 15. 28, 42, 89. —*Caus.* 1 To send for, call , कविमाह्वाययामास प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75 ; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

आहवः [आहूयन्तेऽस्मिन्, आ-ह्वे-अप्] 1 Battle, war, fight : एवंविधेनाहवचेष्टितेन R 7. 67 ; हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling ; °काम्या Desire of fighting.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle. -3 Invoking, calling.

आहुतिः *f.* Calling, invoking, challenging.

आहूः Ved. Calling, invoking.

आहूत *p. p.* 1 Called, invoked, invited ; प्रियसमागमेनाहूतः पार्थेनाथ द्विषन्तुरम् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. —तं Calling. —Comp. —अपलायिन् *m.* a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. -संप्लवः the time of universal destruction.

आहूतिः *f.* [आ-ह्वे-क्तिन्] Calling, invoking.

आह्व *a.* [आ-ह्वे-ड] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. -ह्वा [आ-ह्वे-अङ्] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation, oft at the end of comp. ; अमृताह्वः, शताह्वा &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.) ; काव्यं रामायणाह्वयं Râm. ; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयाः, वृद्धेरप्याह्वया इमे Ak. -2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c. ; (one of the 18 titles of law), पणपूर्वकपक्षिमेषादियोधन आह्वयः Râghavânanda on Ms. 8 7.

आह्वयन *a.* Taking one's name. -नं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general) ; सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal) ; Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity ; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. -Comp. —दर्शनं day of trial.

आह्वानयति Den. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वायः 1 A summons. -2 A name;

आह्वायक *a.* Calling, inviting. -कः A messenger, courier ; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरयोध्या Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

इ The third letter of the Devanâgarî alphabet.

इः [अ-इ ञ्] N. of Kâmadeva.-*ind.* An interjection of (1) anger ; (2) calling ; (3) compassion ; (4) reproach ; (5) wonder ; (6) sorrow ; (7) distress.

इ I. 2 P. (In Dhâtup. written as इण्) (एति, इय, य, अगात्, एतु, इत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near ; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56 ; ईयुर्भरद्वाजमुनेर्निकेतं Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into ; निर्बुद्धिः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined ; so वशं, शत्रुत्वं, मूढतां &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire ; elapse, pass. -5 To spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.) ; सत्रमायन् Vâj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be ; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr. ; कुर्वतो ह स्म वै वर्पतो यति Sat. Br. ; गवामयनेनेयुः Kâty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -11 1 U. = अय् q. v. -III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. —*Caus.* To cause to go or come. [cf. L. *eo* ; Gr. *eimi* with एमि].

इत् *a.* [इ-क्विप्] Going (at the end of a few comp. ; as अर्थेत्).

इत *p. p.* [इ-क्त] 1 Gone to ; रुचिरं कमनीयत रागमिता Si. 6. 71. -2 Returned. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by ; स खलु तुरगैः समभिरितः K. P. 10. -तं 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way. -3 Knowledge.

इतिः *f.* Going, moving.

इत्य *a.* To be gone towards or approached ; इत्यः शिष्येण गुरुवत् . —त्या 1 Going ; way. -2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्वन् *a.* [इ-क्वनिप्] Going.

इत्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [इ क्वरप्] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned. -5 Poor. -रः A eunuch. -री 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisârikâ q. v.

एष्यत् *a.* Future, to come ; Ki. 1. 23 ; Si. 1. 26.

इकटः A sprout or stem of a reed.

इक्कटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इक्कवालः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbâl*].

इक्षुः [इष्यतेऽसौ माधुर्यात्, इष्-क्सु Un. 3. 157] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोकिला -3 Wish, desire.-Comp. -कांडः, -डं N of two different species of sugar-cane. (काश and इक्कट). —कुट्टकः a gatherer of sugar-cane. —गंधः Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज *a.* produced from sugar-cane. -दंडः, -यष्टिः *f.* the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -दर्भा a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. —नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2. the eye of sugar-cane. —पत्रः a kind of grain. —पाकः molasses. —प्रः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष). —बालिका a kind of grass (काश). —भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. —भक्षिती a woman who eats a sugar cane. —मती, —मालिनी, -मालवी N of a river. —मूलं the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar cane. —मेहः diabetes or *diabetes mellitus* (cf. मधुमेह). —मेहिन् *a.* diabetic. —यंत्रं a sugar-mill. —योनिः [इक्षोरिव योनिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinarum (पुड्रकइक्षु). —रसः 1. the juice of sugar-cane. -2. molasses; unrefined sugar. -3 a kind of काश grass, °क्काथः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses -वणं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्लरी, -वल्ली the common yellow cane. —वारि *n*, -समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. —वालिका [इक्षुरिव वलनि वल्-ण्वुल्] 1. N. of a tree (Mar. तालिमखाना). -2. the काश grass. —वाटिका,—वाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane (पुंड्रक.) -2. a garden of sugar-canes. —विकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetmeat. -शाकटं, -शाकिनं a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. —सारः molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugarcane.

इक्षुरः 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

इक्ष्वाकुः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyâ; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata; (cf. Bhâg. क्षुवतस्तु मनोर्जज्ञे इक्ष्वाकुर्घ्राणतः सुत); इक्ष्वाकुवंशोऽभिमतः प्रजानां U. 1. 44. -2 A descendant of Ikshvâku; गलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70. —कुः *f.* A kind of bitter gourd.

इख्, इंख् 1 P. (एखति, इंखति) To go, move; usually with प्र, q. v.

इंग् (इंगति-ते, इंगितं, इंगित) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; यथा दीपो निवातस्थो नेंगते Bg 6. 19, 14 23, त्वया सुष्टमिदं विश्वं यच्चेंगं यच्च नेंगति Mb. -2 To go, move. —*Caus.* 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इंग्य below.

इंग *a.* 1 Moveable, त्वया सुष्टमिदं विश्वं यच्चेंगं यच्च नेंगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. —गः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge —गा A kind of counting.

इंगनं [इंग् ल्युट्] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another as by an *Avagraha*.

इंगित *p. p.* Moved, shaken. —तं [भावे क्त] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; °आकारैरिंगितैः K 7; Pt. 1. 43; अगूढसद्भावमितीगितज्ञया Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारेंगितस्य च R. 1. 20: Si. 9 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारैरिंगितैर्गत्या...गृह्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -Comp. —कोविद,-ज्ञ *a.* skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इंग्य *pot. p* 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prâtisâkhyas) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Pada Pâtha is divided by the *Avagraha*.

इंगुः A disease.

इंगुदः,-दी, इंगुलः *N.* of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (Mar. हिंगणबेट); इंगुदीपादपः सोऽयं U 1 21; प्रस्निग्धाः क्वचिदिंगुदीफलभिदः सूच्यंत एवोपलाः *S.* 1. 14. —दं The nut of the tree.

इचिकिलः A pond; mud.

इच्छकः, इच्छा See under इष्.

इच्छकः N. of a tree, the citron.

इज्जलः A small tree growing near water (हिज्जल).

इज्य *pot. p.* (of यज्) To be worshipped. -ज्यः 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of बृहस्पति, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. —ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषमिज्यया R 3. 48, 1. 68, 15. 2, Bg. 11. 53, 9. 25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A bawd or procuress. -7 A cow. -Comp. -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इंचाकः A shrimp (जलवृश्चिक).

इट् 1 P. [एटति, इटित] 1 To go, go, to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make haste (Ved.).

इटः Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -Comp. -सूनं a mat (Ved.).

इट्चरः [इशा कामेन चरति] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इड् *f.* (also witten इळ् in Veda). [इड् क्विप्, वा लस्य डः] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five *prayâgas* (इडो यजति). -7 People or subjects. —(-pl.) The object of devotion. -Comp. -देवता a deity of libation.

इड(ळ)स्पतिः N. of Vishṇu or of Pûshan.

इडः An epithet of Agni.

इडा—ला [इल्-अच्, वा लस्य डत्वं] 1 The earth; प्रधुष्यते नूनमिडातलस्थः Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Stream or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She is the wife of Budha and mother of Purûravas; she is also called मैत्रावरुणी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण). -10 N. of Durgâ. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाडीभिद्) (being in the right side of the body).

इडावत् *a.* 1 Possessed of sacrificial food. -2 Refreshing.

इडाचिका A wasp.

इडिका The earth.

इडिक्कः A wild goat.

इड्वरः see इट्चर.

इंड्रः, -ड्रं (इंड्व) (Dual) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अथैनमिंड्राभ्यां परिगृह्णाति Sat. Br. (उखा याभ्यां गृह्णीते तौ इंड्वौ Karka).

इतर *pron. a.* (रा *f.*,-रत् *n.*) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां R. 8. 20 v.l. -2 The rest or others (pl.). -3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; इतरो रावणादेष राघवानुचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; जंगमानितराणि

च Râm. ; विजयायेतराय वा Mb. ; सुलभेतरसंप्रयोगा M. 5. 3 opposite of, other than easy, difficult ; so दक्षिण° left ; वाम° right &c. -5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary ; इतर इव परिभूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः K. 154, 160, 203, 273. इतर- इतर the one-the other, this-that. -Comp -इतर *pron. a.* respective, reciprocal, one with another (chiefly in oblique cases or in comp.) ; वियुक्तावितरेतरं Ms. 9. 102 ; °काम्यया 3. 35 ; R. 7. 54 °आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter-connection. °योगः 1. mutual connection or union ; Si. 10. 24. -2. a variety of the Dvandva compound (opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each member of the compound is viewed separately ; as प्लक्षन्यग्रोधौ छिनत्ति. —जनाः (pl.) 1. other men. -2. euphemistically said of certain beings considered as spirits of darkness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतरत्र *ind.* Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यतः, अन्यत्र.

इतरथा *ind.* 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. -2 Perversely. -3 On the other hand.

इतरेद्युः *ind.* On another day, the other day.

इतस् *ind.* [इदम्-तसिल् इशादेशः Tv.] 1 Hence, from here or hence. -2 From this person, from me ; इतः स दैत्यः प्राप्तश्रीर्नेत एवार्हति क्षयं Ku. 2. 55. -3 In this direction, towards me, here ; इतो निषीदेति विसृष्टभूमिः Ku. 3. 2 ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34 ; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c., Bh. 2. 76; इतोगतमनुरागं V. 2 ; °गतवृत्तांतं न स्मरति S. 4 news of this place ; इत इतो देवः this way, this way, my lord (in dramas). -4 Hence, for this reason, on this ground ; इतश्च परमात्मैवेहात्ता भवितुमर्हति S. B. -5 From this world. -6 From this time. इतः -इतः (*a*) on the one hand-on the other hand ; इतस्तपस्विकार्यमितो गुरुजनाज्ञा S. 2 ; (*b*) in one place-in another place, here-there ; K. 27 , इतश्चेतश्च hither and thither ; hence and thence, here and there, to and fro ; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां ; now, therefore ; इतस्ततः here and there, hither and thither, to and fro ; लांगूलविक्षेपविसर्पिशोभैरितस्ततश्चंद्रमरीचिगौरैः Ku 1. 13.

इति *ind.* 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is (शब्दस्वरूपद्योतक) , राम रामेति रामेति कूजंतं मधुराक्षरं Râm. ; अत एव गविस्याह Bhatri. ; (2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated (प्रातिपदिकार्थद्योतक) ; च्यवस्त्वामित्यवधारितं पुरा .. क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबोधि सः Si. 1 3 ; अवैमि चैनामनघेति R. 14 40 ; दिलीप इति राजेंदुः R. 1. 12 ; sometimes with acc. क्षेत्रमिति चं प्राहुः Ms 10. 34 ; Bg 6. 2 ; (3) or a whole sentence when इति is merely used at the end of that sentence ; (वाक्यार्थद्योतक) : ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति S. 1. 13 ; तयोर्मुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः कथयति अक्षमालामुपयाचितुमागतोस्मीति K. 151. -2 Besides this general sense, इति has the following senses :—(*a*) Cause, as expressed by ' because ', 'since', ' on the ground that , ' in English ; वैदेशिकोस्मीति पृच्छामि U. 1; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2 , oft with किं q. v. (*b*) Purpose or motive, as expressed by 'that ' 'in order that' शरीरस्य विनाशो मा भूदिति मयेयमुपस्थिप्य समानीतं K. 320 ; R. 1. 37. (*c*) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ) . इति प्रथमोंकः thus or here ends the first Act. (*d*) It is often used to include under one head a number of separate objects grouped together ; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं कालो दिगात्मा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S. (*e*) So, thus, in this manner , इत्युक्तवंतं परिरभ्य दोर्भ्यां Ki. 11. 80. (*f*) Of this nature or description ; गोरश्वः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. (*g*) As follows, to the following effect ; रामाभिधानो हरिरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. (*h*) As for, in the capacity of, as regards, showing capacity or relation ; पितेति स पूज्यः, अध्यापक इति निंद्यः, शीघ्रमिति सुकरं, निभृतमिति चिंतनीयं भवेत् S. 3 (*i*) It is often used with the name of an author to form an *Avyayîbhâva* comp. ; इतिपाणिनि thus according to Pâṇini. (*j*) Illustration (usually with आदि), इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः Chandr. ; गौः शुक्लश्चलो डित्थ इत्यादौ K. P. 2. (*k*) A quotation or an opinion accepted ; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यापिशालिः, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (*l*) It is often used by commentators after quoting a rule in the sense of ' according to such a rule ' शकि लिङ् च (P.III. 3. 172) इति शक्यार्थे लिङ् Malli. Other senses mentioned are:—(*m*) Manifestation. (*n*) Order. (*o*) Arrangement. (*p*) Identity. (*q*) Proximity. (*r*) Visibility. (*s*) Excess or superiority. (*t*) Requiring. (इति स्वरूपे सान्निध्ये विवक्षानियमे मते । हेतौ प्रकारप्रत्यक्षप्रकाशेष्ववधारणे, एवमर्थे समाप्तौ च ॥ Hem.). -Comp. —अर्थः sum and substance, meaning in short (often used by commentators) —अर्थं *ind.* for this purpose, hence. —आदि *a.* having such a thing or things at the beginning, so forth, et cætera (&c.). —उक्तं information, report. —कथ *a.* 1. not fit to be believed, untrustworthy. -2 wicked, lost. (—था) a meaningless or nonsensical talk. —कर्तव्य, —करणीय *a* proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (-व्यं,-यं) duty, obligation ; एवं सर्वं विधायेदमितिकर्तव्यमात्मनः Ms. 7. 142, Ki. 7 17 ; °ता, —कार्यता, -कृत्यता any proper or necessary duty; obligation ; इतिकर्तव्यतामूढः wholly at a loss what to do, embarrassed, perplexed. -मात्र *a.* of such extent or quality. —वृत्तं 1. occurrence, event. -2 a tale, story.

इतिथ *a.* Ved. Such a one, such.

इतिवत् *ind.* In the same manner.

इतिह *ind.* Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः [fr. इति-ह-आस (3rd. pers. sing. Perf. of अस् to be) ; so it has been] 1 History (legendary or traditional) ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामुपदेशसमन्वितं।पूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रचक्षते ॥. -2 Heroic history (such as the Mahâbhârata). -3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurânikas). -Comp. -निबंधनं legendary composition or narrative ; S. 3. —पुराणं history and legendary stories. -वादः historical story, legend , Mal. 3. 3.

इत्किला N. of a perfume.

इत्थं *ind.* Thus, so, in this manner ; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45 , इत्थंगते under these circumstances, such being the case, इत्थंगते किमस्माभिः करणीयं S. 4 ; R. 9. 81. -Comp. —कारं *ind.* in this manner. —भूत *a.* 1. so circumstanced, being in this state, being thus ; आख्याने P. I. 4. 90 ; Me. 94; Ku. 6. 26 ; S. 3. 5 ; कथमित्थंभूता M. 5, K. 146, -2. true or faithful (as a story). —भावः being thus endowed, having these qualities. —विध *a.* 1. of such kind. -2. endowed with such qualities.

इत्थशालः N. of the third Yoga.

इत्था *ind.* Ved. 1 In this manner, thus -2 A particle of affirmation used to lay stress on a following word, indeed. -3 Truly, really. °धी *a.* performing such or true works.

इत्थात् *ind.* Thus, in this way.

इदु *ind.* 1 A particle of affirmation, even, just, only ; especially in strengthening a statement ; अर्धङ्ग

इत्यलं भद्रमद्रुते Nir. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion ; विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit).

इदं *pron. a.* [अयं *m.* ; इयं *f.*, इद *n.*) 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker (इदमस्तु संनिकृष्टे रूप) ; इदं तत्...इति यदुच्यते *S.* 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen ; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here' : इयमस्मि here am I ; so इमे स्मः ; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes ; अनुकल्पस्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्भिरनुष्ठितः । Ms. 3. 147 (अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Kull.); श्रुत्वैतदिदमूचुः. -4 It occurs connected with यद्, तद्, एतद्, अदस्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically , कोयमाचरत्यविनयं *S.* 1. 25 ; सेयं, सोयं, this here ; so इमास्ताः अयमहं भोः *S.* 4. O, here am I. —*ind.* Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, herewith. -Comp. —प्रथम *a.* doing anything for the first time. -प्रकारं *ind.* in this manner. —युगं the present Yoga. —रूप *a.* of this shape. —वसु *a.* Ved. rich in this and that.

इदंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Of this time, present ; momentary.

इदंता [इदमो भावः] Identity, sameness.

इदंमय *a.* Made or consisting of this.

इदंयु *a.* Wishing this.

इदा *ind.* Now, at this (present) moment , oft with अहन् ; इदाचिदह्नः, इदा ह्यः only yesterday. -Comp. —वत्सरः, so इदुवत्सरः or इद्वत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. -वत्सरीय or इद्वत्सरीय *a.* belonging to such a year.

इदानीं *ind.* [इदं-दानी इश् च] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now ; वत्से प्रतिष्ठस्वेदानीं *S.* 4 ; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमसि U. 3 ; इदानीमह्नः now-a-days , इदानीमेव just now ; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also ; तत इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an एतर्हि ; cf. यावंत्येतर्हीणि तावति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीनि Sat. Br.

इदानींतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इध्म, इध्य See under इन्ध्.

इन् 6, 8 P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rush upon, press upon , drive -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove. -6 To take possession of, prevade, fill. -7 To dispose. -8 To be lord or master (of anything).

इन *a.* 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. —नः 1 A lord, master. -2 The sun ; Si 2 65. -3 A king , न च महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. -Comp. —कांतः sun-stone (सूर्यकांत) ; Bh. 2. 37 —सभं a royal court or assembly.

इनक्षति (Desid. of नश्) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इंथिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (=मुथहा).

इंद् 1 P. [इंदति, इंदितुं] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इंद्र q. v.).

इंदंवरं = इंदीवर q. v.

इंदिंदिरः A large bee , लोभादिंदिंदिरेषु निपतत्सु Bv. 2. 183.

इंदिरा [इंद्-किरच्] N. of Lakshmî, wife of Vishṇu. -Comp. —आलय 'abode of Indirâ,' the blue lotus. —मंदिरः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इंदि(दी)वरं [इंदिर्लक्ष्मीस्तस्या वर वरणीय Tv.] The blue lotus , बाले तव मुखांभोजे कथमिंदीवरद्वयं *S.* Til. 17.

इंदीवरिणी A group of blue lotuses.

इंदीवारः A blue lotus.

इंदुः [उनत्ति क्लेदयति चंद्रिकया भुवनं उंद्-उ आदेरिच्च Un. 1. 121] 1 The moon ; दिलीप इतिराजेंदुरिंदुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12 (इंदु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark ; सुतास इंदवः Rv. 1. 16. 6). -2 The मृगशिरस् Nakshatra. -3 (In Math.) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor.-(pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moonlight, night. -Comp. —कमलं the white lotus. —कला 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -2. N. of several plants ; अमृता, गुडूची, सोमलता. —कलिका 1 N. of a plant (केतकी). -2. a digit of the moon. —कांतः the moon-stone. (-ता) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant (केतकी). —क्षयः 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day. —जः, —पुत्रः the planet Mercury. (—जा) N. of the river Revâ or Narmadâ. —जनकः 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst other jewels at the churning of the ocean). -2. the sage अत्रि —दलः a digit, crescent. —पुष्पिका N. of a plant (कलिकारी or जागली). —भं 1. the sign called Cancer. -2. the Nakshatra called मृगशिरस्. —भा a kind of water-lily —भृत्, -शेखरः, —मौलिः 'the moon-crested god,' epithets of Siva. —मणिः 1. the moon-stone. -2. a pearl. —मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. —रत्नं a pearl. —ले(रे)खा 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इंदुकला. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, -लौहं silver. —वदना N. of a metre ; see Appendix. —वारः a kind of yoga. —वासरः Monday. —व्रतं a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month ; cf. चांद्रायण.

इंदुमत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इंदुमती 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज

इंदूरः A rat, mouse.

इंद्रः [इंद् -रन् ; इंदतीति इंद्रः ; इदि ऐश्वर्ये Malli.] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The god of rain, rain ; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.), first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp., नरेंद्रः a lord of men, i. e a king ; so मृगेंद्रः a lion ; गजेंद्रः the lord or chief of elephants , so योगींद्रः, कपींद्रः. -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant कुटज. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of भारतवर्ष. -9 N. of the 26th *Yoga.* -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yoga star in the 26th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. —द्रा The wife of Indra, Indrâṇî. [Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian *A*ryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods ; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashṭaka, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung from the mouth of Purusha. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Ahi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuchi &c.

He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he used arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. R. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indr*ani*, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasy*a*pa and Dakshay*ani* or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahm*a*, Vish*nu* and Mahesa (though in some places Vish*nu* is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahaly*a*, wife of Gautama (see Ahaly*a*), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahaly*a*-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In Ramaya*na* Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by R*a*va*na*'s son called Meghan*a*da, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit'. It was only at the intercession of Brahm*a* and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahaly*a*. He is also represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the Pura*na*s he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Diti in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by Raja, grandson of Pururavas, owing to the curse of Durv*a*sas, and other accounts show that he and Krish*na* were at war with each other for the P*a*rij*a*ta tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indr*ani*, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous, mostly descriptive of his achievements, *e. g.* वृत्रहन्, बलभिद्, पाकशासन, गोत्रभिद्, पुरन्दर, शतक्रतु, जिष्णु, नमुचिसूदन &c. (see Ak. I. 1 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is Svarga, its capital, Amar*a*vati; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, *a*irâvata; his horse, Uchchaisravas; his bow, the rain bow and his sword, Paranja]. **-Comp.** -अग्निः the fire produced from the contact of clods; °धूमः frost, snow; °देवता the 16th lunar-mansion. —अनुजः, —अवरजः an epithet of Vishnu and of Nârâyana. —अरिः an Asura or demon. —अवसानः a desert. —अशनः 1. hemp (dried and chewed). -2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight (गुंजावृक्ष). —आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; इंद्रायुधद्योतिततोरणांकं R. 7. 4. 12. 79; K. 127. (-धः) 1. N. of a horse in Kâdambari (*i. e.* Kapinjala changed into a horse). -2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (-धा) a kind of leech. -आसनं 1 the throne of Indra. -2 a throne in general. -3. a foot of five short syllables. -इज्यः N. of बृहस्पति the preceptor of gods. —ईश्वरः one of the forms of Siva-linga. —उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. —ऋषभ *a.* having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. —कर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu (performing Indra's deeds). —कीलः 1. N. of the mountain मंदर. -2. a rock. (-लं) the banner of Indra. —कुंजरः Indra's elephant, Airâvata. —कूटः N. of a mountain —कृष्ट *a.* 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state (-ष्टः) a kind of corn produced by rainwater. —केतुः Indra's banner. -कोशः -षः, -षकः 1 a couch, sofa. -2. a platform. -3. a projection of the foot of a house. -4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नागदंत). -गिरिः the महेंद्र mountain. —गुरुः, -आचार्यः the teacher of Indra: *i. e.* बृहस्पति. -गोपः, —गोपकः [इंद्रो गोपो रक्षकोऽस्य, वर्षाभवत्वात्तस्य] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. —चंदनं the white sandal wood. —चापः, -धनुस् *n.* 1. a rain-bow; विद्युत्वंतं ललितवनिताः सेंद्रचापं सचित्राः Me. 64; *Si*. 7. 4. -2. the bow of Indra. —छंदस् *n.* [इंद्र इव सहस्रनेत्रेण सहस्रगुच्छेन छाद्यते] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. -जननं Indra's birth. —जननीय *a.* treating of Indra's birth (as a work). —जा *a.* Ved. born or arising from Indra. —जालं [इंद्रस्य परमेश्वरस्य जालं मायेव] 1. the net of Indra. -2. a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. -3 deception, cheating. -4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; स्वप्नेंद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sânti 2. 2; K. 105. —जालिक *a* [इंद्रजाल-ठन्] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. —जित् *m.* 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of a son of Râvana who was killed by Laksh*mana*. [Indrajit is another name of Meghan*a*da, a son of R*a*va*na*. When R*a*va*na* warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghan*a*da was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghan*a*da, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from *S*iva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lank*a*. Brahm*a* and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghan*a*da the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahm*a* refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the R*a*maya*na* he is represented to have been decapitated by Laksh*mana* while he was engaged in a sacrifice]. °हंतृ or विजयिन् *m* N. of Lakshma*na*. —ज्येष्ठ *a.* Ved led by Indra. -तापनः the thundering of clouds. -तूलं -तूलकं a flock of cotton. —दमनः the son of Bânâsura. —दारुः the tree Pinus Devadâru. -द्रुः, -द्रुमः 1. the plant Terminalia Arjuna (अर्जुन). -2. the plant कुटज. -द्वीपः, -पं one of the 9 D*v*ipas or divisions of the continent (of India). —ध्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhâdra. -नक्षत्रं Indra's lunar mansion फल्गुनी. -नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. -2. the number one thousand. —नीलः [इंद्र इव नीलः श्यामः] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; 16 69; Me. 46, 77. —नीलकः an emerald. —पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पर्णी, -पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. —पर्वतः 1. the महेंद्र mountain. -2. a blue mountain. -पुत्रा

N. of अदिति. —पुरोगम, -पुरःसर, —श्रेष्ठ *a.* led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. --पुरोहित: N. of बृहस्पति. (-ता) the asterism Pushya. —प्रस्थं N. of a city on the Yamunâ, the residence of the Pâṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi) इंद्रप्रस्थगमस्तावत्कारि मा संतु चेदयः Si. 2 63. —प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. —भेषजं dried ginger —मखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra —महः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. -2. the rainy season ; °कामुकः a dog. -मादन *a.* animating or delighting Indra. —मेदिन *a.* Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. —यवः, —वं seed of the *Kutaja* tree. --लुप्तः, -प्तं: -लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. -2. loss of beard. —लोकः Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise -लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, *i.e.* Indra. -2 a guest (who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host). -वंशा, -वज्रा N. of two metres, see Appendix -वल्लरी, -वल्ली N. of a plant (पारिजात) or of इंद्रवारुणी —वस्तिः [इंद्रस्य आसनः वस्तिरिव] the calf (of the leg). -वातम *a* Ved desired by Indra. —वायू (du) Indra and Vâyu —वारुणी,-वारुणिका Colocynth. a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोठी कवडळ). -वाहु *a.* carrying Indra. —वृक्षः the Devadâru tree. --वृद्धा a kind of abscess. —वैडूर्यं a kind of precious stone —व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct; one of the duties of a king (who is said to follow इंद्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra pours down rain): वार्षिकांश्चतुरो मासान् यथेंद्रोऽप्यभिवर्षति। तथाभिवर्षेत्स्वं राष्ट्रं कामैरिंद्रव्रतं चरन्॥. —शक्तिः *f.* Indrâṇi, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. -शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रल्हाद; R 7. 35. -2. [इंद्रः शत्रुः यस्य] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said tdat Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इंद्रशत्रुर्वर्धस्व &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52: मंत्रो हीनः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह। स वाग्वज्रो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेंद्रशत्रुः स्वरतोऽपराधात्॥. —शलभः a kind of insect —संधा connection or alliance with Indra. —सारथिः 1. N. of Mâtali -2. an epithet of Vâyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. सुतः, -सूनुः 1. N. of (*a*) Jayanta; (*b*) Arjuna; (*c*) Vâli, the king of monkeys. -2. N. of the अर्जुन tree. —सुरसः, -सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discutient applications (निर्गुंडी). —सेना Indra's missile or host. —सेनानी: the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kârtikeya. —स्तुत् *m.*, -स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. -2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —हवः invocation of Indra. —हस्तः a kind of medicament.

इंद्रकं [इंद्रस्य राज्ञः क सुखं यत्र Tv.] An assembly room, a hall.

इंद्रतम *a.* Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong.

इंद्रता, -त्वं Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might.

इंद्रस्वत् *a.* Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power.

इंद्रयुः *a.* Longing to go to Indra.

इंद्राणिका The pland निर्गुंडी.

इंद्राणी [इंद्रस्य पत्नी आनुक् ङीप्] 1 The wife of Indra. -2 N. of Durgâ, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. -3 A kind of coitus. -4 Large cardamoms. -5 N. of a tree (नीलसिंदुवार) also the plant निर्गुंडी.

इंद्रिय *a.* Fit for, belonging to or agreeable to Indra. -यं [इंद्र-घ; इंद्रेण दुर्जयं; by P V. 2. 93 इंद्रिय = इंद्रलिंगमिंद्रदृष्टमिंद्रसृष्टमिंद्रजुष्टमिंद्रदत्तमिति वा] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. -2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. (Indriyas are often compared to restive horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray; cf. मा भूवन्नपथहरास्तवेंद्रियाश्वाः Ki. 5. 50.). There are two kinds of Indriyas: (*a*) ज्ञानेंद्रियाणि or बुद्धींद्रियाणि:--श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (*b*) कर्मेंद्रियाणि:--पायूपस्थं हस्तपादं वाक् चैव दशमी स्मृता Ms. 2. 90 In the Vedânta मनः, बुद्धि, अहंकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, the total number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियंतृ. In Nyâya each organ as connected with its own peculiar element; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with Light or fire, Ether, Water, Earth and Air. -3 Bodily or virile power, power of the sense. -4 Semen. -5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.' -Comp. —अगोचर *a.* imperceptible. —अर्थः 1. an object of sense; these objects are: रूपं शब्दो गंधरसस्पर्शाश्च विषया अमी Ak., Bg. 3. 34; Bh 3. 58, R 14. 25. -2. anything exciting these senses. —असंगः non-attachment to sensual objects, stoicism. —आत्मन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. an organ of sense. -आदिः the principle called *ahankâra* (in Sân. phil.). -आयतनं 1. the abode of, the senses, *i. e* the body. -2. the soul. —आराम *a.* given to enjoying the objects of sense. -ईशः the soul. —गोचर *a.* perceptible to the senses. (-रः) an object of sense. —ग्रामः, -वर्गः the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवानिंद्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215, 100, 175, निर्ववार मधुनींद्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. -ज *a.* in one's presence, visible. —ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. —निग्रहः restraint of senses. —बुद्धिः *f.* perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. -बोधन *a.* exciting power; stimulating or sharpening the senses. (-नं) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. —वधः insensibility. —विप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* perversion of the organs, wrong perception. —वृत्तिः *f.* function of the organs. —सुखं sensual pleasures; R. 19. 47. —सन्निकर्षः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). —स्वापः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इंद्रियवत् *a.* 1 One who has curbed his senses. -2 One having the organs of sense.

इंध् 7 A. [इंद्धे or इंधे, इधांचक्रे, ऐधिष्ट, इद्ध] To kindle, light, set on fire. —*pass.* (इध्यते) To be lighted, blaze, flame.

इद्ध *p. p.* [इंध्-क्त] 1 Kindled, lighted; Mv. 1. 53; क्रोध° Ratn. 1. 4; Mu. 1. 2; °राग S. 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out -2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright; Ki. 2. 59, Si. 1. 63; °बोधैः Bk. 1. 5 (पटुबुद्धिभिः) sharp. -3 Clean, clear. -4 Wonderful. -5 Obeyed, unresisted (as order); °शासनः Ki. 1. 22. -द्धं 1 Sunshine, heat. -2 Rafulgence, splendour. -3 Wonder. -Comp. -दीधितिः fire; Si. 16. 35. —मन्यु *a.* having the anger excited.

इध्मः [इध्यतेऽग्निरनेन इंध्-मक्] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; ग्रीष्म इध्मः शरद्धविः Rv. 10. 90 6; R. 14. 70. —ध्मं Wood, fuel. -Comp —जिह्वः fire. —प्रव्रश्चनः a hatchet, an axe.

इध्या *f.* Kindling, lighting.

इंध *a.* [इध्-अच्] Kindling, lighting. —धः [इंध्-घञ्] 1 Fuel. -2 The Supereme being.

इंधन *a.* [इंध्-णिच्-ल्युट्] Kindling, lighting. --नं 1 Kindling, lighting. -2 Fuel wood, &c.; शोकानलेंधनतां K. 169.

इंधनवत् *a.* Possessed of fuel.

इंधन्वत् *a.* Ved. Possessed of fuel.

इन्व् 6. P. 1 To go. -2 To pervade, surround. -3 To seize, take posses-

sion of. -4 To invigorate, gladden; see इन् also.

इन्वका: Stars in the head of Orion.

भः [इ-भन्-किच्च Uṇ. 3. 151] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.). -भी A female elephant. [cf. L. *ebur*]. -Comp. —अरिः a lion. —आख्यः, -केशरा the plant नागकेशर. —आननः N. of Gaṇesa ; cf. गजानन. —उषणा, -कणा a kind of aromatic plant (गजपिप्पली). —गंधा N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous). —निमीलिका 1 shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2. hemp (भगा). —पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. —पोटा [पोटा पुंलक्षणा इभी] a young female elephant. —पोतः a young elephant, a cub. —भरः a collection of elephants. —युवतिः *f*. a female elephant.

इभमाचलः [इभमाचलयति] A lion.

इभया N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षीरी.

इभ्य *a*. [इभ गजमर्हति यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich ; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). —भ्यः 1 A king. -2 An elephant-driver. -3 An enemy or foe (Sāy.). —भ्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -Comp. -तिल्वि(ल)ल *a*. wealthy, rich.

इभ्यक *a*. Wealthy, rich.

इमथा *ind*. Ved. As here, as now.

इयक्षु *a*. Ved. Longing for, seeking to gain.

इयत् *a*. So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तवायुः Dk. 93 ; इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोग्रं R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30 this much; इयन्तो दिवसास्तव आसीत् U. 1.

इयत्ता, इयत्वं 1 (*a*) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईदृक्तया रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5 ; न...यशः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालं 6. 77 ; K. 129, 182. (*b*) Limited number, limitation ; न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इयत्तक *a*. So small, very small. —का A bad limit.

इयस् *a*. Ved. Going.

इयसा Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

इर् 6 P. (इरति) To go.

इरज्य Ved. (इरज्यति-ते) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous. -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु *a*. Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरणं 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground ; cf. इरिण.

इरंमद *a*. [cf. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. —दः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt : इरंमदमिव मेघमालास्वन् K. 70. -2 The Submarine fire.

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave, insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

इरस्या 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [इ-रन् Uṇ. 2. 28 ; इ काम राति रा-क वा Tv.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid ; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort, (Ved. in the last three senses). -Comp. —ईशः 1. N. of Varuṇa, of Vishṇu and of Gaṇesa. -2. a king, sovereign. —क्षीर *a*. Ved whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रः) the milk ocean. -चर *a*. 1. earth born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रं) hail ; so इरावरं. —जः N. of Kāma or Cupid. —वेल्लिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् *a*. 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. —*m*. (वान्) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. —ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgā, Rudra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree. °वनं a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [ऋ-इनच् किच्च Uṇ. 2. 51] 1 A salt ground, saline soil ; यथेरिणे बीजमुप्त्वा न वप्ता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142 ; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole.

इरिण्य *a*. Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरिन् *a*. Ved 1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिमेदः = अरिमेद q. v.

इरिविल्ला or इरिविल्लिका Pimples on the head.

इर्गलं,-ला = अर्गल q. v.

इर्य *a*. Ved. 1 Instigating (प्रेरक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pūshan and of the Asvins.

इर्वारु-लु *a*. Destructive, carnivorous (हिंसक). —रुः *m*. *f*. A cucumber. -Comp. —(लु)शुक्तिका a kind of melon.

इर्वारुकः An animal living in caves.

इल् 6 P. (इलति, इयेल, ऐलीत्, एलितुं, इलित) or 10 U. (इलयति or एलयति, ऐलिलत्) 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. *Eile*, Gr. *elao*].

इलय *a*. Motionless.

इलय *a*. Ved. Loud, noisy.

इलविला N. of the wife or Visravas and mother of Kubera; (hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera).

इल *a*. [इल् क] Sleepy. —ला 1 The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech ; &c., see इरा. -Comp. —गोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. —तलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2. the surface of the earth. —धरः a mountain ; Si. 20. 54. —वृतं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world ; पश्चान्माल्यवतः प्राच्यां गंधमादनशैलतः । इलावृतं नीलगिरेर्याम्यतो निषधादुदक् ॥.

इलिका The earth.

इली [इल् क ङीष्] A cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (करवाल).

इलीविशः N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

इलीषः, इल्लिशः A sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable.

इल्वकाः, -ला (*pl*.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (मृगशिरस्).

इव *ind*. 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1 ; वैनतेय इव विनतानंदनः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उत्प्रेक्षा) ; पश्यामीव पिनाकिनं S. 1. 6 ; लिंपतीव तमोंगानि वर्षतीवाञ्जनं नभः Mk. 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps ; कडार इवायं G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words) 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30, क इव of what sort, what-like ; क इव कालः Māl. 2 what a long time has elasped. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction, by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very ; मुहूर्तमिव but for a moment ; किंचिदिव just a little bit ; so ईषदिव, नाचिरादिव &c ; (इव is considered by grammarians as forming compounds with the word after which it stands ; इवेन नित्यसमासो विभक्त्यलोपश्च).

इष् I. 6 P. [इच्छति, इयेष, ऐषीत्, एषितुं-एष्टुं, इष्ट] 1 To wish, desire long for ; इच्छामि संवर्धितमाज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; oft with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि भुंजीत or भंक्तां भवान् ; भुंजीयेतीच्छति

Sk. -2 To choose ; मूत्रेण मौञ्ज्यमिच्छेत् तु क्षत्रिय दशमेव वा Ms. 8. 384. -3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for ; भूतिमिच्छता, स्वर्गं &c. -4 To be willing, be about to do anything, mean or intend (with inf.) -5 To ask or expect anything (acc.) from any one (loc. or abl.); देवेषु यज्ञ भागमैषिरे Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge, regard. -7 To request, ask -8 To be favourable. -9 To try to make favourable.-10 To assent or consent. -pass. 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To be asked or requested. -3 To be prescribed or laid down ; हस्तच्छेदनमिष्यते Ms. 8. 322 : त्रिरात्र दशरात्रं वा शावमाशौचमिष्यते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be approved, accepted, or regarded as ; जंभो दंतेपि चेष्यते Trik. -II 4 P. (इष्यति, इयेष, एषिष्यति, एषितु) 1 To move ; to cause to move. -2 To let fly, cast, throw. -3 To raise (as one's voice). -4 To sprinkle. -III 9 P. (इष्णाति) 1 To cause to move quickly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape -3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel, urge, incite, animate, promote. -IV 1 U. (एषति-ते, एषांच्-चेष्ट) To go, move.

इच्छक a. Wishing, desiring &c. —कः 1 (In Arith) The sum sought. -2 N. of a tree.

इच्छत् prss. p. Wishing, desirous, willing ; अनिच्छतोपि तस्य against his will.

इच्छा [इष् भावे श] 1 Wish, desire, inclination of mind, will ; इच्छया according to one's desire, at will. -2 Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A question or problem. -4 (In gram.) The form of the Desiderative. -Comp. —दानं fulfilment of a wish. —निवृत्तिः f. suppression of desire, indifference to worldly desires. —फलं the solution of a question or problem. —रतं desired sports, favourite pastimes ; Me. 89. —वसु a. 'possessing wealth according to wish ', epithet of Kubera. —संपद् f. fulfilment of one's wishes.

इच्छु a. Wishing, desirous ; usually in comp.

इच्छुक a. Wishing &c.

इष a. 1 Speedy ; going quickly. -2 Wishing, desirous. -f. Ved. 1 A draught, refreshment, food. -2 Libation. -3 Strength, power, sap, freshness. -4 Comfort ; increase. -5 Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of the sky. -7 Wish.

इषः 1 One possessed of sap or strength -2 The month आश्विन ; इषनिमिषेऽनिमिषेक्षणमग्रतः Si. 6. 49.

इषणयते Den. A. To move, excite ; इषणिः f. 1 Sending, despatching -2 Wish, desire, impulse.

इषण्यति Den. P. To excite, drive, urge on.

इषण्या Impulse, desire.

इषयति Den. P. 1 To be juicy. -2 To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

इषव्य a 1 (The object) of aim. -2 Skilled in archery.

इषि a. [इष्-कि] Wishing, desiring.

इषित p. p (fr. इष् 4 cl.) 1 Moved, driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited, animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

इषिर a. Ved. [इष्-गतौ-किरच्] 1 Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh. -2 Powerful, strong, quick, active. -3 Moving -रः Fire.-रं ind. Quickly.

इष्ट p. p. [इष् इच्छायां कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for ; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala.1.1. -2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favourite, dear ; °आत्मजः Mu 2 8 fond of sons. -3 Worshipped, reverenced. -4 Respected. -5 Approved, regarded as good. -6 Desirable ; see इष्टापूर्त. -7 Valid. -8 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -9 Supposed (कल्पित) ; oft used in Lîlâvatî. —ष्टः 1 A lover, husband, beloved person ; इष्टप्रवासजनितानि S. 4. 2. -2 A friend ; Pt. 1. 57 ; 2. 167. -3 N. of a tree (एरंड). -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A sacrifice. -ष्टा N. of a tree (शमी). -ष्टं 1 Wish, desire. -2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. -3 A sacrifice ; see इष्टापूर्त. —ind. Voluntarily. -Comp —अर्थः desired object. °उद्युक्त a. zealously engaged in gaining one's desired object. -आपत्तिः f. occurrence of what is desired ; a statement by a debater which is favourable to his opponent also ; इष्टापत्तौ दोषांतरमाह Jag. —कर्मन् n. (In Arith.) rule of supposition, operation with an assumed number. —काथ्यः the root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूल). -कामदुह् a. granting the desired objects, an epithet of the cow of plenty. —गंध a. fragrant. (—धः) any fragrant substance. (-धं) sand. -जनः a beloved person (whether man or woman) ; U. 3. —देवः, —देवता a favourite god, one's tutelary deity. —यामन् a. going according to one's desire. —व्रत a. 1. performing desired vows. -2. obeying one's wish. -3. (food &c.) for the fulfilment of a vow. -4. that by which good works succeed.

इष्टापूर्तं [इष्टं च पूर्तं च तयोः समाहारः पूर्वपदद्दीर्घत्वं] Performance of pious or charitable deeds ; performing sacrifices, and digging wells anp doing other acts of charity इष्टापूर्तविधेः सपत्नशमनात् Mv. 3. 1 ; वापीकूपतडागादिदेवतायतनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमारामाः पूर्तमर्थ्याः प्रचक्षते ॥ एकाग्निकर्महवनं त्रेतायां यच्च हूयते । अन्तर्वेद्यां च यद्दानमिष्टं तदभिधीयते ॥.

इष्टिः f. [इष्-क्तिन्] 1 Wish, request, desire. -2 Seeking, striving to get. -3 Any desired object. -4 A desired rule or desideratum ; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kâtyâyana's Vârtikas ; इष्टयो भाष्यकारस्य, इति भाष्यकारेष्टचा &c. cf. उपसंख्यान). -5 Impulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order. -7 (यज्-क्तिन्) A sacrifice. -8 An oblation consisting of butter, food &c. -Comp. -अयनं a sacrifice lasting for a long time. -पचः 1. a miser. -2. a demon, an Asura ; so °मुष्, -पशुः an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टुः f. A wish, desire.

इष्म a. [इष्-इच्छायां कर्मणि मक्] Wishing. —ष्मः 1 Cupid, god of love. -2 The spring. -3 Course, going.

इष्मिन् a. Speedy, impetuous, an epithet of the winds.

इष्यः, -ष्यं [इष्-यथ्] The spring.

इषि(षी)का [इष् गत्यादौ कुन् अत इत्वं] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass ; कुशकाशशरेषिकाः Râm. ; °अस्त्रं R. 12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of sugar-cane; Saccharum Spontaneum. -4 A small stick of wood or iron used to see whether gold in a crucible is melted or not -5 A brush. -6 The eye-ball of an elephant. -Comp —तूलं the point or upper part of a reed.

इषुः [इष्-उ , cf. also Un 1. 13] 1 An arrow -2 The number five. -3 (In Math.) A versed sine. -4 N. of a Soma ceremony. -Comp. -अग्रं, -अनीकं the point of an arrow. —असनं, -अस्त्रं the bow , रामिषुवसनदर्शनोत्सुकं R. 11. 37 ; °यंत्रमुक्तो बाणः Dk. 9. —आस a. throwing arrows. (-सः) 1 a bow -2. an archer, a warrior ; Bg. 1. 4, 17. —कारः, -कृत् m. an arrow-maker. —धरः, -भृत् m. an archer —पथः.-विक्षेपः an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. —प्रयोगः discharging an arrow ; R. 2. 42. —मात्र a having the length of an arrow (about 5 short spans or three feet). (-त्रं) 1. the length of an arrow. -2. an altar. (कुंड). —हस्त a. carrying arrows in the hand.

इषुत्रिकांडा 'The three-fold arrow', N. of a constellation.

इषुक a. Arrow-like. —का Ved. An arrow.

इषुधिः [इषवो धीयंतेऽत्र धा-कि] A quiver.

इषुध्यति Den. P. 1 To contain arrows. -2 To implore, request, ask. -3 To desire oblations.

इषुध्या Imploring, request.

इषुध्यु a. 1 Going. -2 Requesting.

इषूयति Den. P. 1 To long for food. -2 To request.

इष्वः A spiritual teacher.

इष्कृ 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. -2 To prepare.

इष्कर्तृ a. Arranging &c.

इष्कृत a. Arranged &c. °आहव a. whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

इष्कृतिः f. A mother.

इष्टका [इष्-तकन् टाप् Un. 3. 148] 1 A brick; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c. -Comp. -गृह a brick house. -चयन collecting fire by means of a brick. -चित a. made of bricks, Dk. 84; also इष्टकचित. -न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. -पथः a road made of bricks. -राशिः a pile of bricks.

इष्टिका A brick &c., see इष्टका.

इस् ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इह ind. [इदं- ह इशादेशः P. V. 3. 11 Sk.] 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction), in this place or case. -2 In this world (opp. परत्र or अमुत्र), oft with जगति, K. 35. -3 In this case; in this book or system. -4 Now, at this time. [cf. Zend idha]. -Comp. -अमुत्र ind. in this world and the next world, here and there. -आगत a. come here. -इह ind. here and there, now and then, repeatedly. °मातृ a. 1. whose mother is here and there, that is, everywhere. -2. of whose mothers one is here and one there. -कालः this life. -क्रतुः, -चित्त a whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. -भव or -त्य a. belonging to this world. -लोकः this world or life; °के in this world. -समये ind. here, now, at such a time as this. -स्थ a. standing here. -स्थान a. one whose residence is on the earth.

इहत्य a. [इह-त्यप्] Being here, of this place or world.

इहलः N. of a country (चेदि).

ई.

ईः (m.) N. of Kâmadeva, Cupid. -f. N. of Lakshmî. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

ई I. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. -2 To shine. -3 To pervade. -4 To desire, wish. -5 To throw. -6 To eat. -7 To beg (A.). -8 To become pregnant.

ईक्ष् 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षांचक्रे, ऐक्षिष्ट, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित्वा, ईक्षित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं ...ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तदैक्षत बहु स्यां प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति); Bk 8. 76— WITH अधि to suspect; सत्येऽप्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. l. -अन्वव 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

ईक्षकः [ईक्ष्-ण्वुल्] A spectator, beholder.

ईक्षणं [ईक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, beholding &c. -2 A look, sight, aspect, view. -3 An eye; इत्यद्रिशोभाप्रहितेक्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलसेक्षणा. -4 Regarding, looking after, caring for.

ईक्षणिकः [ईक्षण-ठन्] A fortune-teller; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षतिः [ईक्ष्-श्तिप्] Looking, sight; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं Br. Sût.

ईक्षा [ईक्ष्-अ टाप्] 1 Sight. -2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye -2 A glance, look; Pt. 5.

ईक्षित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded &c. -तं 1 A look, sight. -2 An eye; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्षितृ a. [ईक्ष्-तृच्] Seeing, beholding, a beholder.

ईक्षेण्य a. Ved. Deserving to be seen; curious.

ईख्,-ईङ्ख् 1 P. (ईखति, ईखांचक्रे, ईखितुं, ईखित) To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To shake, cause to tremble.

ईज्-ईञ्ज् 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To censure, blame.

ईजान a [यज्-ताच्छील्ये कानच्] Performing sacrifices.

ईड् 2 A. (ईट्टे, ईडांचक्रे, ऐडिष्ट, ईडितुं, ईडित) 1 To praise; अग्निमीडे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1, शालीनतामव्रजदीड्यमानः R. 18. 17; नेडिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15. -2 To implore, request, ask for (with two acc); उपस्थाय मातरमन्नमैट्ट Rv. 3. 48. 3. -Caus. 1 To ask. -2 To praise.

ईड् f. Refreshment, libation.

ईडनं [ईड्-ल्युट्] Praising.

ईडा [ईड्-अ टाप्] Praise, commendation.

ईडे(ळे)न्य Ved. = ईड्य.

ईड्य pot. p. To be praised or glorified, praisworthy, laudable; भवंतमीड्यं भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34; Bg. 11. 44.

ईणमत् a. [ईट्-अस्त्यस्य मतुप्] Having a lord or master.

ईति a. [ई-क्तिच्] Produced, effected. -तिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The Itis are usually said to be six:-1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलभा मूषकाः शुकाः। प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः षडेता ईतयः स्मृताः ॥ (some read for the second line स्वचक्रं परचक्रं च सप्तैता ईतयः स्मृताः ॥ making the total number seven); M. 5. 20; Mv. 7. 42, निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

ईदृक्ष-श a. (क्षी-शी f.), also ईदृश् Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. -क् n. Such a condition; such occasion

ईदृक्ता Quality (opp इयत्ता); विष्णोरिवास्यानवधारणीयं ईदृक्तया रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5, मामीदृक्तया जानाति knows me to be so.

ईद् 1 P. To bind ; cf. अद्.

ईप्सा [आप्तुमिच्छा आप्-सन्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire.

ईप्सित *a.* Desired, wished for, dear to ; अभीप्सितं क्षत्रकुलाङ्गनानां R. 14. 4 ; S. 3. 14. —तं Desire, wish.

ईप्सु *a.* Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.) ; सौरभ्यमीप्सुरिव ते मुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69 ; काम°, धन° &c. -Comp. —यज्ञः a particular Soma sacrifice.

ईम् *ind.* [ई-बा० मुक्] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction ; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यत्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उत, अथ &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here (एनं).

ईय [इं बा० क्यप्] Pervading; °चक्षस् of pervading sight.

ईर् 2 A. (ईर्ते, ईरांचक्रे, ऐरिट, ईरितुं, ईर्ण); also 1 P. (*p. p.* ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate, raise one's voice. —10 U. or *-Caus.* (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To agitate, throw, cast ; Si. 8. 39 ; discharge, dart, hurl ; ऐरिरच्च महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge , Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim ; say, repeat ; Mâl. 1. 25 ; Si. 9. 69 ; Ki. 1. 26 ; R. 9. 8 ; इतीरयंतीव तया निरैक्षि N. 14. 21 ; निबोध क्षेमां गिरमीरितां मया Sâv. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake ; वातेरितपल्लवांगुलिभिः S. 1 ; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50 ; Si. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract ; Si. 10. 32. -7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

ईरण *a.* [ईर्-ल्युट्] Agitating, driving. —णः The wind. —णं 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 = इरण q. v.

ईरित *p. p.* 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c. ; °आकूतं declared purpose or intention.

ईरिन् *a.* [ईर्-णिनि] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

ईर्य *a.* To be excited. —र्या Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -Comp. —पथः 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, *i. e.* going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

ईरिण *a.* [ईर्-इनन्] Desert, barren. —णं A desert, barren soil ; शुष्कतॄमिव निःशब्दमासीदीरिणसंनिभं Ram.

ईर्क्ष्य See ईर्ष्य.

ईर्म *a.* [ईर्-मक्] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sây.). —*ind.* Here, in or to this place. —र्मः The arm ; the fore-quarter of an animal. —र्मं A wound, sore (*m.* also).

ईर्मान्त *a.* Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.

ईर्वारुः *m. f.* A cucumber.

ईर्वा = ईर्ष्या q. v.

ईर्क्ष्य्, ईर्ष्य् 1 P. (ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्यांचकार, ईर्ष्यितुं, ईर्ष्यित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person) ; हरये ईर्ष्यति Sk. ; Si. 8. 56.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्यु, ईर्ष्यक *a.* Envious, jealous.

ईर्ष्या -र्षा [ईर्ष्य्-अङ्] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

ईर्ष्या(र्षा)लु, ईर्ष्यु(र्षु) *a.* Envious, impatient.

ईलिः (ली *f.*) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (करवालिका).

ईवत् *a.* 1 Going. -2 So large, so stately or magnificent.

ईश् 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईशांचक्रे, ऐशिष्ट, ईशिता, ईशितुं, ईशित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.); नायं गात्राणामीष्टे K.312v.l., अर्थानामीशिषे त्वं वयमपि च गिरामीश्महे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30 ; sometimes with acc. ; ईमाँल्लोकानीशत ईशनीभिः Svet. Up (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power ; expressed by 'can' ; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13, 14. 38 ; कमिवेशते रमयितुं न गुणाः Ki. 6. 24 ; U. 7. 4 ; Si. 1. 38 ; Mâl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.

ईश् *m.* A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश *a.* [ईश्-क] 1 Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of ; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. —शः 1 A lord, master ; with gen. or in comp. ; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds ; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of Siva (as regent of the north-east quarter). -शा 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 A woman having supremacy ; a rich lady. -Comp. —कोणः the north-east quarter. —पुरी, -नगरी N. of Benares. —चलः the missile पाशुपत. —सखः an epithet of Kubera.

ईशनं [ईश्-ल्युट्] Commanding, reigning &c.

ईशान *a.* [ईश् ताच्छील्ये चानश्] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. 2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. -नः 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of Siva, ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानां Ku. 7 56 ; K. 10. -3 The Ardrâ Nakhshatra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of Siva. -7 A Sâdhya. -8 N. of Vishnu. —नी N. of Durgâ. —नी, -नः The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली). —नं Light, splendour. -Comp. -आदिपंचमूर्तिः *f.* one of the five forms of Siva. —कृत् *a.* 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person.

ईशितृ *a.* [ईश्-तृच्] An owner, a master, proprietor. —*m.* The lord of the Universe ; Si. 18. 3.

ईशितव्यं Power, superiority.

ईशिता, -त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight *Siddhis* or attributes of Siva. See अणिमन्.

ईशिन् *a.* [ईश् णिनि] Commanding, reigning &c. —*m.* 1 A god. -2 A husband. -3 A lord, master. —नी Supremacy.

ईश्वर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [ईश्-वरच् P. III. 2. 175] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.) ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy ; Pt. 2. 67. —रः 1 A lord, master ; ईश्वरं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14 ; so कपीश्वरः, कोशलेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler , राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11 ; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A rich or great man ; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71 ; R. 3. 46 ; Bh. 3. 59 ; मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15 ; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." -4 A husband ; नेश्वरे परुषता सखि साध्वी Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर); ईश एवाहमत्यर्थं न च मामीशते परे। ददामि च सदैश्वर्यमीश्वरस्तेन कीर्तितः ॥. -6 N. of Siva ; V. 1. 1. -7 The god of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul ; the soul. -9 The eleventh year (संवत्सर) of the Sâlivâhana era. —रा, -री N. of Durgâ ; of Lakshmi ; or of any other of the Saktis ; ईश्वरीं सर्वभूतानां त्वामिहोपह्वये श्रियं. —री N. of several plants and trees ; लिंगिनीलता, वंध्याकर्कटी, रुद्रजटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. -Comp. —अधीन *a.* subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. —निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —निष्ठ *a.* trusting in god. —पूजक *a.* pious, devout. —पूजा worship of god. —प्रसादः divine favour. —भावः royal or imperial state. -विभूतिः *f.* the several forms of

the Supreme god; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सद्मन् *n* a temple. —सभं a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता,-त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष् 1 U. (ईषति-ते, ऐषीत्, ईषितुं, ईषित) 1 To fly away, escape. -2 To creep along. -3 To glean, collect a few grains. -4 To look, see. -5 To give -6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ईष् क] 1 The month *Asvina*; cf. इष. -2 A servant of *Siva*.

ईषण, ईषाण *a.* Hastening. —णा Haste, speed.

ईषत् *ind.* [ईष्-अति] Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईषत् चुम्बितानि *S.* 1. 3; ईषच्च कुरुते सेवां Pt. 1. 141. 60Comp. —उष्ण *a.* tepid, slightly warm. -ऊन *a.* not quite complete, a little less than; ईषदूनार्थे कल्पप्. —कर *a.* 1. doing little. -2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (-र) very little. —गुण *a.* of little merit. —जलं shallow water, a little water. -दर्शनं a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद *a.* slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —नियम *a.* exchanged for a little. —पांडु *a.* a little white or pale, whitish (-डुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान *a.* that of which a little is drunk. (-नं) a small draught. —पुरुषः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a.* pale red. (-क्तः) 1. pale-red colour. -2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ, -प्रलंभ *a.* to be got for little. —विवृत *a.* slightly open. —श्वास *a.* slightly resounding. —स्पृष्ट *a.* slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ईष्-क] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. -2 A part of a charriot. -Comp. —दंडः the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 43. -दंत *a.* with projecting teeth. (-तः) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. -2. the handle of a plough; *Si.* 18. 38. -3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. -2 A painter's brush. -3 A weapon, arrow, dart. -4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ईष्-किरच्] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. -2 An ingot-mould. -3 = इषीका q. v.

ईष्मः, -ष्वः See इष्मः, इष्वः.

ईह् 1 A. (ईहते, ईहांचक्रे, ऐहिष्ट, ईहिष्यते, ईहितुं, ईहित) 1 To wish, desire, long for, have in mind, think of (with acc or inf.); ईहंते....अर्थसंचयान् Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ms. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐहिष्ट तं कारयितुं कृतात्मा Bk. 1. 11. -2 To endeavour to obtain. -3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; माधुर्यं मधुबिंदुना रचयितुं क्षारांबुधेरीहते Bh. 2.6, Y. 2. 116. -4 To take care of.-*Caus.* To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt; as in ऊर्ध्वेहः.

ईहा [ईह्-अ] 1 Wish, desire; जलनिधिमकरोत्तरीतुमीहां Râm.; see अनीह also -2 An undertaking, act. -3 Effort, exertion, activity: ईहातश्चेद्धनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. -Comp. —अर्थिन *a.* aiming at any object, seeking wealth; Ms. 2. 37. —मृगः [ईहाप्रधानो मृगः] 1. a wolf. -2. an artificial deer. -3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. -वृकः a wolf.

ईहित *p. p.* [ईह्-क्त] 1 Wished, desired; शिरसीहितः Rân. 1. 1. -2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Ve. 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire. -2 Effort, exertion. -3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं फलैः Ki. 1. 20, 8 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; *Si.* 9. 62

उ

उ I. 1 A. (अवते, ऊवे, औष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). -II. 5 P. (उनोति) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of *Siva*, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. -2 N. of Brahmâ. -3 The orb of the moon. -*ind.* 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः Sk. -2 An interjection of:—(*a*) calling; उ मेति मात्रा तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (*b*) anger; (*c*) compassion; (*d*) command; (*e*) acceptance; (*f*) interrogation; or (*g*) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with अथ (अथो), न (नो) and किम् (किमु); see these words. उ - उ or उत on the one hand-on the other hand, partly-partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. -2 The god *Siva*.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chestnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति See under वच्.

उक्थं [वच्-थक्] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्रं). -2 Eulogy, praise. -3 N. of the Sâmaveda (Trik.); a variety of Sâma; (सामभेदः सामविशेषः). -4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and यजुस् muttered verses). -5 The उक्थ sacrifice. —क्था N. of a metre, see Appendix. -Comp. —पत्रः 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). -2. a sacrifice (यजमान). —पात्रं 1. a sacrificer. -2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उक्थ. —भृत् *m.* a sage who offers or divides Ukthas. -वर्द्धन *a.* to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. -वाहस् *a.* offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. —शंसिन् *a.* praising, uttering the Ukthas. (-*m.*) a kind of priest. —शस्, -शास्, -शस *a.* Ved. uttering a verse, praising. -शुष्म *a.* 1. whose strength is praise. -2. loudly resonant with verses. (-क्था) वी *a.* fond of or reciting verses.

उक्थिन् *a.* [उक्थ-इनि] 1 Uttering verses, praising. -2 Accompanied by praise or Ukthas. —*m.* Indra and others.

उक्थ्य *a.* [उक्थमर्हति यत्] 1 Accompanied by praise. -2 Deserving praise or verses. —क्थ्यः 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. -2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice. -3 A Soma sacrifice.

उक्ष् 1, 6 U. (उक्षति, उक्षाञ्चकार, उवक्ष Ved., औक्षीत्, उक्षितुं, उक्षित) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon ; औक्षन् शोणितसंभोदा: Bk. 17 9, 3. 5 ; Si. 5. 30 ; R. 11. 3 20 : Ku 1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4 To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, become strong (Ved.)

उक्ष a. [उक्ष्-अच्] 1 Sprinkling -2 Sprinked. -3 Large.

उक्षणं [उक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling. -2 Consecrating as by sprinkling, वसिष्ठमंत्रोक्षणजात् प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षण्यति Den P. To desire one who sends down riches.

उक्षण्यु a. Desirous of one who sends down riches.

उक्षन् a. 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling. —m. (-क्षा) [उक्ष्-कनिन् Un. 1. 156] 1 An ox or bull ; Ku. 7. 70 ; (changed to उक्ष in some comp. महोक्षः, वृद्धोक्षः, &c.). -2 An epithet of Soma ; the Maruts ; the sun and Agni. -3 One of the eight chief medicaments (ऋषभौषधि). -Comp. —अन्न a. one whose food is oxen (Ved.). —तरः a small bull or ox ; Si. 12. 10 ; cf. वत्सतर. —वशा a. dependent on a bull (यदि वशा न विंदेदुक्षवश स्व स्यात्) ; male calf (?).

उक्षाल a. Swift, terrible, high ; large; excellent. —लः A monkey.

उक्षित p. p. [उक्ष्-क्त] 1 Sprinkled, moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed. -3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उख् -उंख 1 P. (ओखति, उंखति, उवोख or उंखांचकार, ओखित, उंखित) To go, move.

उखः A boiler, pot, vessel. —खा 1 A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of the body.

उख्य a. [उखायां संस्कृत यत्] 1 Dressed or boiled in a pot (as fish &c.), शूल्यमुख्यं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Being in a boiler (Ved.).

उखर्वलः, उखलः A kind of grass (सूरिपत्रः तृणभेदः).

उगण a. Ved. Consisting of troops with uplifted or ready weapons (उद्यतायुधगणोपेत).

उग्र a. [उच्-रन् गश्चांतादेशः Un. 2 28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.) ; °दर्शनः having a fierce or cruel look. -2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful ; सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60 ; Bg. 11. 30 ; Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75 ; °दंतः, °नासिकः &c. -3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent, intense ; उग्रतपां वेलां S. 3 intensely hot; उग्रशोकां Me. 113 v. l. -4 Sharp, pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6 Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7 Ready to do any work, industrious. —ग्रः 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and Sûdra mother (his business being to catch or kill animals dwelling in holes, such as snakes, cf. Ms. 10. 9, 13. 15) -3 N. of a tree शोभाञ्जनवृक्ष. -4 A group of five asterisms ; their names are:— पूर्वाफाल्गुनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वाभाद्रपदा, मघा and भरणी). -5 N. of a country called Kerala (Modern Malabar). -6 The sentiment called रौद्र. -7 Wind —ग्रा 1 N. of different plants ; वचा, यवानी, धन्याक. -2 A cruel woman. —ग्री A kind of being belonging to the class of demons. —ग्रं 1 A certain deadly poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox (वत्सनाभविष). -2 Wrath, anger. -Comp. —ईशः the mighty or terrible lord, N. of Siva. —कर्मन् a. fierce in action, cruel. —कांडः a sort of gourd (कारवेल). —गंध a. strong-smelling. (-धः) 1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of other trees also ; कट्फल, अर्जकवृक्ष. -3. garlic. (-धा) 1. Orris root. -2. a medicinal plantt. -3. N. of various plants ; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा. (-धं) Asafœtida. —गंधिन् a. strong-smelling. —चयः a strong desire. —चारिणी, -चंडा N. of Durgâ. —जाति a. base-born. —तारा N. of a goddess. —तेजस् a. endowed with powerful or terrible energy. —दंष्ट्र a. having terrific teeth. —दंड a. ruling with a rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless ; Pt. 3. —दर्शन, -रूप a. frightful in appearance, fierce-looking, grim, terrible. —दुहितृ f. the daughter of a powerful man. —धन्वन् a. having a powerful bow. (-m.) N. of Siva and Indra. —नासिक a. large nosed. -पुत्र a. born in a mighty family. (-त्रः) N. of Kârttikeya. —पूति a. horribly stinking; Mâl. 5. 16. —रेतस् m. a form of Rudra. -वीर a. having powerful men. —शासन a. strict in orders, severe in commands. —शेखरा 'crest of Siva', N. of the Ganges. —शोक a. sorely-grieving, deeply afflicted. —श्रवणदर्शन a. terrible to hear and see. —सेनः 1. N. of a son of Dhritarâshtra. -2. N. of a king of Mathurâ and father of Kamsa. He was deposed by his son ; but Krishna after having slain Kamsa restored him to the throne. (-ना) N. of the wife of Akrûra. °जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and enemy of Krishna.

उग्रक a. Brave, powerful &c.

उग्रता, -त्वं Violence, fearfulness, passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.

उग्रंपश्य a. [उग्रं पश्यति, उग्र-दृश्, खश् -मुम्] 1 Fierce-looking, frightful, hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उंकुणः A bug.

उच् 4 P. (उच्यति, उवोच, औचीत्, उचिषति, उचितुं, उचित or उग्र mostly used in p. p.) 1 To collect, to gather together -2 To take pleasure in, delight in, be fond of. -3 To be accustomed or used to. -4 To be suitable, suit, fit

उचित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable, उचितस्तदुपालंभः U 3 ; usually with inf., उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं S. 4. -2 Usual, customary, उचितेषु करणीयेषु S. 4. 7. 12 ; K. 64 ; M. 3. 3 -3 Accustomed or used to, in comp., नीवारभागधेयोचितैः R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9, चंदनोचितः Ki 1 34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful, agreeable, pleasurable -6 Known, understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited. 8 Measured, accurate, adjusted(मित) -9 Acceptable (ग्राह्य).

उचथं [उच्यते स्तूयतेऽनेन वच् कथन्] Praise, verse (स्तोत्रं).

उचथ्य a. [उचथ-यत्] Deserving praise.

उच्च a. 1 High (in all senses) tall ; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68 ; elevated, superior, exalted (family &c.) -2 Loud, high-sounding ; उच्चाः पक्षिगणाः Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent, strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant ; see उच्चसंश्रय below. -च्चः The apex of the orbit of a planet. -Comp. —तरुः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty tree in general. —तालः (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. —देवता time personified, chronos. -नीच a. 1. high and low. -2. various multiform. (-चं) 1. the upper or lower stations of planets. -2. change of accent. —भाषणं speaking aloud, vociferous. —भाषिन् a. shouting, bawling. —ललाटा, -टिका a woman with a high or projecting forehead. —संश्रय a. occupying a high station (said of a planet) : R. 3. 13 ; see Malli. thereon.

उच्चता, -त्वं Height, superiority.

उच्चकैः ind. 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also); श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः Si. 1. 16. 16 46 46 ; Ki 2. 57. -2 Pre-eminently ; Si. 1. 70 -3 Loud

उच्चा ind. High, above, upwards, aloft ; °चक्र, °बुध्न.

उच्चैः ind. [cf. Un. 5 12] 1 Aloft, high, on high, above, upwards (opp. नीचं-चैः); पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः S. 4 v. l.; विपद्युच्चैः स्थेयं Bh. 2. 28 ; उच्चैरुदात्तः P I 2 29 -2 Loudly, with a loud noise; उच्चैर्विहस्य ; R. 2. 12. 51 ; Bg. 1 12 -3 Powerfully, intensely, very much, greatly ; बिद्रधाति भयमुच्चैर्वीक्ष्यमाणा वनांताः Rs 1. 22. आश्लेषमर्पय मदर्पितपूर्वमुच्चैः Amaru 94 -4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a) high, noble ; जनोयमुच्चैः पदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64 ; 6. 75 ; °कुलं चात्मनः S. 4. 19 ; किं पुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः Me. 17 ; Ratn. 4. 16. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent,

famous; उच्चैरुच्चैःश्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. -Comp. —कर *a.* making acutely accented. —घुष्टं 1. clamour, great uproar.-2. loud proclamation. —घोष *a.* boisterous, crying, roaring. (-षः) 1. loud noise. -2. a form of Rudra. —द्विष् *a.* having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. -भुजतरु *a.* having tree like outstretched arms; Me. 36. —वादः high praise; जामदग्न्यस्य दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्वादः U. 5. —शिरस् *a.* high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous, दुरेंद्र तून शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. —श्रवस्,-स *a.* 1. long-eared. -2. deaf. (-*m.*) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean), उच्चैरुच्चैःश्रवास्तेन हयरत्नमहारि च Ku. 2. 47. —स्वर *a.* high sounding. (-रः) a loud sound or voice.

उच्चैस्तम *a* Highest, tallest, loudest.

उच्चैस्तमां *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. -2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्तर *a.* Higher, taller, louder.

उच्चैस्तर-रां *ind.* 1 Very loud. -2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्चक्षुस् *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; सर्वा उच्चक्षुषः पश्यंति V. 1. -2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चघनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उच्चट् 1 P. To go away, disappear. —*Caus.* 1 To scare or drive away, expel. -2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चाटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. -2 Separation. -3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). -4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. -5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Habit, usage. -3 A kind of garlic. -4 N. of different plants; गुंजा, चूडाला, भूम्यामलकी, नागरमुस्ता.

उच्चंड *a.* 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. -2 Quick, expeditious. -3 Loud. -4 Angry, irascible, violent. -5 Hanging down.

उच्चंद्रः [उच्छिन्नः चंद्रो यत्र] The last watch of the night.

उच्चर् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; बाष्पमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14 -2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Mâl. 5. 21. -3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदोंभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कोलाहलध्वनिरुदचरत् K. 27; U. 2; Ratn. 1. -4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोष्टपत्रतृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. -5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरित एव मामगात् R. 11. 73. -6 (Used in the Atm.) (*a*) To quit, leave. (*b*) To sin against, be unfaithful (to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्ममुच्चरते Sk. (*c*) To violate or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (*d*) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48, Si. 17. 52. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to issue. -2 To utter, pronounce, declare. -3 To void one's excrement.-4 To emit.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. -2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Gone up or out, risen. -2 Uttered, pronounced &c. —तं Excrement, fæces.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण°, काम°. -2 Excrement, dung, fæces; मातुरुच्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. -3 Discharge (in general).-4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चारणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sik. 2; वेदं°. -2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* 1. useful for pronunciation. -2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. -ज्ञः a linguist. —स्थानं the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

उच्चारित *p. p.* 1 Pronounced, uttered. -2 Having excrement.

उच्चारक *a.* Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चल् 1 P. 1 To start, set out; स्थिरैः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलभित्सखो वशी 11. 51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगरायोच्चलं Dk. -2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानादनुच्चलन्नपि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितषट्पदं R. 12. 27. -3 To free or extricate oneself from.

उच्चल *a.* Moving. —लं Mind, understanding.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out.

उच्चलित *p. p.* 1 On the point of going, setting out. -2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

उच्चावच [मयूरव्यंसकादिगण] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. -2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. -3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवंतीति गार्ग्यः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46, Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap multitude; रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; प्रोच्चयः S. D 2; of शिलोच्चय also. -2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c), पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4, Ku. 3. 61. -3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविबंध); Ki. 8. 15, 51. -4 Nîvâra rice (collected by winnowing) -5 Prosperity, rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 133. -6 The opposite side of a triangle.

उच्चिंगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. -2 A kind of crab -3 A kind of cricket.

उच्चिटं(टिं)गः A crab.

उच्चित्र *a.* With the pictures prominently appearing; Mâl. 6. 5.

उच्चूडः-लः 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. -2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

उच्छन्न *a.* [उद्-छद्-क्त] 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उच्छिन्न. -2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छल् 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् *pres. p.* 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Mâl. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छलदच्छ &c. K. P. -2 Appearing, bursting forth; Mâl. 7. -3 Moving, going on; *ibid.* -4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards.

उच्छलित *p. p.* 1 Moved, waved above. -2 Shaken. -3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. -2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन *a.* [उत्क्रांतः शासनं] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छास्त्र, °वर्तिन् *a.* 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). -2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

उच्छिख *a.* [उद्गता शिखा यस्य] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. -2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127. R. 16. 87. -3 Radiant, bright.

उच्छिंघनं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

उच्छिद् 7 U. 1 (*a*) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; नोच्छिंद्यादात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातितृष्णया Mb.; किं वा रिपुस्तव गुरुः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (*b*) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेत्तुं प्रभवति यन्न सप्तसप्तिः S. 6. 29. (*c*) To snap

(thread); Mâl. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop ; व्यापारानुच्छिद्य Mb.; तैस्तैर्भावैरुच्छिन्नाः S. D. —*pass.* 1 To be cut or snapped. -2 To be stopped or interrupted, cease ; उच्छिद्यंते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste away, fail, be wanting or deficient ; एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यंते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101.

उच्छित्तिः *f.* Extirpation, destruction ; कोसल° Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Extirpated, destroyed, cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकातरेव कुलटा गोत्रांतरं श्रीर्गता Mu. 6. 5. -2 Abject, vile. —न्नः Peace obtained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छेत्तृ *a.* An extirpator, destroyer.

उच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Extirpation, eradication, destruction, putting an end to ; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पिता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन् *a.* Destroying.

उच्छिरस् *a.* [उन्नतं शिरोऽस्य] 1 With the neck raised (lit.). -2 High, lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted ; शैलात्मजापि पितुरुच्छिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिलींध्र *a.* Full of mushrooms (shot up) ; कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छिलींध्रामवंध्याम् Me. 11. -ध्रं A mushroom.

उच्छिष् 7 P. (chiefly in *pass.*) To leave (as a remainder), reject.

उच्छिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left as a remainder. -2 Rejected, abandoned ; अन्° R. 12. 15. -3 Stale ; °कल्पना stale idea or invention. -4 (Used actively) One who has not washed his mouth and hands after meals, and (hence considered impure ; न चोच्छिष्टः क्वचिद् व्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. -ष्टं 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद् दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56 ; so द्विज°, गृध्र°. -2 Honey. -Comp. -अन्नं leavings, offal. —चांडालिनी a form of the goddess मातंगी. -भोजन, -भोजिन्, -भोक्तृ *a.* one who eats the leavings of another or eats the leavings of offerings to gods (as an attendant upon an idol). —भोजनं eating the leavings of another.

उच्छेषः, -षणं 1 e... remainder; सरस्वतीमुखग्रहणोच्छेषणीकृतो वृक्षनच्छद एष चुंबितु Dk. 27. -2 Leavings (of food).

उच्छीर्षक *a.* Having the head raised. —कं [उत्थापितं शीर्षं यस्मिन्] 1 A pillow. -2 The head ; Ms. 3. 89.

उच्छुष् *Caus.* To dry up, make dry, wither up.

उच्छुष्क *a.* Dried up, withered.

उच्छोषण *a.* 1 Making dry, withering up; यच्छोकमुच्छोषणमिंद्रियाणाम् Bg. 2. 8. -2 Burning, parching. —णं Drying up ; parching, withering.

उच्छोषुक *a.* Making dry, drying up, withering.

उच्छृंखं Confusion.

उच्छूडा = उच्छूड q. v.

उच्छून *a.* [उद्-श्वि-क्त] 1 Swollen ; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रं प्रियाया: Me. 84 ; उत्तानोच्छूनमंडूकपाटितोदरसंनिभे K. P. 7 ; अनवरतरुदितोच्छूनताम्रदृष्टिं Dk. 95. -2 Fat, bulky. -3 High, lofty.

उच्छृंखल *a.* 1 Unbridled, unrestrained, uncurbed ; °वाचा Pt. 3 ; अन्युदुच्छृंखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रानियंत्रितं Si. 2. 62. -2 Self-willed, perverse. -3 Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.

उच्छोचनं Burning (Ved.).

उच्छोफः Swelling ; Mâl. 5. 16.

उच्छ्रावणं Making one hear loudly.

उच्छ्रि [उद्-श्रि] 1 U. 1 To rise, be erected (A.). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To praise, extol. —*Caus.* To increase ; Mv. 1. 8.

उच्छ्र(च्छ्रा)यः [उद्-श्रि-अच् घञ् वा] 1 Rising (of a planet &c.): Y. 1. 147. -2 Raising, erecting. -3 Height, elevation (physical and moral); शृंगोच्छ्रायैः कुमुदविशदैर्यो वितत्य स्थितः ख Me. 62 ; K. 105 ; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17. 61 ; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. -4 Growth, increase, intensity ; गुण° Ki. 8 21, 16. 10 ; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31, 14. 21. -5 Pride. -6 The upright side of a triangle. —यी (उच्छ्रायी) Plank. -Comp. -उपेत *a.* possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

उच्छ्रयण *a.* Raised, erected —णं Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रायिन् *a.* High, raised, lofty, Si. 5. 21.

उच्छ्रित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up ; H. 2. 164 ; R. 17. 33. -2 Gone up, risen ; °सितांशुकर Si. 4. 25 ; K. 206. -3 High, tall, lofty, exalted ; Ki. 5. 1 ; Bg. 6. 11 ; R. 9. 1 ; पंचयोजनमुच्छ्रिता Mb. -4 Produced, born. -5 Increasing, growing, prosperous ; Ms. 7. 170 ; increased (in size or bulk), grown. -6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितिः = उच्छ्रय q. v.

उच्छ्रय *a.* High, lofty, tall.

उच्छ्लुकः Ved. A part of the human body (used only in dual).

उच्छ्लुंकः Ved. Gaping ; cleaving open.

उच्छ्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe, live ; आत्मेच्छया न शक्यमुच्छ्वसितुमपि K. 175, Ve. 5. 15 ; Ms. 3. 72 ; अनुच्छ्वस्य without breathing, in one breath. -2 To take heart or courage, cheer up, revive, breathe a sigh of relief; नायमुच्छ्वसिति U. 3. 7 ; स्वस्तसिषामुच्छ्वसितीव चेतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted ; Si. 18. 58 ; Ratn. 4 ; °द्विगंतः Ki. 9. 21. -3 To open, bloom (as a lotus); नोच्छ्वसिति तपनकिरणैः (कुमुदं) V. 3. 16, M. 2. 11 ; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. -4 To take a deep breath, pant, sigh deeply ; Bk. 6. 120, 14. 55. -5 To throb, heave, palpitate. -6 To be loosened or relaxed. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to breathe. -2 To console, cheer up, delight ; Rs. 6. 8 ; U. 3 ; Si. 9. 34. -3 To loosen, relax, disjoin, Me. 62.

उच्छ्वसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. -2 Taking a deep breath, heaving. -3 Loosening ; Mâl. 2. 5.

उच्छ्वसित *p. p.* (Used actively) 1 Heaving, breathing ; U. 3. -2 Emitting or sending out vapour (refreshed); V. 4. -3 Full-blown, opened, expanded ; Mâl. 4 ; °भूतिः K. 92 raised up, Ch. P. 13. -4 (*a*) Enlivened, gladdened, refreshed ; Me. 46. (*b*) Inspired or animated with hope ; Ku. 6. 14. -5 Breathing a sigh of relief ; M 3. 6 ; R. 10. 73 ; K. 181. -6 Consoled ; उत्कंठोच्छ्वसितहृदया Me. 106. -7 Waving, dishevelled : °अलकं R. 8. 55. -8 Effaced (सम्°) Ku. 3 38. —तं 1 Breath, the (very) life ; सा कुलपतेरुच्छ्वसितमिव S. 3 ; Ku. 7. 4. -2 Bloming, blowing. -3 Exhalation ; R. 8. 3. -4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing ; R. 6. 68 ; V. 1. -5 Becoming loose or relaxed. -6 Sighing. -7 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्वासः 1 Breath, exhalation, breathing out ; मुखोच्छ्वासगंधं V. 4. 22 ; Rs. 1. 3 ; Me. 108. -2 Support of life, being alive ; U. 3. 30 ; K. 158. -3 A sigh. -4 Consolation, encouragement; Amaru. 11. -5 Expiring, dying. -6 An air-hole. -7 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harsha-charita ; cf. अध्याय.

उच्छ्वासित *p. p.* 1 Breathless, out of breath. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loosened, released. -4 Detached, separated, divided. -5 Consoled.

उच्छ्वासिन् *a.* 1 Breathing, inhaling air. -2 Heaving, throbbing ; V. 1. 6; Me. 108. -3 Sighing. -4 Expiring, dying. -5 Vanishing, fading away; Ku. 7. 82. -6 Pausing, stopping. -7 Rising, coming forward.

उञ्छ् 6 P. (उञ्छति, औञ्छीत्, उञ्छितु, उष्ट) 1 To finish. -2 To bind. -3 To abandon, transgress. -4 To cease, stop.

उज्जस् *Caus.* To kill, destroy, extirpate (with gen.); त्रिदौजसोज्जासयितुं जगद्द्रुहां Si. 1. 37.

उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter, चोरस्योज्जासनं Sk.

उज्जय(यि)नी N. of a city, the modern Oujein in Mâlvâ, the capital of Vikramâditya. It is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus (cf. अवंति), and the first meridian of their geographers from which they calculate longitude; संध्योत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 28.

उज्जानकः N. of a province in the North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by conquest, conquer -2 To be victorious, triumph. —Caus. (-जापयति) 1 To cause to conquer. -2 To help one in winning.

उज्जितिः f. Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of certain verses in the Vâjasaneyi-Samhitâ.

उज्जेष a. Victorious. —षः. Obtaining prosperity.

उज्जिघ्र a. [उद्-घ्रा-श] Smelling.

उज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to life. —Caus. To restore life.

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life again.

उज्जृंभ् 1 A. 1 To gape, open. -2 To part asunder. -3 To become visible, come or break forth, expand, rise, go up; वक्त्रेंदौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जृंभते Ratn. 3. 13, K. 290. -4 To revive, come to senses, Mv. 6 52. —Caus. 1 To display, show. -2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उज्जृंभ a. 1 Blown, expanded; उज्जृंभवदनांभोजा भिनत्त्यंगानि सांगना S. D. -2 Gaping, open. —भः 1 Opening, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder, parting.

उज्जृंभा, -भणं 1 The act of gaping, opening the mouth, yawning. -2 Spreading, increase; Mâl. 5. 23. -3 Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

उज्जृंभित a. Opened, stretched, expanded, blown. —तं 1 The act of gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्ज्य [उद्गता ज्या यस्य] Having the bow-string loosened. —ज्यं A bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल् 1 P. To blaze up, shine. —Caus. (-ज्वलयति) To light up, illuminate, irradiate; Si. 9. 42; Git. 12.

उज्ज्वल a. 1 Bright, shining, luminous, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं मुखं Si. 9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean, clear, white; Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely, beautiful; सर्गो निसर्गोज्ज्वलः N. 3. 136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk. 8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Unrestrained, full, Si 5. 48. —लः Love, passion. —ला 1 Splendour, brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form of the Jagati metre. —लं Gold. -Comp —दत्तः N. of the author of a commentary on the Unâdi Sûtras

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining. -2 Splendour, brilliance -3 Fire 4 Gold.

उज्ज्वलित p. p. Lighted, shining brilliant.

उज्झ् 6 P. [उज्झति, उज्झांचकार, उज्झितुं, उज्झित] 1 To abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झांचकार R. 5. 75 तल्पमप्युज्झितशयनकं R. 1 40, 51, आतपायोज्झितं धान्यं Mb exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid, escape from, उदूढ मदवारवउद्धुजिझता R. 3 84 Si 1 63. -3 To emit, give out, drop or pour down; अविरतोज्झितवारिविपांडुभिः Ki. 5. 6 Si. 4. 63.

उज्झ a. [उज्झ-अच्] Leaving, quitting.

उज्झकः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee.

उज्झनं [उज्झ्-ल्युट्] Abandoning, removing, leaving.

उज्झटित a. Perplexed, bewildered, confounded.

उंछ् 6 P. (उंछति, उंछितुं, उंछित) To glean, gather (bit by bit), शिलानप्युंछतः Ms. 3. 100.

उंछः [उंछ्-घञ्] Gleaning or gathering grains; तस्येंछषष्ठांकितसैकतानि R. 5. 8, Ms. 10. 112. —छं Gleaning. -Comp. —वृत्ति, -शील a. one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उंछनं Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

उटं 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. -Comp. —जः, -ज [उटेभ्यो जायते] a hut, cottage, the residence of hermits, or saints, a hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves), उटजद्वाररविरूढं नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; मृगैर्वर्तितरोमंथमुटजांगनभूमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

उद = ऊद् 1 P. (ओडति, उवोड, ओडितुं, ओडित) 1 To go. -2 To strike or knock down.

उडुः f., उडु n. [उड् बा० कु] 1 A lunar mansion; a star; इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोडुतुल्याः R. 16. 65. -2 Water (said to be n. only) —Comp. -चक्रं zodiacal circle. -पः, -पं [उडुनि जले-पाति] a raft, boat, तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; कैनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. (-पः) the moon; Mk. 4. 23. —पतिः, -राज् 1. the moon; जितमुडुपतिना Ratn. 1. 5; रसात्मकस्योडुपतेश्च रश्मयः Ku. 5. 22. -2. Varuṇa, regent of waters. —पथः the sky, the firmament.

उडुंबरः 1 N. of a tree; Ficus Glomerata (Mar. औदुंबर). -2 The threshold of a house. -3 A eunuch. -4 A part of a sacrifice -5 A kind of leprosy with copper spots (-रं also). -6 A kind of worm said to be produced in the blood and to produce leprosy. -रं 1 The fruit of the उडुंबर tree. -2 Copper -3 A Karsha, a measure of two tolas. -Comp -दलं, -दर्णी the plant Croton Polyandra

उडुपः = उडुप q. v.

उड्डामर a 1 Agreeable, excellent, respectable. -2 Formidable, terrific; उड्डामरव्यस्तविस्तारिदोःखंडपर्याभितक्ष्मापरम् Mâl. 5. 23.

उड्डी 1, 4 A. To fly up, soar —Caus. To scare away.

उड्डयनं Flying up, soaring, मम विनोद्डयने निराशतां N. 1. 125.

उड्डीन p. p. Flown up, flying, up —नं 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A particular flight of birds.

उड्डीयनं Flying up.

उड्डीशः 1 N. of a work containing charms and incantation. -2 N. of Siva.

उड्रः N. of a country; the modern Orissa; see ओड्र.

उणक a. (की f.) Removing, driving out.

उणादिः A class of terminations beginning with उण्.

उंडुकः 1 A species of leprosy -2 A texture, net -3 A part of the body.

उंडेरकः A ball of flour, roll-loaf; तथैवोंडेरकस्रजः Y. 1. 288.

उत् ind. A particle of (a) doubt (b) interrogation; (c) deliberation, (d) intensity.

उत ind. 1 A particle expressing (a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or); तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि वर्तते S 3; स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः G. M. (b) alternative (usually a correlative of किं (whether, or); किमियं मुखाभिलपितैश्चसुत धर्माराचपु पतितमुत मोक्षप्रातिसुक्तिरियं K. 153, किं येन सृजसि व्यक्तमुत येन बिभर्षि तत् Ku. 6. 23, the place of उत is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्, sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्वित् are joined to उत, (c) association, connection, (having a cumulative force, 'and', 'also'); उत बलवानुतावलः; (d) interrogation; उत दंडः पतिष्यति, (e) deliberation; (f; intensity; (g) wishing (especially at the beginning of a sentence followed by a potential 'would that'); (h) sometimes used as an expletive; (i) oft used for the sake of emphasis especially at the end of a line after इति or a verb; तद्वा विशाद्विरिदं सत्यमितउत Bg.

14. 11 ; धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत 1. 40. -2 With a preceding प्रति = on the contrary, on the other hand, but ; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 ; न केवलं प्रियते प्रत्युत पर्युपास्यमानस्तिष्ठति Nâg. 5. -3 With a preceding किं = how much more or how much less ; see किम्. उत-उत Either-or , एकमेव वरं पुंसामुतराज्यमुताश्रमः G. M. उत वा Or else, and ; वा-उत वा उताहोपि-वा either-or.

उतथ्यः N. of a son of Angiras and elder brother of Brihaspati. -Comp. -अनुजः, -अनुजन्मन् m. Brihaspati, teacher of the gods ; तथ्यमुतथ्यानुजवज्जगावग्रे गदाग्रजं Si. 2. 69. -तनयः N. of Gautama.

उत्क a. [उद् स्वार्थे-कन् ; उत्कः = उत्कंठितः P. V. 2. 80 Sk] 1 Desirous of, longing for, anxiously wishing for (in comp.) ; अद्रिसुतासमागमोत्कः Ku. 6. 95 ; मानसोत्काः Me. 11, sometimes with an inf.; Si. 4. 18. -2 Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Absent-minded. -त्कः 1 Desire. -2 Opportunity.

उत्कता 1 A state of longing or regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant having aromatic seeds (गजपिप्पली).

उत्कायते Den. A. To long for.

उत्कयति Den. P. to make uneasy ; Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच a. 1 Having the hair erect ; as in घटोत्कच. -2 Having no hair.

उत्कच्छा A metre of six lines, each line containing eleven syllable instants.

उत्कंचुक a. 1 Without bodice or jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्कद् 1 P. To start or burst out ; Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कट a. 1 Large, spacious ; U. 4. 29.-2 Powerful, mighty, extraordinary, fierce ; Pt. 1. 103 ; Mv. 1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much ; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H 1. 83. -4 Prominently visible, conspicuous ; °लांछनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 Abounding in, richly endowed with ; पादपान् कुसुमोत्कटान् Râm. -6 Drunk, mad, furious ; मदोत्कटः. -7 Superior, high. -8 Proud. haughty. -9 Uneven. -10 Difficult. -टः 1 A fluid (ichor) dropping from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant in rut. -3 The plant Saccharum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication. -टा The plant Laurus Cassia (सैंहीलता). -टं The fragrant bark of Laurus Cassia.

उत्कटुकासनं Sitting on the hams, squatting.

उत्कणिका A raised particle.

उत्कंठ a. [उन्नत: कंठो यस्य] 1 Having the neck uplifted, ready, on the point of (doing anything), in comp. आज्ञापनोत्कंठः S. 2 ; रथस्वनोत्कंठमृगे वाल्मीकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11. -2(Hence) Anxious, eager -ठः. -ठा A mode of, sexual enjoyment.

उत्कंठते Den. A. 1 To be anxious. pine or be sorry for ; S. 4 ; Si. 9. 54.-2 To yearn, be eagerly desirous of (with gen. or dat.): स्वर्गाय नोत्कंठते V. 3. 4 ; Mv. 6 ; उत्कंठते च युष्मत्सांनिकर्षस्य U. 6, 6. 21 ; Mâl. 4 ; Bk. 5. 72. —*Caus* (उत्कंठयति) To create anxiety or longing, inspire with tender emotions ; Bh. 1. 35 ; Ghat. 5.

उत्कंठा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in general); यास्यत्यद्य शकुंतलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कंठया S. 4. 5 ; अत्रस्त° Mâl. 2. 12 seized with fright, suddenly startled. -2 Longing for a beloved person or thing ; कुटिरधिकं सोत्कंठमुद्वीक्षते Amaru. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow, missing anything or person ; गाढोत्कंठा Mâl. 1. 15 ; Me. 83.

उत्कंठित p. p. 1 Anxious, uneasy. -2 Regretting, grieving for sorrowful. -3 Longing for a beloved person or thing. -ता A mistress longing for her absent love or husband, one of the eight heroines ; she is thus defined :- आगंतुं कृतचित्तोऽपि दैवान्नायाति यत्प्रियः । तदनागमदुःखार्ता विरहोत्कंठिता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंधर a. [उन्नतः कंधरोऽस्य] Having the neck uplifted ; उत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -रं Bending back the neck.

उत्कंप् 1 A. To tremble, quiver, shake. —*Caus.* To cause to tremble, shake, agitate.

उत्कंप a. Trembling ; श्वास° कुचं Amaru. 90. -पः, -पनं Trembling, tremor, agitation ; किमधिकत्रासोत्कंपं दिशः समुदीक्षते Amaru. 28 ; Me. 72.

उत्कंपिन् 1 Trembling. -2 Agitating.

उत्करः See under उत्कॄ.

उत्कर्करः A kind of musical instrument.

उत्कर्ण a. Having the ears erect. -र्णः An erect ear.

उत्कल a. Excessive, piteous ; K. 306. -लः 1 N. of a country, the modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of that country (pl.) ; जगन्नाथप्रांतदेश उत्कलः परिकीर्तितः ; see ओड्र ; उत्कला दर्शितपथः R. 4. 38. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A porter (carrying a load with him). -4 A sub division of Brâhmaṇas.

उत्कलित a. 1 Unbound loosened. -2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Opened, blossomed (as flowers). -4 Rising, prosperous.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail erect and expanded ; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलापयति Den. P. 1 To ask (one) permission to go, take leave of; Pt. 5 -2 To cause the peacock to spread its plumage. -3 To cause (one) to be proud, produce conceit by an acknowledgment of merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general, uneasiness ; जाता नोत्कलिका A maru. 78 ; K. 138, 205, 210, 234 ; Dk. 17, 20. -2 Longing for, regretting, missing anything or person. -3 Wanton sport, dalliance (हेला). -4 A bud. -5 A wave; वनावलीरुत्कलिकासहस्रं Si. 3. 70 ; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः ruffled by waves Mâl. 3. 10 (where उत्कलिका also means anxiety); K. 161. -Comp. -प्रायं a variety of prose-composition abounding in compound words and hard letters ; भवेदुत्कलिकाप्रायं समासाढ्यं दृढाक्षरं Chand. M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up. -2 Ploughing, drawing through (as a plough) ; सद्यःसीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16.

उत्काका A cow calving every year.

उत्काशनं Ordering, commanding.

उत्कासः,-सनं, -उत्कासिका Hemming, clearing the throat of mucus.

उत्कीलित a. Nailed up.

उत्कुंचिता,-का The plant Nigella Indica.

उत्कुटं [उन्नतः कुटो यत्र] Lying down or sleeping with the face (or head) upwards, stretching out on the back.

उत्कुटक a. Stretched on the back with the face upwards. -Comp. -आसनं a posture with the face upwards.

उत्कुणः 1 A bug. -2 A louse.

उत्कुल a. [उत्क्रांतः कुलात्] Fallen from the family, disgracing or dishonouring one's family ; यदि यथा वदति क्षितिपस्तथा त्वमसि किं पितुरुत्कुलया त्वया । S. 5. 67.

उत्कूजः The singing (of the cuckoo).

उत्कूटः [उन्नतं कूटमस्य] A parasol or umbrella.

उत्कूर्दनं Jumping up, springing upwards ; °ज्ञाक्तिर्नास्ति Pt. 2.

उत्कूल a [उत्क्रांतः कूलात्] 1 Going uphill (as rivers), (Ved.). -2 Reaching the bank. -3 Overflowing the bank ; K. 303.

उत्कूलित a. Brought to the bank or shore, reaching the bank ; प्रतिसरोत्कूलितशैवलाभाः Si. 3. 70.

उत्कृ 8 A. To inform against.

उत्कृतिः *f.* N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.

उत्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off ; तस्मिन्रामशरोत्कृत्ते चले R. 12. 49 ; Ms. 11. 105 ; Y. 3. 259. -2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack, butcher ; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्तिं Māl. 5 16.

उत्कर्तनं 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. -2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कृष् 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up ; उद्कर्षि *Si.* 13. 60 ; to draw or take out, extract, extricate ; अंगदकोटिलग्नं प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य R 6. 14. -2 To draw, attract ; *Si.* 17. 42. -3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase, enhance (opp. अपकृष्). -5 To bend (as a bow). -6 To tear asunder. —*Caus.* To elevate, raise, increase —*pass.* 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्कर्ष *a.* 1 Superior, eminent. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated, boastful. -4 Attractive. -र्षः 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. -2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity ; निनीषुः कुलमुत्कर्षं Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abundance, excess ; पंचानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुपुषुर्गुणाः R. 4. 11. -4 Excellence, highest merit, glory ; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले *S.* 2. 5. -5 Self-conceit, boasting. -6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्कर्षक *a.* Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. -2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षिन् *a.* Drawing or pulling up.

उत्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. -2 Extracted. -3 Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest ; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281 ; बल° Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength ; so ज्ञान°, गुण° &c. -4 Much, excessive, very great, increased ; जिह्वालौल्य°: Pt. 1. -5 Tilled ; ploughed. -Comp. —उपाधिता state of high illusion. —भूमः a good soil. —वेदनं marrying a man of a higher caste ; Ms. 3. 44.

उत्कृष्टता,-त्वं Excellence, eminence; greatness.

उत्कॄ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap ; रजोभिस्तुरगोत्कीर्णैः R. 1. 42. -2 To dig up, excavate. -3 To engrave, carve, sculpture ; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2 ; R. 4. 59 ; see उत्कीर्ण also.

उत्कर *a.* (-रा, -री *f.*) [कॄ-अप्] That which piles or throws up or raises. -रः 1 A heap, multitude ; नखांशूत्कर Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack. -3 Rubbish, what is thrown up, (मूषिकोत्कर) Mk. 3.

उत्करिका A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee.

उत्करीय *a.* Belonging to a heap.

उत्कारः [कॄ-घञ् P III. 3. 30] 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Piling up corn. -3 One who sows corn.

उत्कारिका [कॄ-ण्वुल्] Poultice.

उत्किर *a.* [कॄ-कर्तरि श] Carrying or bearing away, wafting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.), पुष्परेणूत्किरैः R. 1. 38 ; विनाय सारयंतहिमोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26 ; 6. 5.

उत्कीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered -2 Engraven, carved, sculptured ; Māl. 5. 10 ; K. 17, 36, 79, 106, 129, 133, 141, 186, 206 ; °नामधेयं engraven with a name -3 Bored, perforated ; घुण° Pt. 3. 139.

उत्कृत् 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol ; माहिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य R. 10. 32.

उत्कीर्तनं 1 Crying out, proclaiming. -2 Praising, celebrating, extolling ; S. D. 495.

उत्कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. -2 Praised, celabrated, renowned.

उत्कोचः [उत्कुच्-घञ्] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path) ; उत्कोचमिव ददती K. 232, Dk. 155 ; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचक *a.* Bribed. —कः 1 A bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe ; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्कोटि *a.* Pointed.

उत्क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To go up, step up, ascend. -2 To step beyond ; उत्क्रांतशैशवौ R. 15. 33 past childhood. -3 To step out, go out or away, depart ; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रामंति Ms. 2. 120 ; Mv. 1. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To go or pass over, omit. -6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect ; आर्षं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्ममुत्क्रम्य Mb. -7 To transgress, violate ; उत्क्रांतसीमा Dk. 101, 97. —*Caus.* (-क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Ascent, soaring aloft. -3 Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), *i. e.* death (= प्राणोत्क्रमणं) Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमणीय *pot. p.* To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or out, departed ; उत्क्रांतमिवासुभिः K. 33 ; R. 7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 15. 17. -3 Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Trespassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used)

उत्क्रांतिः *f.* 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रांतिन् *a.* Passing away, gone, departed.

उत्क्रामः 1 Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

उत्क्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to, उदक्रोशत् स पांडवान् Mb. -3 To proclaim.

उत्क्रुष्ट *p. p.* Crying out, exclaiming. —ष्टं 1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation.

उत्क्रोशः 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An osprey (कुररी).

उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्क्लिश् 9 P. To feel uneasy or distressed. -*Caus.* 1 To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

उत्क्लेशः 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness ; particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.

उत्क्लेशक *a.* Causing the disorders of the humours. —कः A kind of poisonous insect.

उत्क्लेशन,-शिन् *a.* Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder ; as in कफ° exciting phlegm.

उत्क्लेदः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्लेदिन् *a.* 1 Wet. -2 Making wet or moist.

उत्क्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect ; उत्क्षिप्तगात्रः *Si.* 12. 5, 8. 14 ; बलिमाकाश उत्क्षिपेत् Ms. 3. 90 ; Rs. 1. 22 ; so बाहुं, भुजं &c. ; R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

उत्क्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported ; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with ; विस्मय° Ratn. 1 ; so लोभ°, अनुराग°. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. —प्तः The thorn apple, the Dhattūra plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing. -पः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पङ्कोत्क्षेप Me. 47. -2 That which is thrown or tossed up; बिंदूत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Throwing away, rejecting. -5 Vomiting. -6 The region above the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises · Y. 2. 274. -कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; वस्त्राद्युत्क्षेपकहस्तादिच्छेदः Mit. -2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards; lifting or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहितकलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् *S.* 1. 30. -2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five *karmans* q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away; despatching. -5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn; a kind of stick for threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A measure of sixteen Paṇas.

उत्खचित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभृतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खन् 1 P. 1 To dig up or out, excavate; उत्खात निधिशंकया क्षितितलं Bh. 3. 4. -2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा R. 4. 36, 33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw or pull out; *Si.* 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खातखड्गः Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. -2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खातं परित्यागशल्य U. 3. -3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit); लीला° uprooted in sport U. 3. 16; Mâl. 9. 34. -4 (fig.) (*a*) Eradicated, totally destroyed annihilated; किमुत्खातं नवघशस्य Mu. 1; °लवणो मधरेश्वरः प्राप्तः U. 7. (*b*) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फलैः संवर्धयामासुरुत्खातप्रतिरोपिताः R. 4. 37 (where उत्खात means 'uprooted' also). -तं A hole, cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अनुत्खातस्तिमित not stopped by uneven ground; *S.* 7. 33. -Comp. -केलिः *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्खातकेलिः शृंगाद्यैर्वप्रक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिन् *a.* [उत्खात-इनि] 1 Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp सम); उत्खातिनी भूमिरिति मया रश्मिसंयमनाद्रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः *S.* 1. -2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खिद् 6 P. To draw out, extract.

उत्खेदः Cutting out; drawing out.

उत्त See उंद्.

उत्तंसः [उद्-तंस्-अच्] 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तंसानहृत वारि मृजिम्यः *Si* 8 57; सुधांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59, cf. कर्णोत्तंस. -2 An ear-ring, Mâl. 5. 18; Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तंसयति Den. P. 1 To cause to serve as a crest, to deck, adorn. -2 To tie or bind up (as hair); Ve. 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. -2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129; अंजलिकिसलय° Dk. 99.

उत्तट *a.* [उत्क्रांतः तटं] Overflowing the bank; उत्तटा इव नद्यरयाः स्थलीः R. 11. 58.

उत्तन् 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards or out. -2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a* 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारकस्य लोचनयुगलस्य K. 143; U. 3. 23. -2 (*a*) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; Mâl. 3; उत्तानोच्छूनमंडूकपाटितोदरसन्निभे K. P. 7; Y. 1. 248. (*b*) Upright, erect. -3 Open, turned upwards; उत्तानपाणिद्वयसंनिवेशात् Ku. 3. 45; °रश्मिषु Pt. 3. 150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid; स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं *S.* 5 frank-minded. -5 Elevated; Mâl. 7. -6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. -7 Shallow. -Comp. -कर्मकं a particular posture in sitting. -पत्रकः a species of Ricinus (रक्तैरंड). -पद् *f.* vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants (Sây.) -पाद *a.* with extended legs (children). (-दः) 1. N. of a king, father of Dhruva. -2. the Supreme Spirit. °जः N. of Dhruva, the polar star. -शय *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कदा उत्तानशयः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयाह्लादं K. 62. (-यः, -या) a little child, suckling, infant. -शीवन् *a.* lying extended; stagnant. -हस्त *a.* having the hands stretched out in prayers. (-स्तौ) (du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the grounds.

उत्तानकः A species of the Cyperus grass (उच्चटा).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up-lifted; K. 38, 209, 298. -2 Dilated, expanded; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप् 1 P. 1 To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तप्तनाराचलीलां *Si.* 11. 50; उत्तपति सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. melts; so चैत्रो मैत्रस्य पाणिमुत्तपति. (Used in the Atm. when used intransitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body for its object; उत्तपमानः आतपः Bk. 8. 15 scorching heat; *Si.* 20. 40; उत्तपते पाणी Mbh.). -2 To pain, torment, torture by heat, कुसुमेषुरुत्तपति यद्विशिखैः *Si.* 9. 67. -3 To excite, urge on, press hard. —*Caus.* To warm, heat.

उत्तप्त *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, seared, made red-hot. °कनक K. 43, 36, U. 5. 14. -2 Bathed, washed. -3 Anxious. -4 Enraged, inflamed, fired. Ve. 2. -प्तं 1 Dried flesh. -2 Great heat.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation -2 Affliction, torment, distress. -3 Excitement, passion; मत्कृतः सर्वमिद्धीनामुत्तापः प्रथमः किल H. 3. 45 -4 Anxiety, ardour. -5 Energy, effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made hot. -2 Tormented, distressed. -3 Excited, urged, roused.

उत्तम् 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or distressed, lose heart, faint -2 To be uneasy or impatient, be anxious; हृदय मा उत्ताम्य *S* 1; K. 85, 231, 268, 275; Mâl. 3.

उत्तमनं Losing heart, impatience

उत्तम *a* [उद्-तमप्] 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तमः the best of Brâhmaṇas; so सुर°, नर° &c.; प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संसर्गतो जायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 Foremost, uppermost, highest (opp. हीन, जघन्य). -3 Most elevated, chief, principal. -4 Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. -मः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 The last person (= first person according to English phraseology). -मा 1 An excellent woman. -2 A kind of pustule or pimple. -3 The plant Asclepias Rosea Roxb. -Comp. -अंगं 'the best limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद् द्विषत्खड्गहृतोत्तमांगः R. 7. 51, Ms. 1. 63, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41, Bg. 11. 27. -अधम *a.* high and low; °मध्यम good, midding, and bad; high, low, and middling; (the order is often reversed); cf. Pt. 1. 210. -अंभस् *n.* a sort of satisfaction (acquiescence) in Sân. phil. -अरणी the plant Asparagus Racemosus (इंदीवरी). -अर्धः 1. the best half. -2. the last half or part. -अर्ध्य *a.* pertaining to the best half. -अहः the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. -उपपद *a.* one to whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent. -ऋणः, -ऋणिकः (उत्तमर्णः) a creditor (opp. अधमर्णः) धारेरुत्तमर्णः P. I. 4. 35; Ms 8. 47, 50; Y. 2. 42. -ओजस् *a.* of excellent valour. -गंधाढ्य *a.* possessing copiously the most delicious fragrance -गुण *a.* of the best qualities, best, highest; Mu. 2. 17. -पदं a high

office. —पु(पू)रुष: 1. the last person in verbal conjugation ; (= first person according to English phraseology ; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. an excellent man. —लाभ: an excellent profit. —वेश: N. of Siva. —शाख: a tree having excellent branches. -श्लोक a. of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —संग्रह: (°स्त्री°) intriguing with another man's wife, i. e. speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —साहस:, -सं the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments ; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) panas , Ms. 9. 240 ; Y. 1. 365 , पणानां द्वे शते सार्धे प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः । मध्यमः पञ्च विज्ञेयः सहस्रं त्वेव चोत्तमः ॥ Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता -त्वं 1 Excellence. -2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाय्य a Ved. Made excellent.

उत्तमीय a. Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तंभ् 5, 9 P. [उद् स्तंभ्] To stay, prop, support, hold up; K. 281, Ve. 6; स्कंधोत्तंभिततीर्थवारिकलशाः Ve. 6; Si. 4. 25. —Caus. 1 To increase, heighten, rouse ; Ki. 2. 48. -2 To bind up.

उत्तंभः, -भनं 1 Upholding, propping, supporting ; भुवनोत्तंभनस्तंभाय K. 260 , Si. 18. 46. -2 A prop, stay, support. -3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर a. [उद्-तरप्] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). -2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर) , उत्तरे-अधरे दंताः Sat. Br. अवनतोत्तरकायं R. 9. 60 ; P. II. 2. 1. -3 (a) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व) ; पूर्वमेघः, उत्तरमेघः, °मीमांसा , उत्तरार्धः &c ; °रामचरितं later adventures of Râma U. 1. 2 ; पूर्वः-उत्तरः former-latter H 1. 2 ; Ms. 2. 136. (b) Future, concluding ; °कालः subsequent time ; °फलं ; °वचनं a reply. -4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). -5 Superior, chief, excellent ; dominant, powerful. -6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond ; तर्कोत्तरं Mv., 2. 6. -7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals) ; षडुत्तरा विंशतिः 26 ; अष्टोत्तरं शतं 108. -8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.) ; राज्ञां तु चरितार्थता दुःखोत्तरैव S. 5 ; चपलकोत्तरा R. 7. 49 ; अस्रोत्तरमीक्षितां Ku. 5. 61 ; उत्सवोत्तरो मंगलविधिः Dk. 39, 166 ; K. 311 ; H. 1. 150 ; प्रवाल°पुष्पशय्ये R. 6. 50 overspread with ; धर्मोत्तरं 13. 7. rich in ; 18. 7 ; कंप° 13. 28 , 17. 12 ; 19. 23. -9 To be crossed over. —र: 1 Future time, futurity -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 N. of Siva. —रा 1 The north ; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा Ku. 1. 1. -2 A lunar mansion. -3 N. of the daughter of Virâta and wife of Abhimanyu —रं 1 An answer, reply ; प्रश्नक्षणे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 3 47 ; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संप्रजायते Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. -2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder -3 The last part or following member of a compound. -4 (In Mīm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v. ; the answer. -5 The upper surface or cover. -6 Conclusion. -7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next ; U. 3. 26. -8 Superiority, excellence. -9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. -10 Excess, over and above ; see above (उत्तर a. 8). -11 Remainder, difference (in arith.) —र ind. 1 Above.-2 Afterwards, after ; तत उत्तरं, इत उत्तरं &c. -Comp. -अधर a. higher and lower (fig. also). (-रौ du.) the upper and under lip, the two lips ; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 (स्फुरणमयितोऽधरो यस्य Malli.). —अधिकार:, -रिता, -त्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् m. an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner) —अपरा north-west. —अयनं (°यणं, न being changed to ण) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator) ; Bg. 8. 24. -2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —अरणि:, -णी f. The upper अरणि (which by cutting becomes the प्रमथ or churner). —अर्थ a. for the sake of what follows —अर्धं 1. the upper part of the body. -2. the northern part. -3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). -4. the further end. —अर्ध्य a. being on the northern side. —अह: the following day. —आभास: a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. °ता, -त्व the semblance of a reply without reality. —आशा the northern direction °अधिपति:, -पति: the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kubera. —आषाढा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंग: 1. an upper garment ; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43 ; Si. 2. 19 ; Ku. 5. 16. -2. contact with the north. —इतर a. other than उत्तर i. e. southern. (-रा) the southern direction. —उत्तर a. [उत्तरस्मादुत्तरः] 1. more and more, higher and higher, further and further. -2. successive, ever increasing ; °स्नेहेन दृष्टः Pt. 1 ; Y. 2 136 (-रं) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply ; अलमुत्तरोत्तरेण Mu. 3. -2. conversation, a rejoinder. -3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. -4. sucession, gradation, sequence. -5. descending. (-रं) ind. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more ; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षः K. P. 10 ; उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते H. 1. —उत्तरिन् a. 1 ever-increasing -2. one following the other —ओष्ठ: the upper lip (उत्तरो-ऽष्ठः). —कांडं the seventh book of the Râmâyaṇa. —काय: the upper part of the body ; R 9. 60. —काल: 1 future time -2 time calculated from one full moon to another. —कुरु (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal beatitude) —कोसला: (m pl) the northern Kosalas , पितुरनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9.1 —कोशला the city of Ayodhyā ; यदुपतेः क्व गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क्व गतोत्तरकोशला ॥ Udb. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies —खंडं the last section or book. —खंडनं refutation —ग्रंथ: supplement to a work. —छद: a bed-covering, covering (in general) ; R. 5 65, 17. 21 ; नागचर्मोत्तरच्छदः Mb —ज a born subsequently or afterwards ; Y. 1. 59. —ज्या the versed sine of an arc (Wilson) ; the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R) —ज्योतिषा: (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas —तंत्रं N of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. —दायक a. replying. disobedient, pert, impertinent ; H. 2. 121. —दिश् f the north. °ईश: -पाल: 1 Kubera, the regent of the north. -2. the planet बुध. °वलित 1. the planet Venus. -2. the moon. —देश: the country towards the north. —धेय: a. to be done subsequently. —पक्ष: 1. the northern wing or side -2. the dark half of a lunar month -3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason pro. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष) : प्रापयन् पवनव्याधेर्गिरमुत्तरपक्षताम् Si. 2. 15. -4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion. -5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. -6. (in Mīm.) the fifth member of an Adhikaraṇa q. v. —पट: 1. an upper garment. -2. To bed-covering (उत्तरच्छद.). —पथ: the northern way, way leading to the north. —पथिक a. travelling in the northern country. —पदं 1. the last member of a compound. -2. a word that can be compounded with

another. —पदिक, पदकीय a. relating to, studying or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्धः the north western half. —पश्चिम a. north-western. (-मः) the north-western country. (-मा) [उत्तरस्याः पश्चिमायाश्च दिशोरन्तरालं] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; पूर्वपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तरः स्मृतः। क्रियापादस्तृतीयः स्याच्चतुर्थो निर्णयः स्मृतः॥. —पुरस्तात् ind. north-eastward (with gen.).—पुरुषः = उत्तमपुरुष q. v. —पूर्व a. north eastern. (-र्वा) the north-east —प्रच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. -2. the pleadings in a lawsuit. —फ(फा)ल्गुनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —भाद्रपद् -दा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मंद्रा a loud but slow manner of singing. —मात्रं a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mîmâmsâ, the Vedânta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brahma or Jnâna Kânda (distinguished from मीमांसा proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित a. without a reply. -रामचरितं -त्रं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti, which describes the later life of Râma. —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमन् a. having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, -स् n. old age, the declining period of life. —वस्तिः a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं, -वासस् n. an upper garment, mantle, cloak. -वादिन् m. 1 a defendant, respondent; Y. 2. 17. -2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदिः 1. the northern altar made for the sacred fire. -2. N. of a Tîrtha near the कुरुक्षेत्र. —सक्थं the left thigh. —संज्ञित a. denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (-तः) hearsay-witness. —साक्षिन् m. 1. a witness for the defence. -2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. —साधक a. 1. finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. -2. who or what proves a reply. (-कः) an assistant, helper —हनुः Ved. the upper jaw-bone.

उत्तरंगं [उत्तरमंगं शकंध्वा॰ पण] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame.

उत्तरतर a. Still further, or higher; remote, distant.

उत्तरतः,-रात् ind. 1 From the north; to the north. -2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः). -3 At the top, above. -4 Behind. -5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र ind. 1 Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. -2 In the second case (opp. पूर्वत्र in the first case).-3 Northward.

उत्तराहि ind. [उत्तर-आहि] Northerly, to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरिन् a. Superior.

उत्तरीयं, -यकं [उत्तर-छ वा-कप्] An upper garment; R. 16. 17, 43.

उत्तरेण ind. [उत्तर-एनप्] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of, तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. v. l., K. 120; निषधस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Mâl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः ind. On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग a. 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; Mu. 6. 3. -2 With surging waves: R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48. -3 Bouncing; Dk. 1.

उत्तरंगित a. Heaving, panting; Mâl. 7.

उत्तर्जनं [उच्चैस्तर्जन] Violent, threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान See under उत्तन्.

उत्ताल a. 1 Great, strong; अनुत्तालतालवृंतवात K. 251. -2 (a) Violent, loud (as sound); Mâl. 1; Si. 12. 31. (b) Roaring, gusty (wind); Mâl. 5. 4. -3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; तुमुल U. 6; Si. 20. 68; Mâl. 5. 11, 23. -4 Huge, of monstrous shape; °ताडका Mv. 1. 37. -5 Arduous, difficult. -6 Manifest; distinctly visible; Si. 18. 54. -7 Speedy, swift. -8 Best, excellent; Si. 12. 31. -9 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 80. —लः An ape. —लं A particular number.

उत्तिज् *Caus.* P. To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक a. 1 Instigating, stirring up. -2 Exciting, stimulating; क्षुधू°, काम° &c.

उत्तेजनं,-ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up; °समर्थैः श्लोकैः Mu. 4; Mv. 2. -2 Urging on, driving. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.); Si, 3. 6. -5 An exciting speech. -6 An inducement; incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित p. p. 1 Instigated, excited. -2 Animated. -3 Sent. -4 Sharpened polished &c. —तं 1 An inducement. -2 One of the five places of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उत्तेजितं मध्यवेगं योजनं श्लथवल्गया।

उत्तुंग a. 1 Lofty, high, tall; करप्रचेयामुत्तुंगः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रथीयसीं Si. 2. 89; °हेमपीठानि 2. 5. -2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुंडितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुल् 10 P. 1 To raise up (by means of a balance). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To weigh.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुषः [उद्गतः तुषोऽस्मात्] 'Freed from husks'; fried grain.

उत्तॄ 1 P. 1 To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of; Si. 8. 63, 64; to get or jump out of, rise from; 12. 31; पल्वलोत्तीर्ण R. 2. 17; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय, स्नानोत्तीर्णः S. 4. -2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.); उत्ततारिषुरंभोधिं Bk. 15. 33, 10; शोकसागरमुत्तीर्य Ve. 3; तेनोत्तीर्य पथा R. 12. 71, 16. 33; Me. 47. -3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from (a difficulty); व्यसनमहार्णवादुत्तीर्ण Mk. 10. 49. -4 To descend, alight; तद्गृहे उत्तीर्णौ Vet. -5 To give up, leave, quit.-6 To raise, strengthen, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; Si. 11. 44; Dk. 30, 77. -2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. -3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. -4 To land, disembark.-5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर a. 1 Crossing over. -2 To be crossed over, as in दुरुत्तर.

उत्तरण a. Coming out of, crossing. -णं 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). -2 Landing, disembarking. -3 Crossing, passing over; संसारसमुद्र°.

उत्तार a. 1 Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. -2 Having the eye-balls turned up (as eyes). —रः 1 Transporting over, conveying. -2 Fording, crossing; सुखोत्तारं K. 326. -3 Landing, disembarking.-4 Delivering, rescuing. -5 Getting rid of. -6 Vomiting. -7 Instability.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. -2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारण a. Transporting or bringing over, conveying: rescuing, delivering. —णः N. of Vishnu. -णं 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. -2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्तारिन् *a.* 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्तार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited; Ms. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तेरितं One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [उन्नत तोरणमत्र] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्त्यक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्त्यागः 1 Abandonment, leaving. -2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing. -3 Renunciation of all wordly attachments.

उत्त्रस् 1, 4 P. To be afraid. —*Caus.* To frighten, alarm.

उत्त्रासः Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्त्रिपदं An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [उद्-स्था] 1 To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य Ms. 2. 194; R. 9. 59; Si. 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from; अनशनादुत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball); कराभिघातोत्थितकंदुकेयं R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from; ग्रामाच्छतमुत्तिष्ठति Mbh.; यदुत्तिष्ठति वर्णेभ्यो नृपाणां क्षयि तत्फलं S. 2. 13; अम्यवृमुत्ताद्दुत्थितम् K. 136; उदतिष्ठन् मशंसावाचः Dk. 49 shouts of applause burst forth (were heard); N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.). -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead); मृतोत्थिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up; क्षुद्रं हृदयदौर्बल्यं त्यक्त्वोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37; Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts; take pains, strive, try; उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थे कस्त्वां न बहु मन्यते Bk. 8. 12; 20. 18; Mv. 4. 6; मुक्तावुत्तिष्ठते जनः Ki. 11. 13; उदस्थित क्रतौ Si. 14. 17. -10 To excel, surpass. —*Caus.* (उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up, उत्थाप्यते ग्रावा H. 3. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; स्वाङ्गमुत्थापयति हवं Si. 2. 57, 102; Kâm. 5. 40, H. 5. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; प्राणो हीदं सर्वमुत्थापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अत्र परिकरोत्थापितो ऽर्थान्तरन्यासालंकारः Malli. on Ki. 8 4.

उत्थ *a.* [उद्-स्था-क] (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from; वरीमुखोत्थेन समीरणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्थं नयनसलिल Me. 71; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. —स्थः Arising, coming forth.

उत्थातृ *a.* Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान *a.* Causing to arise or spring up —नं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; शनैर्यष्ट्युत्थान Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of luminaries); इंदुं नवोत्थानमिवेंदुमत्यै R. 6. 31. newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (*a*) Effort, exertion, activity; मेदश्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः S. 2. 5; °शील: Dk. 153 disposed to work; Mv. 6. 23; यदुत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (*b*) Manly exertion, manhood. -6 Energy. -7 Joy; pleasure. -8 War, battle. -9 An army. -10 Evacuating (by stool &c.) -11 A book. -12 A court-yard. -13 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -14 A term, limit, boundary. -15 Business (cares &c) of a family or realm. -16 Reflection. -17 Proximate cause of a disease -18 Awakening. -Comp. —एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kârttika when Vishṇu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी)

उत्थापक *a.* 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up or get up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting. -5 Awakening, rousing, (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). —नी The concluding verse (ऋच्).

उत्थाप्य *pot. p.* 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थायिन् *a.* Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रगुप्तसहोत्थायिनौ Mu. 3; Pt. 3 153.

उत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सन् R. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; Si. 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up; पांसुः Si. 5. 11; R. 6. 33; Si. 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Rescued, saved; Ratn. 4. -4 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14, हृदयेऽग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2 burst into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent, Kâm. 1 17; 8. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Bounded up, rebounded; पतिता उत्थिता Mu. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent -10 Extended stretched; आयर्वभाग° S. 4. 4. -11 An ephithet of a Pragâtha consisting of ten Pâdas. -Comp. —अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः *f.* Elevation, rising up.

उत्पक्ष्मन् *a.* With up-turned eyelashes; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं S. 4. 15.; V. 2.

उत्पाचिष्णु *a.* Apt to ripen or cook.

उत्पट् 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots; R. 15. 19; Ku. 2 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out; दंतैर्नोत्पाटयेन्नखान् Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुत्पाटयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispel; भय, दर्पं, कोपं &c.; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्पटः Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्पाटः 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पाटकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पाटनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्पाटिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्पाटिन् *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्पाटीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्पत् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To fly or jump up; मंक्षूत्पपात परितः पटलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37, 3. 77; oft with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतंती V. 1. 19, उत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14, Bk. 5. 30. 6. 89, Ku. 6. 36; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गायोत्पतिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. (*b*) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (*c*) To start up, emerge into view; मातंगनक्रैः सहसोत्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball), पातितोऽपि कराघातैरुत्पतत्येव कंदुकः Bh. 2 85. -3 To rise, be produced or originated, निष्पेषोत्पतितानलं R. 4. 77; रसात्तस्मादुत्राश्च उत्पेतुः Râm.; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्पतः A bird.

उत्पतनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.

उत्पतिष्णु a. Flying, going up, springing up ; R. 4. 77 ; P. 3

उत्पातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump : एकोत्पातेन at one jump -2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also) करनिहतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. l -3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity ; उत्पातेन ज्ञापिते च Vârt. ; °जलधरः K. 111. 287 , Ve. 1. 22 ; सापि सुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपरा केयं K P. 10, Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.) , °केतु K. 5 , °धूमलेखा Ketu : Mâl. 9. 48 —Comp —पवनः, -वातः, -वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane ; R. 15. 23 ; Mv. 1.

उत्पातक a. 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. —कः =उत्पादक q. v.

उत्पताक a. [उत्तोलिता पताका यत्र] With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted . पुरंदरश्रीः पुरमुत्पताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्पथ. [उत्क्रांत पंथानं] A wrong road (fig. also), गुरोरप्यवलिप्तस्य कार्याकार्यमजानतः । उत्पथप्रतिपन्नस्य न्याय्यं भवति शासनं Mb. (परित्यागो विधीयते Pt. 1. 306) , Ms. 2. 214 ; Si 12. 24 ; a mistaken path, (wrong guess), error , U. 4. 22. -थं ind Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up ; उत्पत्स्यतेऽस्ति मम कोपि समानधर्मा Mâl. 1. 6 ; वायोर्ज्योतिरुत्पद्यते Ms. 1. 77. -2 To occur, happen ; उदपादि चास्य मनसि K. 132 it occurred to his mind ; युद्धमुत्पत्स्यते महत् Mb. ; उत्पन्नावसरमागतं M. 3 for which an occasion has presented itself ; Ms. 5. 48. —Caus. 1 To produce, beget, cause, effect, bring about, prepare , वस्त्राणि सदैवोत्पादयति Pt. 2 , Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147, 3. 60 ; so दुःखं, दोषं. भयं, शंकां &c -2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः f. 1 Birth ; विपदुत्पत्तिमतामुपस्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production ; कुसुमे कुसुमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते न तु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. -3 Source, origin ; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence. -5 Profit, productiveness, produce , स्वल्पोत्पत्तिर्देशः Râj. T. 5. 68. -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Resurrection -Comp. —कालीन a. taking place at the time of birth. —क्रमः order of birth. —प्रयोगः 1. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2. purport, meaning. -व्यंजकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread) ; a mark of the twice-born ; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न p. p. 1 Born produced, arisen. -2 Risen, gone up. -3. Acquired, gained. -4 Effected, accomplished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, ascertained. -Comp. —तंतु a. having a line of descendants. —भक्षिन् a. living from hand to mouth, (eating what is earned). —विनाशिन् a perishing as soon as born.

उत्पाद: a. With the feet up-lifted —दः Birth, production, appearance दुःखे च शोणितोत्पादे शाखाङ्गच्छेदने तथा Y. 225, 2 °भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -Comp —शयः, -शयनः 1. a child. -2 a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक a. (दिका f.) Productive, effective, bringing about· अर्थस्योत्पादकं सांधिगं H. 3. 17 acquiring —कः 1 A producer, generator, a father ; Ms 2. 146 ; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called शरभ -कं Origin, cause.

उत्पादन a. Bringing forth, producing. -नं Giving birth, production, generating ; उत्पादनमपत्यस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिन् a. 1 Produced, born; सर्वमुत्पादि भंगुरं H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल a. [उत्क्रांतः पलं मांसं] Fleshless, emaciated, lean. -ली A kind of cake made with unwinnowed corn. —लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water-lily ; नवावतारं कमलादिवोत्पलं R. 3. 36, 12. 86 , Me. 26 , नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18 ; so रक्त°. -2 the plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in general. -Comp. -अक्ष,-चक्षुस् a lotus-eyed. —आभ a. lotus like. —गंधिकं a variety of sandal of the colour of brass (which is very fragrant). —पत्रं 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. —पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or lancet. —भेदकः a kind of bandage. —माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पलिन् a. Abounding in lotus-flowers. —नी 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -2 A lotus plant having lotuses. -3 A species of the Atijagati metre (= चंद्रिका q. v.)

उत्पवनं See under उत्पू.

उत्पश्य a. Looking upwards.

उत्पारणं Ved Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिंजर -ल a. 1 Unconfined, uncaged. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered ; कुर्वाणमुत्पिंजलजातपत्रैः Si. 4. 6.

उत्पिष् 7 P. 1 To rub together -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder

उत्पिष्ट a. Ground, rubbed —ष्टं A disease. a grating of the bones or of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीड् 10 P. 1 To press against, strike or rub against ; अन्योन्यमुत्पीडयदुत्पलाक्ष्याः Ku. 1. 40 ; Si. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards , press out, propel, urge , R. 16 66, 5. 46. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble . K. 242.

उत्पीड a. Pressing out. —डः 1 Pressing out. -2 (a) Gush, gushing flow, rushing column or mass सरक्तोत्पीडः K. 296; उत्पीड इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रागवृणोति मां U. 3. 9 ; नयनसलिलोत्पीडरुद्धावकाशां Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess , पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3 29 ; Mâl. 6, 7. 3 froth, Foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Pressing or striking against ; K. 82

उत्पुच्छ a. With the tail erect

उत्पुच्छयते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुट a. Blown, expanded.

उत्पुटकः A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुलक a. 1 Thrilled, bristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पू 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify , सवितुर्वः प्रसव उत्पुनाम्यच्छिद्रेण पवित्रेण Vâj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उत्पवनं 1 Cleansing, purifying ; द्रव्याणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिरुत्पवनं स्मृतं Ms 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for domestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkling ghee (or other fluids) on the sacrificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid ; अप्रच्छिन्नाग्रावनंतर्गर्भौ प्रादेशमात्रौ कुशौ नानांतयोर्गृहीत्वा अंगुष्ठोपकनिष्ठिकाभ्यामुत्तानाभ्यां प्राग्त्पुनाति सकृन्मंत्रेण द्विस्तूष्णीं *Asval.*

उत्पवितृ a. Purifying, a purifier.

उत्पावः [पू-घञ्] Purifying ghee.

उत्प्रबंध a. Continuous, unceasing, Mâl. 2. 5.

उत्प्रभ a. Flashing forth or diffusing light, bright. —भः Blazing fire.

उत्प्रसवः Abortion.

उत्प्राशनं Eating by lifting up anything.

उत्प्रासः,-सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (a) Ridicule, derision. (b) Satire, irony ; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6 ; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.

उत्पुष् *f.* Ved. A bubble.

उत्प्रेक्ष् 1 A. [उत्-ईक्ष्] 1 To look up to ; Pt. 1 ; to expect ; K. 35, 22 ; 9 ; to anticipate, see in prospect ; उत्प्रेक्षमाणा जघनाभिघातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture ; भगवति किमुत्प्रेक्षसे कुतस्त्योयमिति U. 4, 6 ; K. 67, 121, 198-9 -4 To believe, fancy, K. 108, Ve. 2. 9 ; उत्प्रेक्षामो वय तावन्मतिमंतं बिभीषणं Râm. -5 To remember, think of ; Amaru. 38, U. 6 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.) -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile ; see उत्प्रेक्षा below.

उत्प्रेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्प्रेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity ; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another ; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10 *e. g.* लिंपतीव तमोंगानि वर्षतीवांजन नभः Mk. 1. 34 ; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंड Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मन्ये, शंके, ध्रुवं, प्रायः, नून &c. (see Kâv. 2. 234) ; cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्प्रेक्षा also.-4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्प्लु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away ; Si. 12. 22, 5. 5 ; leap out of ; Rs. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon ; यामुत्प्लुत्य वृकोहन्यात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float ; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating ; K. 296.

उत्प्लवः A jump, leap, bound. —वा A boat.

उत्प्लवनं 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

उत्फल् 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower). —*Caus.* To open, cause to expand.

उत्फालः 1 A jump, spring, leaping up ; rapid motion ; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उत्फुल्ल *p. p.* [उद्-फल्-क्त] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers) ; उत्फुल्लनीलनलिनादुदरतुल्यभासः Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes) ; विस्मय° नयन: Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping supinely or on the back ; cf. उत्तान. —ल्लं 1 The female organ of generation (स्त्रीकरणं). -2 A kind of coitus.

उत्फलं An excellent fruit.

उत्सः [उनत्ति जलेन, -उद्-स किच्च नलोपः Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain ; यथारंण्यान्यात्उत्साश्रवंत: Sat. Br -2 A watery place. -Comp -धिः Ved a well.

उत्सक्थ *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

उत्संकलित Permitted ; अनुद्° K. 260, 275.

उत्संगः [उद्-सञ्ज्-आधारे-घञ्] 1 The lap ; पुत्रपूर्णोत्संगा with a boy seated in the lap U. 1 ; V. 5. 10 ; न केवलमुत्संगश्चिरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4 ; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union ; Mâl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity ; दरीगृहोत्संगनिषक्तभासः Ku. 1. 10 ; कर्ण° K. 15, श्रय्योत्संगे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, slope ; दृषदो वासितोत्संगाः R. 4. 74, 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip (नितंब). -6 The upper part, top, सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 27, K. 52. -7 (*a*) The acclivity or edge of a hill, तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3 ; (*b*) Peak, summit ; उत्संगे महाद्रेः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky) ; Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (=100 Vivâhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्क्रांतः सगं).

उत्संगित *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with, उत्संगितांभःकणिको नभस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap ; °एकैकदारकाभ्यां U. 7.

उत्संगिन् *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep seated (as an ulcer). —*m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. —नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्संजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up ; P. I. 3. 36.

उत्सद् 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay ; उत्सीदेयुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. —*Caus.* 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin ; उत्साद्यंते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43 ; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.) ; Y. 1. 277.

उत्सन्न *p. p.* 1 Decayed. -2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left off ; उत्सन्नोस्मि K. 164 undone, मकरध्वज इवोत्सन्नविग्रहः K. 54 ; Bg. 1. 44 ; °निद्रा K. 171 ; उत्सन्नो युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 2. extirpated. -3 Cursed, wretched ; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen, increased (opp. अवसन्न). -7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्सादः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss ; गतिमुत्सादकारि मृगाणां K. 32. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्सादक *a.* Destroying.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning ; उत्सादनार्थं लोकानां Mb. ; Bg. 17. 19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, chafing the limbs ; Ms. 2. 209, 211. -4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up, ascending, rising. -6 Elevating, raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्सादनीय *pot. p.* To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. —यं Any application to a sore that produces granulation.

उत्सादित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Cleansed, purified with oil or perfumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उद्-सू-अप्] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee ; रत° S. 6. 19 ; तांडव° festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18 ; Ms. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure ; स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10 ; Mv. 3. 41 ; Ratn. 1. 23, Si. 2. 61 ; पराभवोप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. -3. Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprise. -8 An undertaking, beginning. -Comp. —संकेताः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himâlaya, शरैरुत्सवसंकेतान् स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह् 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy ; (expressed by 'can') ; dare, venture (with inf.) ; तथापि वृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65 ; S. 5 ; Mu. 4. 14 ; Si. 14. 83 ; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89 ; sometimes with acc. and dat. also ; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incited ; Ki. 1. 36 ; to cheer up, not to sink or give way ; अज्ञवक्षोत्सहेथास्त्वं Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure ; क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. -4 To go forward, march on ; K. 249. —*Caus.* To encourage, excite, instigate, incite ; वरुणोत्साहितेन वेधसा K. 22 ; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उद्-सह् घञ्] 1 Effort, exertion ; धृत्युत्साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. -2 Energy, inclination ; desire ; मंदोत्साहः कृतोस्मि मृगयापवादिना माठव्येन S. 2 ; ममोत्साहभंगं मा कृथाः H. 3. do not damp my energy. -3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two

being मंत्र and प्रभाव); नीतविविधोत्साहगुणेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22. -4 Determination, resolution; इमितेन भाविमरणोत्साहस्तया सूचितः Amaru. 10 -5 Power, ability, Ms. 5. 86 -6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the वीर or heroic sentement, कार्यारम्भेषु संरंभः स्थेयानुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; परपराक्रमदानादिस्मृतिजन्मा औन्नत्याख्य उत्साहः R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A thread. -Comp. -वर्धनः the heroic sentiment (वीररस). (-नं) increase of energy, heroism. -वृत्तांतः plant or scheme of encouraging or exciting; S. 2. -शक्तिः f. firmness, energy; see (3) above. —संपन्न a. active, energetic, persevering. —हेतुक a. one who encourges or excites to exertion, अपेहि रे उत्साहहेतुक S. 2.

उत्साहक a. Persevering, active.

उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance. -2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्साहिन् a Active, persevering.

उत्सिच् 6 P. 1 To sprinkle, spread, pour down. -2 To make proud. —Pass. 1 To spout or foam up; उत्सिच्यमाने पयसि Bhâg. -2 To be puffed up or proud, be elated; न तस्योत्सिषिचे मनः R. 17. 43, स्तूयमाना नोत्सिच्यंते K. 329. -3 To overflow, increase.

उत्सिक्त p p 1 Sprinkled. -2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. -3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4 Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised, elevated. -6 Fickle, disturbed (in mind); जानीयादस्थिरां वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसां तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सेकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Spouting out or over, showering. -3 Overflow, increase, excess; रुधिरोत्सेकाः Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood; Me. 55 v. l.; दर्प°, बल° &c. -4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70; अनुत्सेको लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन् a. 1 Overflowing, excessive, Mu. 1. 26. -2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17.

उत्सेचनं The act of showering or spouting upwards.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous, eagerly expecting, striving for (any object) (with instr. or loc. or in comp.), निद्रया निद्रायां चोत्सुकः Sk.; मनो नियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सुका सुतजन्मनि Ks. 21. 139; R. 2. 45; Me. 99; संगम° S. 3. 14, so रण°, गमन°, जय° &c. -2 Restless, uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of, attached to, वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. -4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for. —कः Longing for, anxious desire; मकुर्वते कस्य मनो न सोत्सुक Rs. 1. 6.

उत्सुकता, -त्वं 1 Restlessness, uneasiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3 Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy, M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become uneasy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र a. [उत्क्रांतः सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string), °मणिभिः Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3 Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of Pânini; अनुत्सूत्रपदन्यासा सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबंधना Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूरः [उत्क्रांतः सूरं सूर्यं] Evening, twilight.

उत्सृ Caus. 1 To expel, turn out, drive away; वेत्रदंडैरुत्सार्यंते गुणाः K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To remove, keep or put aside; K. 204; to push far, R. 4. 53, परमेश्वरस्य चार्वाकेण दूरोत्सारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सरः A variety on the अतिशक्वरी metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सर्या [उद्-सृ-यत्] A cow when she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोग्यावस्थापन्ना गौः).

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman, (one who drives away men and makes room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way; °वेत्रलता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3 Reception of a guest.

उत्सृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit, send forth or down; ब्यलीकनिश्वासमिवोत्ससर्ज Ku. 3. 25; सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 to give back, Bg. 9. 19; so बाष्पं, वारि. -2 (a) To quit leave, abandon, give up; मातापितृभ्यामुत्सृष्टं Ms. 9. 171; नियतमात्मानमुत्स्रक्ष्यामि K. 177, 191, 194; R 5. 51, 6. 46, 7.7, Ku. 2. 36, 5. 86; kill; so तनुं, प्राणान्, रणं &c.; परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44. (b) To put off, lay aside; भयोत्सृष्टविभूषाणां R. 4. 54, 3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam at liberty; तुरंगं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid, escape. -5 To cast forth or away, discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk. 14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow, scatter (as seed &c.); Ms. 10. 71. -7 To present, give; Mâl. 10. 23. -8 To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit the scope of a rule. -10 To send one to a place. -11 To permit to go, discharge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13 To hear to the end. -14 To make, form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सर्गः 1 Laying or leaving aside, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45. -2 Pouring out, dropping down omission; तोयोत्सर्गद्रुततरगतिः Me. 19, 37; so शुक्र°. -3 A gift, donation, giving away, Ms. 11. 194. -4 Spending; अर्थ° Mu. 3. -5 Loosening, letting loose, as in वृषोत्सर्गः. -6 An oblation, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding by stool &c., पुरीष°, मलमूत्र°. 8 Completion (as of study or a vow), cf. उत्सृष्टा वै वेदाः (opp. उपाकृता वै वेदाः). -9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपवाद a particular rule or exception); अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वर. R. 15 7. -10 Offering what is promised (to gods, Brâhmaṇas &c.) with due ceremonies. -11 The anus: मित्रमुत्सर्गे Ms. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गतः ind. Generally, without any exception.

उत्सर्गिन् a. 1 Leaving out or off. -2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic study. -4 A ceremony connected with this suspension (to be performed half yearly), Ms. 4. 96, वेदोत्सर्जनाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Srâvanî Mantra.

उत्सृष्ट p. p. 1 Left, cast, thrown. -2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3 Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast into or upon. -Comp. —पशु a bull set at liberty upon particular occasions.

उत्सृष्टिः f. Abandonment, leaving, emission.

उत्सृप् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide or soar upwards. -2 To go up to, approach; सारित्प्रवाहस्तटमुत्ससर्प R. 5. 46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as the sun).

उत्सर्पः, -र्पणं 1 Going or gliding upwards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undulating.

उत्सर्पिन् a. 1 Moving or gliding upwards, rising, पयोधरोत्सर्पिषु (शीकरेषु) R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, towering: उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7 -3 Transcendental. —णी f. A division of time (with the Jainas), a long period said to be = ten crores of crores of oceans of years, cf. अवसर्पिणी.

उत्सेध a. High, tall. —धः 1 A height, elevation (fig. also); पयोधरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति (वल्कलं) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts, सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7 raised high up. -2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intumescence, swelling. -4 The body. -5 Sublimity, greatness. —धं Killing, slaughter.

उत्स्मि 1 A. To smile at, deride —*Caus.* To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्स्मयः Smile.

उत्स्य *a.* Coming from a well or fountain (as water)

उत्स्वन *a.* High-sounding. —नः A loud sound

उत्स्वप्नायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasiness , सीतोत्स्वप्नायते U 1 , सापत्नमाल्यविकामुत्स्वप्नायते M 4.

उद् *ind.* A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations :—1 Superiority in place, rank or power , up, upwards, upon, on, over, above ; (उद्गत). -2 Separation, disjunction ; out, out off, from, apart &c , उद्गच्छति. -3 Motion upwards (उत्तिष्ठति). -4 Acquisition, gain , उपार्जति. -5 Publicity ; उच्चरति. -6 Wonder , anxiety ; उत्सुक. -7 Liberation ; उद्गत -8 Absence ; उत्पथ. -9 Blowing, expanding, opening ; उत्फुल्ल. -10 Pre-eminence ; उद्दिष्ट. -11 Power ; उत्साहः, उत् प्राबल्यवियोगोर्ध्वकमेलाभत्रकाशाश्चर्यमोक्षणाभामद्रलप्राबान्यशक्तिषु With nouns it forms adj. and adv. compounds ; उदर्चिस्, उच्छिख, उद्बाहु, उच्चित्र, उत्पथ, उद्दाम &c It is sometimes used in the Veda as an expletive simply to fill out the verse.

उदू = उद् q. v.

उदकं [उद् ण्वुल् नि० नलोपश्च Un 2. 39] Water , अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2 34 उदकं दा, -नदा or कृ To offer a libation of water to a dead person , उदकं उपस्पृश् to touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe ; [cf. Gr. *hudor* , L. *unda* ' a wave'] -Comp. —अंतः margin of water, bank, shore . ओदकांतात्स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्य इति श्रूयते S. 4. —अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of water, thirsty. -आत्मन् *a.* chiefly consisting of water. —आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. —उदंजनः a water-jar. —उदरं dropsy —उदरिन् *a.* dropsical. —ओदनः rice boiled with water. —कर्मन्, -कार्य, -क्रिया, -दानं presentation of (a libation) of water to dead ancestors or the Manes ; कुकोदरस्योदकक्रियां कुरु Ve. 6 , Y. 3. 4. —कुंभः a water jar. —कृच्छ्रः a kind of vow —गाहः entering water, bathing. —गिरिः -पर्वतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. —ग्रहणं drinking water , Pt. 1. —चंद्रः a kind of magic. —द, -दातृ, -दायिन्, -दानिक *a.* giver of water. (-दः) 1. a giver of water to the Manes -2. an heir, near kinsman. —दानं=°कर्मन् q. v. —धरः a cloud. —परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. —पूर्वकं *ind.* preceded by the pouring of water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of gift or promise. —प्रतीकाश *a* watery, like water. —भारः, -वधिवः a yoke for carrying water. -भूमः water or moist soil. -मंडलुः a water-pitcher (Ved). -मंथः a kind of peeled grain. —मेहः a sort of diabetes (passing watery urine). —मेहिन् *a.* suffering from this disease. —वज्रः 1. a thunder shower. -2. thunderbolt in the form of shower ; Si. 8. 39. —शाक any aquatic herb. —शांतिः *f.* sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever ; cf. शांत्युदकं. —शुद्ध *a.* bathed, purified by ablutions. —सक्तुः ground rice moistened with water. —स्पर्शः 1 touching different parts of the body with water. -2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an oath, gift, or promise. -हारः a water-carrier.

उदकेचरः An aquatic animal.

उदकेविशीर्ण *a.* Dried in water ; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उदक(कि)ल *a.* [cf. P. V. 2. 97] Watery, containing water.

उदक्य *a.* [उदकमर्हति दहा० यत्] 1 Requiring water. -2 Being in water. —क्या A woman in her courses (requiring water for purification).

उदग्र *a.* [उद्गतमग्रं यस्य] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards ; as in °दंत. -2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also) ; उदग्रदशनांशुभिः Si. 2. 21, 4 19 ; उदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53 ; उदग्रप्लुतत्वात् S. 1. 7 high leaps ; Si. 12. 65 ; °ग्रावन् Dk. 6 ; विक्रमोदग्रं शिरः R. 15. 27 exalted , गंधोदग्रं पुष्पं 16. 87 rich in odour. -3 Large, broad, vast, big , अवंतिनाथोयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32 , Mu. 6. 12. -4 Noble, good-looking (उदार), Ki 14. 41. -5 Advanced in age. -6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased ; स मंगलोदग्रतरप्रभावः R 2. 71, 9. 64, 13 50. -7 Intense, unbearable (as heat), Si. 4 12. -8 Fierce, fearful; संदधे दृशमुदग्रतारका R. 11. 69 -9 Excited, furious, enraptured ; मदोदग्राः ककुद्मंतः R. 4 22 -10 Mighty, strong , Ki. 18. 1 , वेगोदग्रं विषं V. 5 18 strong or sharp (deadly). -Comp. —दत् *a.* having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उदग्रयति Den. P. To display prominently ; Mu. 6. 13.

उदज् 1 U. [उद्-अज्] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उदजः Driving out or forth (of cattle &c.).

उदाजः The driving out (of cattle), leading out.

उदंच् 1 U. [उद् अञ्च्] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water) , एकैकमेव पादमुदच्य तिष्ठति अश्वः Sat. Br. , उदंचितास्रः Bk 2. 31 , उदंचय मुखं मनाक् Vb 3. 27. -2 To utter, send forth, cause to sound हरिमिनुगायति कापिदुदंचितपंचमरागं Git. 1. -3 (Intrans.) (*a*) To go up ; (*b*) to rise, rise forth ; उदंचन्मात्सर्य G. L. 6 ; Bv. 2. 76 ; K. 221 ; welter up ; Mv. 3. 32.

उदक्त *p. p.* 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well) ; उदक्तमुदकं कूपात् Sk. -2 Risen, ascended. -3 Sent forth, uttered.

उदंकः [अंच्-घञ्] A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उदच्, उदंच् *a.* (*m.* उदङ्, *n.* उदक्, *f.* उदीची) 1 Turned or going upwards. -2 Upper, higher ; °कूलः, °तीरः &c. -3 Northern, turned towards the north. -4 Subsequent. —क् *ind.* 1 Above. -2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.) : Ms. 3. 217. -3 Subsequently. -Comp. —अद्रिः the northern mountain, Himâlaya. —अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (= उत्तरायण q. v.). —आवृत्तिः *f.* return from the north , उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —दश *a.* having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment). —पथः a northern country. —प्रवण *a.* 1. inclining or sloping towards the north. -2. proceeding well (as a sacrifice). -भूमः, -भूमिः good or fertile soil. —मुख *a.* facing the north : उदग्भवेन्मुखः सं Me. 14.

उदक्तात् *ind.* Towards the north, northwards.

उदंचनं [अच् करणे- ल्युट्] 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well , उदंचनं सरज्जुं पुरः चिक्षप Dk. 130. -2 Throwing upwards. -3 Rising, ascending. -4 A cover or lid.

उदंचु *a.* [अंच्-उन्] Turned or going upwards.

उदीची The north , तेनोदीचीं दिशमनुसरेः Me. 57.

उदीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. -2 Northern.

उदीच्य *a.* Situated or living in the north. -च्यः 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati ; northern country. -2 (pl.) The inhabitants of the north ; R. 4. 66. —च्यं A kind of perfume. -Comp. —वृत्तं a kind of Vaitâliya metre.

उदंजलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उदंडपाल: 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

उदधि: See under 2. उदन्.

1. उदन् 2 P. (उद्-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान्).

उदान: [अन्-घञ्] 1 Breathing upwards -2 Breathing, breath in general -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head ; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान, स्पन्दयत्यधरं वक्त्रं गात्रनेत्रप्रकोपनः। उद्वेजयति मर्माणि उदानो नाम मारुतः ॥ -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. उदन् *n.* [उंद्-कनिन्] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its न्) , *e. g.* उदधि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. -Comp. —ओदन: water-meal. —कीर्णि: —र्यः N. of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). —कुंभ: a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. —ग्राम: a cloud (Ved.). —ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. —धान: [उदकं धीयते अत्र] 1. a water-jar. -2. a cloud. —धि: [उदकानि धीयतेऽत्र धा कि उदादेशः] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean, उदधेरिव निम्नगाशतेष्वभवन्नास्य विमानना क्वचित् R. 8 8. -2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. °कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). °क्रमः, -क्रा: *m.* a voyager, mariner. °मल: 1. cuttle fish-bone -2. the foam of the ocean °मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). °राज: the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. —सुता N. of Lakshmî ; and of Dvârakâ, the capital of Krishṇa (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean) -प *a* crossing the water (as a boat). —पात्रं,-त्री a water-jug, vessel. —पान:, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself ; K. 50. °मंडूक: (lit.) a frog in a well ; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood ; cf. कूपमंडूक. —पेषं a paste, anything ground with water. (-षं) *ind.* by grinding in water. —प्लुत् *a.* Ved. causing water to flow, swimming or splashing in water (?). —प्लुत *a.* swimming in water. —बिंदु: a drop of water, Ku. 5. 24. —भार: a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. —मंथ: barley-water. —मान:, —नं a fiftieth part of an आढक q. v. —मेघ· 1. watery cloud -2. a shower of rain. -लावणिक *a* salted, prepared with brine, briny. —वज्र: 1. a thunder-shower, water-spout. -2 thunderbolt in the form of water ; Si. 8. 39 —वाप: one who offers waters to the Manes. -वास standing or residence in water ; सहस्यरात्रीरुदवासतत्परा Ku 5. 26.(-सं) a house on the borders of a stream or pond. —वासिन् *a.* standing in water, K. 23. —वाह् *a.* bringing water ; (-ह:) a cloud. —वाहन a water vessel. —वीवध: a yoke for carrying water. —शराव: a jar filled with water. —शुक्र: a water-jar. —श्वित् *n* [उदकेन जलेन श्वयति] butter-milk containing ffty per cent. water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). —स्थानं 1. a place full of water. -2. residence in water. -स्थाली a kettle, vessel for holding water. —हरण: a vessel for drawing water. —हार *a* fetching or carrying water (-र:) a cloud (water-carrier).

उदन्वत् *a* Wavy, watery, abounding in water (Ved.). —*m.* The ocean ; उदन्वच्छन्ना भू: B. R. 1. 8 ; R. 4. 52, 58, 10. 6 ; नवैरुदन्वानिव चंद्रपादैः Ku. 7. 73.

उदन्य *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. -न्या Thirst ; निर्वर्त्यतामुदन्याप्रतीकारः Ve. 6 ; व्यस्यन्नुदन्यां शिशिरैः पयोभिः Bk. 3. 40. -Comp. -ज *a.* Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्यति Den. P. 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्यु *a.* 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उदंच्.

उदंत *a* [उद्गतोऽतो यस्य] Reaching to the end or border of anything. -त: [उद्गतोऽतो निर्णयो यस्मात्] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history ; श्रुत्वा रामः प्रियोदंतं R. 12. 66 ; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्यति K 132 ; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात्किंचिदूनः Me. 100 -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु) -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्तिग्राजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उदंतक: News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदंत्य *n.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्य See under उदन्.

उदंभस् *a* Full of water, R. 4. 31

उदय:, उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद् ऋ-अप्] 1 The belly, दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय Bh. 2 119, cf कृशोदरी, उदरभरणं, उदरंभरि &c -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity, तडाग° Pt. 2 150, R. 5 70, U. 2. 16, 4. 29 ; त्वा कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्थं S 6. 19 ; Sânti. 1 5 ; S. 1. 19, Amaru. 88 ; जलदोदरेभ्य: Mk. 5 ; Rs. 3. 12 ; घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां S 7. 4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence ; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे Ait Br. -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वात°, पित्त°, कफ°, त्रिलिंग° or दूषी°, प्लीहा°, बद्धगुद°, आगंतुक°, and जल°). -5 Slaughter. [cf L. *uterus*, Zend. *udara*]. -Comp. -आध्मान: flatulence of the belly. —आमय: disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhœa. —आमयिन् *a.* suffering from dysentery. -आवर्त:, the navel. —आवेष्ट: the tape-worm. —ग्रंथि: —गुल्म: disease of the spleen. —त्राणं 1. a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. a belly. band. —पिशाच *a.* [उदरे तत्पूर्तौ पिशाच इव] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-च:) a glutton. —पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full ; उदरपूरं भुंक्ते Sk. eats his fill. —पोषण, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life.-शय *a.* sleeping on the face or the belly. (-य:). fœtus. —सर्वस्व: a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरक *a.* Abdominal.

उदरंभरि *a* [उदर बिभर्ति, भृ खि मुम्च P. III. 2. 26] 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरवत्, उदरिक-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिन् *a.* [उदर-इनि] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. -णी A pregnant woman.

उदर्य *a* [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the belly. -र्यं Contents of the belly.

उदरथि: [उद्-ऋ-थयिन् Un. 4. 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदर्क: [Said to be fr. ऋच्) 1 (*a*) End, conclusion ; °स्वादुनः कर्मणः Dk. 79 ; सुखोदर्कं K. 328. (*b*) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदर्कस्तव कल्याणो भविता Nala. 12. 67 ; किंतु कल्याणोदर्कं भविष्यति U. 4 ; प्रयत्नः सफलोदर्कं एव Mâl. 8 ; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18 ; Pt. 5. 73. -2 Remote consequence, reward. -3 Future time, futurity. -4 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -5 Surpassing. -6 N. of a tree Vanguiera Spinosa Roxb.

उदर्चिस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमर्चि शिखाऽस्य] Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing, स्फुरन्नुदर्चिः सहसा तृतीयादक्ष्णः कृशानुः किल निष्पपात Ku. 3. 71, 7, 79 ; R. 7. 24, 15 76 –*m.* **1** Fire, प्रक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं *Si.* 2. 42, 20. 75. –**2** The god of love. –**3** N. of Siva.

उदर्दः [अर्द्-अच्] (In Medic.) Erysipelas.

उदधः Scarlet fever.

उदवग्रहः A Svarita accent depending on an Udātta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

उदवसानीय *a* Ved Last, final.

उदवसितं [उद्-अव-सो-क्त] A house, dwelling ; जानीषे रेभिलस्योदवसित Mk. 4, *Si.* 11. 18.

उदश्रु *a* [उद्गतान्यश्रूणि यस्य] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping, तस्य पश्यन् ससौमित्रेरुदश्रुर्वसतिद्रुमान् R. 12. 14 ; Amaru. 11.

उदस् 4 P. [उद्-अस्] **1** To cast up, throw up ; *Si.* 15. 81 ; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect ; स्वयमिति मुग्धवधूमुदास दोर्भ्यां *Si.* 7. 49 ; पुच्छमुदस्यति Sk. –**2** To throw down ; उदस्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. –**3** To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit ; उदस्य धैर्यं दयितेन सादरं Ki. 8. 50 –**4** To destory, dispel, रिपुतिमिरं Ki. 1 46. –**5** To drive, propel, Ki. 8 55 –**6** To turn away. –**7** To take pains, make efforts. —*pass.* To be driven off, fall off, deviate from ; अतिमूढ उदस्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

उदसनं **1** Throwing, raising, erecting. –**2** Expelling, turning out.

उदस्त *p. p.* **1** Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. –**2** Turned out, expelled. –**3** Removed, scattered. –4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated

उदासः [उद्-अस्-घञ्] **1** Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. –**2** Expulsion.

उदात्त *a.* [उद्-आदा-क्त] **1** High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble ; °अन्वयैः K. 92 ; Ratn. 4 ; sublime ; Ve 1 –**2** Noble, dignified ; अत्युदात्तसुजनश्च इदकेतुः U. 6. –**3** Generous, bountiful, donor. –**4** Famous, illustrious great ; *Si.* 20. 82 ; ललितोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. –**5** Dear, beloved. –**6** Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara), see below. —**त्तः** **1** The acute accent, a high or sharp tone ; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 1. 29 ; ताल्वादिषु समागेषु स्थानेषूर्ध्वभागे निष्पन्नोऽजुदात्तः Sk. ; see under अनुदात्त also ; निहंत्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव *Si.* 2. 95. –**2** Gift, donation. –**3** A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. –**4** A variety of the hero ; see धीरोदात्त. —**त्तं** (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great represented collaterally to the subject in hand ; लोकातिशयसंपत्तिवर्णनोदात्तमुच्यते । यद्वापि प्रस्तुतस्यांगं महतां चरितं भवेत् ॥ S. D. 752, cf also K. P 10, उदात्तं वस्तुनः संपन्महतां चोपलक्षणं. –**Comp.** —**श्रुति** *a* pronounced with the acute accent.

उदात्ततर *a.* More elevated, more acute.

उदान See under 1. उदन्.

उदाप्यं *ind.* Ved. Against the stream

उदायुध *a.* With uplifted weapon, upraising weapons, मधुजपङ्क्तिभिर्निर्मर्यादैर्भैर्वाद्भिरुदायुधैः Ve. 3 22 ; उदायुधानापततस्तान्दृप्तान्प्रेक्ष्य राघवः R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* **1** Generous, liberal, munificent. –**2** (*a*) Noble, exalted, dignified ; स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः R. 8 91, 5. 12 ; वाचः 65 ; Bg. 7. 18. (*b*) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished ; °कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18 ; तपसः Bh. 3. 51. –**3** Honest, sincere, upright. –**4** Good, nice, fine ; उदारः कल्पः *S.* 5. –**5** Proper, right. –**6** Eloquent. –**7** Kind, soft, agreeable ; °वाचः कन्यकाः R. 14 77 –**8** Rich, plentiful ; उदारमन्यवहारविधि Dk. 49 ; Mu. 3. 8. –**9** Large, extensive, grand, splendid ; साकेतोपवनमुदारमध्युवास R. 13. 79 ; उदारनेपथ्यभृतां 6. 6 richly dressed. –**10** Beautiful, charming, lovely ; Ku. 7. 14 ; *Si.* 5. 21 ; see उदारदर्शन below ; R. 16. 26, 51. –**11** Unperplexed. –**12** Exciting, driving forth (Ved.). —**रं** *ind.* **1** Loudly ; *Si.* 4. 33. –**2** By means of arguments ; Ki. 12. 40. –**रः** Ved. **1** A rising fog or vapour. –**2** A sort of grain with long stalks. –**3** A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. –**Comp** —**आत्मन्**, –**चेतस्**, –**चरित**, –**मनस्**, –**सत्त्व** *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous, उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुंबकं H. 1. —**धी** *a.* **1.** of sublime genius, highly intelligent, धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3 30. –**2** noble-minded. (–*m.*) N. of Vishnu. (–*f.*) good abilities. –**दर्शन** *a.* good-looking (having large eyes), तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने Ku. 5. 36. —**रमणीय** *a.* grand and lovely, transcendental ; S. 7

उदारता **1** Liberality, generosity. –**2** Richness (as of expression); वचसां Mâl. 1. 7 ; *S.* 6 ; (as applied to words) उदारता = कठिनवर्णघटनारूपविकटत्वलक्षणा R. G. ; (as applied to the sense) = भुवनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये इत्यादिग्राम्यार्थपरिहारः *ibid.*

उदारथि *a.* **1** Going upwards. –**2** Rising, enlightening the organs of sense –**3** Steaming (as a hot dish). —**थिः** N. of Vishnu.

उदावत्सरः A year, one of the five years forming a period.

उदावर्तः A disease of the bowels, 'iliac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). —**र्ता** *a.* painful menstruation with foamy blood ; सफेनिलमुदावर्ता रजः कृच्छ्रेण मुंचति Susr.

उदास् 2 A. [उद् आस्] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic ; to be passive or inactive ; तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Mâl. 1 ; विधाय वैरं सामर्षे नरोऽरौ य उदासते *Si.* 2. 42 ; Bg. 9. 9 ; Sân. K. 20 ; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

उदास,-सिन् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. –**सः,-सिन्** *m.* **1** A stoic, philosopher. –**2** One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. –**3** Indifference, apathy.

उदासित् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic.

उदासीन *pres. p.* **1** Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive ; तद्दर्शिनमुदासीनं त्वामेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe) ; see सांख्य ; Pt. 1 –**2** (In law) Not involved in any dispute. –**3** Neutral (as a king or nation). —**नः** **1** A stranger. –**2** A neutral, an indifferent person ; अरिमित्रोदासीनव्यवस्था Mu. 5 ; Ms. 7. 158 ; Y. 1. 345 ; Bg. 6. 9. –**3** A common acquaintance.

उदास्थित *a.* Set over, appointed to. –**तः** **1** A superintendent. –**2** A door-keeper. –**3** A spy, an emissary. –**4** An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहित *a* Elevated, raised.

उदाहृ 1 P **1** To relate, narrate, declare, announce. –**2** To say, speak, utter ; उदाजहार द्रुपदात्मजा गिरः Ki. 1. 27 ; Mk. 9. 4, Pt. 2. ; चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरंति M 2, Mâl. 1, स्वं कामिनो मदनदूतिमुदाहरंति V. 4. 11 ; mutter, repeat ; धर्माक्षराणि Mk 8. –**3** To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate · त्वमुदाहियस्व कथमन्यथा जनैः *Si.* 15. 29.

उदाहरणं **1** Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. –**2** Narration, recital, opening a conversation ; अथांगिरसमग्रण्यमुदाहरणवस्तुषु Ku. 5. 65 ; अद्भुतोदाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. –**3** A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning

with ... the ज्वानि and full of alliteration ... निर्वैशिवसुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14 ... त्वारणसवस्त्रवीयं जयोद्धारणं श्रुत्वा V 1. ... उपोद्धारणं ... K. 4. 78 : (येन ...) ... Prat. ... -4 An instance, example, illustration ... ... -5 (In Nyáya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members) -6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration ; U. 1. -8 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थांतरन्यास ; e. g. अमितगुणोऽपि पदार्थो दोषेणैकेन निंदितो भवति । निखिलरसायनराजो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहृत p. p. 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called ; श्रुतान्वितो दशरथ इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

उदाहृतिः f. An example, illustration.

उदि 2 P. 1 To rise (as a star, cloud &c.) (fig. also), come up ; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30 ; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च Subhâsh. ; Mâl. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 36 ; Bk. 6. 110, 8. 35, 18. 20 ; to be seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from ; उदितदयः Dk. 13 ; धूमः कृशानोरुदियाय धूमः R. 7. 26 ; उदितश्रियं 1. 93 v. l.; S. 1. 26. -3 To go out, escape. -4 To start up ; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up against ; Ku. 2. 57 ; य एनमुदीयाद्रथी Mb.

उदय a. (In gram.) Following, coming after or upon (as a letter, accent &c) : उदयशब्दः परशब्दसमानार्थः प्रातिशाख्येषु प्रसिद्धः. -यः 1 Rise (fig. also) ; चंद्रोदय इवोदधेः R. 12. 36, 2. 73 ; going upwards, ascending (as of the sun, start &c.). -2 (a) Rising up, coming forth ; द्रविण° acquisition of wealth; Pt. 2.; so भाग्य° dawn of fortune ; Amaru. 25 ; स्वगुणोदयेन Pt. 1. 94. (b) Appearance, becoming visible, production ; घनोदयः प्राक् S. 7. 30 ; मेघ° Ku. 6. 54 ; हसितमन्यनिमित्तकृतोदयं S. 2. 11 raised from some other cause ; Amaru. 88 ; S. 7. 8 ; फलोदय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit ; Ms. 3. 169 ; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); यौ तौ स्वभावबोधौ तो भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ Ku. 2. 8. -4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise), पर्वत इव ... ... V. 3. 6. 5 Advancement, prosperity, rise ; (opp. व्यसन); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां S. 4. 1 ; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84 : K. 5 ; importance celebrity . °उत्सुके त्वयि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth ; उपचयमयस्य च वृद्ध्यत R. 9. 9 ; ... आत्मोदयः परग्लानिः Si. 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence ; असुखोदयं कर्म Ms. 4. 70 ; Amaru. 42 ; following , नोदात्तस्वरितोदयं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment ; उपस्थितोदयं R. 3. 1 ; प्रारंभसदृशोदयः 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue ; Ms. 7. 55 , Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money ; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit. -Comp.—अचलः,-अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उदयगिरिवनालीबालमंदारपुष्पं Udb. ; श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चैः Si. 1. 16 ; तत उदयगिरेरिवैक एव Mâl. 2. 10. क्रमः gradual rise ; नाडीनां Mâl. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nâdis, (as in the act of restraining the wind). —पुरं N. of the capital of Mârwâr. —प्रस्थः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उदयन 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 N. of the king Vatsa , प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30 [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsarâja. He reigned at Kausambi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahasena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उदयनीय a. Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding (as a ceremony). -या A concluding sacrifice.

उदयिन् a. 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth ; Mâl. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित p. p. 1 Risen, ascended; उदितभूयिष्ठः Mâl. 1 Mostly risen ; Bv. 2. 85 ; नित्योदितः Bh. 3. 80 over-existing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered. (fr. वद्). —तं 1 A kind of perfume -2 A kind of accent. -Comp. -उदित a. well grounded in the Sâstras. —होमिन् a. sacrificing after sunrise.

उदितिः f. 1 Ascending, rising (of the sun). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उदेष्यत् a Increasing, rising ; Si. 2. 76.

उदीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up to, look at, view, behold , सप्रणाममुदीक्षिताः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67 ; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, शत्रुव्यसन Mu. 4; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यृतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. -2 Seeing, beholding, seeking.

उदीचीन, उदीच्य See under उदञ्च्.

उदीप a. [उद्गता आपो यत्र, अप ईप्] Flooded. —पः High water, inundation, flood.

उदीर् 2 A. [उद्-ईर्] 1 To rise (sound &c.) ; उदैरत रणितानि Dk. 123. were heard. -2 To start (to go or come). -3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. -4 To arise, originate. -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or move. -2 To utter, pronounce, speak ; गिरमुदीरयति K. 13 ; U. 5, 6 ; उदीरितोऽर्थः पशुनापि गृह्यते Pt. 1. 43 ; so आलोकशब्दं R. 2. 9. -3 To call, name ; स भीमरूपः शिव इत्युदीर्यते Ku. 5. 77. -4 To put forth ; यद्गोकोयमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. -5 To cast; throw, roll down (as dice); उदीरयामास सलीलमक्षान् R. 6. 18 ; to discharge, drive forward. -6 To raise, throw up ; उदीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58 ; उदैरयच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its hood. -7 To display, manifest, make visible, cause ; तिसृभिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानमुदीरयन् Ku. 2. 6 ; Si. 11. 7. -8 To bring about, effect ; Ki. 13. 28. -9 To rouse, excite, stimulate; उदीरितेंद्रियः Ku. 4. 41 ; °धी acute-minded. -pass. 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. -2 To sound. -3 To issue forth.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression : उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां न्यायैस्त्रिभिरुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile.).

उदीर्ण p. p. [ईर्-क्त] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused ; Si. 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty , भवल्लब्धवरोदीर्णस्तारकाख्यो महासुरः Ku. 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimulated, roused ; Si. 1. 32 ; Dk. 43, 47. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great ; excellent. -6 Uttered, pronounced ; Si. 13. 42. -7 Ready,

strung ; °धन्वा U. 5. 11. —र्णः N. of Vishnu. -Comp -दीधिति *a.* intensely bright. -वेग *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उदीषित *a.* Risen, elevated.

उदुंबरः See उडुंबर. °मशक = कूपम डूक q. v.

उदुंबल *a* Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उरुबल). —लः The fig-tree.

उदुष्ट *a.* Ved. Red

उदूखल = उलूखल q. v.

उदृच् *f* [उत्कृष्टा ऋक्] 1 An excellent *Rik*. -2 Future time. -3 Remainder, conclusion, end. -4 Prosperity, rise.

उदेजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying ; उदेजयान् भूतगणान् न्यषेधीत् Bk. 1. 15

उदोजस् *a.* Very powerful, violent (Ved.).

उद्गंधि *a.* 1 Fragrant, विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16 47. -2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गम् 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.), असह्यवातोद्गतरेणुमंडला Rs. 1. 10. v. l. -2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear, आचिरोद्गतपल्लवं V. 4. 23 ; Rs. 6. 18, so उद्गतशृंगो वत्सः. -3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise ; इत्युद्गताः पौरवधूमुखेभ्यः शृण्वन् कथाः R. 7 16 ; Amaru. 91. -4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). -5 To be famous or well-known, spread ; उत्तरभ इत्युद्गतनामधेयः R. 18. 20.

उद्गत *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Proceeded forth or from -3 Gone, departed. -4 Vomited. —ता N. of a metre. -Comp. —असु *a.* deceased, dead.

उद्गतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. -2 Appearance ; कुसुम° K 59, rise, origin. -3 Vomiting.

उद्गमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars), ascent ; आज्यधूमोद्गमेन *S.* 1. 15. -2 Standing erect (of hair) ; रोमोद्गमः प्रादुरभूदुमायाः Ku 7. 77 ; व्यक्तरोमोद्गमत्वात् M. 4. 1 ; Amaru. 36. -3 Going out, departure, expiry ; as in प्राण°. -4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्योद्गमः Mâl. 2 ; appearance, फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्गम इव प्रजाः R. 4 9, V. 4. 38 ; Bh. 2. 70 ; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20 ; so मांस°, पक्ष°, ग्रंथि° &c. Amaru. 81 ; origin, parentage ; Mâl. 2. -5 Action, vision (of eyes) ; Mâl. 1. 35. -6 Projection, elevation ; पयोधरोद्गमा Mâl. 7. -7 A shoot (of a plant) ; हरिततृणोद्गमशंकया मृगीभिः Ki. 5. 38. -8 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गमनं Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —यं A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तत्स्यादुद्गमनीयं यद्धौतयोर्वस्त्रयोर्युगं) ; धौतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42 ; गृहीतपत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ० by धौतवस्त्रं, and says उद्गमनं तु प्रावेशिकमित्यर्थः &c. see *ad loc*).

उद्गाढ *a.* Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much, उद्गाढरागोदया Mâl 5. 7, 6. 6. —ढं Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गातृ, उद्गार &c. See under उद्गै, उद्गृ.

उद्गुर् 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उद्गूर्ण *p. p.* [उद्-गुर्-क्त] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up ; क्रोधोद्गूर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12, *Si.* 5. 25. -2 Erected, excited.

उद्गृ 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vomit ; उद्गिरतो यद्गरलं फणिनः पुष्णासि परिमलोद्गारैः Bv. 1 11 ; उद्गिरतीव स्नेह *Si.* 14, 1. -2 (*a*) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out, महाभंसेवाप्यद्गुद्गिरंति Pt. 5. 67, निक्षेपणान् रागमिवोद्गिरंतं Ku. 1 33. (*b*) To send out of the mouth, speak, utter (as words), महीपतेः शासनमुज्जगार R. 14. 53 ; Ve 5. 14 ; यदुद्गिरति भ्रमरः Mu. 2. 11 (where it also means ' vomits ' or, 'emits'). -3 To breathe out. -4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound.).

उद्गारः [उद्-गृ-घञ् P III. 3. 29] 1 (*a*) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, omitting ; खर्जूरीस्कंधनद्धानां मदोद्गारसुगंधिषु R. 4 57, Bh 2 36 ; सलिलोद्गारमुच्चैर्विमाना Me. 63, 69, *Si* 12. 9. (5) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out, मनिर्झरोद्गार इवाद्रिराजः R. 6. 60 ; रुधिर° विग्धाखिलांगाः Mv. 6. 33. -2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly ; Mâl. 2 13 : साम° K. 42 ; H. 3. 106 ; सौजन्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness -3 Quantity, mass (thrown out) ; Mu. 3 -4 Spittle, saliva. -5 Eructation, belching. -6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound (शब्द°, कठगर्जितं, नागवाड्कर्म) ; *Sânti.* 1. 21 ; गंभीरमहर° Mâl. 9.

उद्गारिन् 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth ; Mv. 3. 29 ; U. 4. 29. -2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down ; धारास्वनोद्गारिदरीमुखोऽसौ R. 13. 47 ; Mk. 5. 27.

उद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting. -2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, slavering. -3 Eructation, belch. -4 Extermination.

उद्गै 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud ; उद्गास्यतामिच्छति किंनराणां Ku. 1. 8 ; गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86 ; to sing (in general) ; उद्गीयमानं वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12 ; निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे *Si.* 6. 20. -2 To begin to sing. -3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of Sâmaveda), साम सामविदंगमुज्जगौ *Si.* 14. 21, cf. उद्गातृ. -4 To announce, to celebrate in song. -5 To sing before one (with acc.). -6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उद्गातृ *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sâmaveda.

उद्गाथा A variety of the *Aryâ* measure, the same as Giti q v.

उद्गीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. -2 Chanting of the Sâmaveda. -3 A variety of the *Aryâ* metre ; see Appendix.

उद्गीथः [उद्-गै-थक्] 1 Chanting of the Sâmaveda (the office of an udgâtri). -2 The second part of the Sâmaveda ; भूमा उद्गीथविदो वसंति U. 2. 3 -3 Designation of ओम्, the three syllabled name of God.

उद्ग्रंथ् 1, 9 U. 1 To bind up, tie into bundles. -2 To tie up, knit or sew together (as garlands &c.); इयमुद्ग्रथते स्रजो विचित्राः Mu. 1. 4; tie or fasten intertwine, लतामन्योद्ग्रथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8. -3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.) *Si.* 10. 63.

उद्ग्रंथ *a.* Unbound, loosened. —थः A section, chapter.

उद्ग्रंथि *a.* 1 Untied (fig. also). -2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

उद्ग्रह् 9 P 1 To take up, lift up, शंकिं चोग्रामुदग्रहीत् Bk. 15 5? ; elevate, erect, raise उद्गृहीतालकांताः Me. 8. -2 To take or draw out, take away. -3 To deposit. -4 To preserve. -5 To cease (to rain). -6 To break off, discontinue (speaking).—*Caus* 1 To cause to take up or out, cause to pay. -2 To state, place before, adduce, विजिगीषुमिदुघः शास्त्रं यत्तदोद्ग्राहयते पुरः *Si.* 2. 75. -3 to extol, laud up.

उद्ग्रभणं -उद्ग्राभः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. -2 Giving, donation.

उद्ग्रहः -हणं 1 Taking up, raising. -2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts -3 Eructation.

उद्ग्राहः 1 Lifting or taking up. -2 (In the Prâtisâkhyas) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the term nations of ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. -3 Replying in argument, rejoinder. -4 An objection. -Comp —पदवृत्तिः *f.* the Sandhi called Udgrâha ; see above.

उद्ग्रहणिका Replying in argument.

उद्ग्राहित *p.p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. -2 Taken away. -3 Excellent ; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्ग्रीव, उद्ग्रीविन् *a.* With the neck uplifted ; उद्ग्रीवैर्मयूरैः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 93.

उद्घः [उद्-हन् अप् नि०] 1 Excellence, eminence, (at the end of comp.) ; ब्राह्मणोद्घः =an excellent or superior Brâhmana ; उद्घादयश्च नियतलिंगा न तु विशेष्यलिंगाः Sk. ; cf. मतल्लिकामचर्चिका प्रकांडमुद्घतल्लजौ प्रशस्तवाचकान्यमूनि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्घनः A carpenter's bench (the planks on which he works), लोहोद्घनघनस्कंधा ललितापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्घातिन् *a* Uneven, rough.

उद्घट् 1 A. To open , Ku. 7. 53. —*Caus.* (-घाटयति) 1 To open ; unlock , निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयंति Bh. 1. 63 ; कपाटमुद्घाटयामि Mk. 3. -3 To peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्घट्टितं A hint.

उद्घाटः A watch or guard-house

उद्घाटकः 1 A key ; उद्घाटको भवति यंत्रदृढे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्घाटन *a.* (-नी *f*) Opening, unlocking ; धर्मं यो न करोति निंदितमतिः स्वर्गार्गलोद्घाटनं H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening ; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well ; a water-wheel.

उद्घाटित *p. p.* 1 Opened, manifested. -2 Undertaken ; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. -**Comp.** —अंग *a.* 1 naked. -2 intelligent, wise. —ज्ञ *a.* wise, intelligent.

उद्घट्टक: A kind of time (in music).

उद्घट्टनं,-ना 1 Friction, striking against ; Me. 61. -2 Opening upwards (as a lid.)

उद्घट्टित *a.* 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated ; Si. 11. 42.

उद्घसं Flesh.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commencement ; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां Ku. 2 12 ; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference ; कथोद्घातः U. 2. -3 Striking wounding, inflicting an injury. -4 A stroke, blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slipping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); ययावनुद्घातसुखेन सोऽध्वना Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2 28; चक्र° V. 1 ; U. 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter ; section.

उद्घुष् 1 P. To sound, cry out or shout. —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To proclaim, declare aloud -2 To fill with cries.

उद्घुष्ट *p.p.* Sounded out, proclaimed. —ष्टं A sound, noise.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्घृष् 1 P. 1 To rub ; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्घर्षणं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up, यस्येद्घर्षणलोष्टकैरपि सदा पृष्ठे न जातः किणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substance. -3 A cudgel.

उद्घृष्टं A peculiar fault in pronunciation.

उद्दंशः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्दंड *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up ; उद्दंडपद्मं गृहदीर्घिकाणां R. 16. 46 ; °धवलातपत्राः Mâl. 6 long , H 2 29. -2 Formidable, terrific -**Comp.**-पालः 1 a punisher (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of serpent ; cf. (उदंडपाल).

उद्दंतुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. -2 High tall (उन्नत).-3 Terrific, formidable(कराल).

उद्दमः Subduing, overpowering

उद्दांत *a* 1 Energetic -2 Humble.

उद्दानं [दो बंधने ल्युट्] 1 Binding, confinement ; उद्दानं क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्यानां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. -2 Taming, subduing -3 The middle, the waist.-4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign.

उद्दाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free, bold ; Si. 4. 10 -2 (*a*) Strong, powerful, violent ; Pt. 3. 148 ; Mât. 3, 7; °देहपरिदाहमहाज्वराणि 6 13. (*b*) Furious, intoxicated ; स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78 ; Si. 11. 19 ; U. 3. 6.-3 Dreadful, formidable, °शरीरसंनिवेशः Mâl. 3. -4 Self-willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive ; Me. 25 ; उद्दामोत्कलिकां Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; गंधोद्दामा धरा exhaling great smell; Mk. 5 22. 6 Proud, haughty ; पौलस्त्यविजयोद्दाम Mv. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extrordinary. —मः 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuna. —मं *ind.* Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोद्दामं ज्वलिष्यतः U 3. 9.

उद्दित [उद्-दो क्त] Tied, bound

उद्दालः 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia (बहुवारक) (Mar. भोंकरी). -2 The sage उद्दालक

उद्दालकः = 1 उद्दाल q. v. -2 N. of a sage. —कं A kind of honey. —**Comp.** —पुष्पभंजिका [उद्दालकानां पुष्पाणि भज्यंते यत्र क्रीडायां ण्वुल्] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddâlaka flowers are broken or crushed).

उद्दिनं Midday.

उद्दिश् 6 U 1 To point out, signify, declare, denote, mention, tell ; प्रथमोद्दिष्टमास्पदं Ku 6. 35 ; Ms. 8. 52, 3 182, Me 30 ; यथोद्दिष्टव्यापारा S. 3 अनेडमूक उद्दिष्टः शठे Med denotes or signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophesy; त्वं साधुभिरुद्दिष्टः S. 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to ; स्मरमुद्दिश्य Ku. 4. 38 ; S. 6, see उद्दिश्य below. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to , K 40 , उद्दिश्यामुपनिहितां भजस्व पूजां Mâl. 5. 25 ; फलमुद्दिश्य Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise ; मतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28.

उद्दिश्य *ind.* 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, towards ; वध्यशिलामुद्दिश्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of , त्वां° S. 3 on thy account, किं for what purpose, on what account , निमित्त° Pt. 1. 283 for some cause ; त्वामुद्दिश्य सभाजनाक्षराणि M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing , सूर्योद्देशेन शिला दातव्या: Pt 2. in the name of. -2 Mention, specification , सार्थप्रहरद्दयोद्देशे Pt. 5 ; स्वरसंस्कारोद्देशः Nir. -3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. -4 Ascertainment, determination, inquiry, investigation, search. -5 A brief statement or account , एष तूद्देशतः प्रोक्तो विभूतेर्विस्तरो मया Bg. 10 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place ; अहो प्रवातसुभगोयमुद्देशः S. 3, M. 3 ; वन° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a thing by its name (which is to be

further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and परीक्षा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. —कः 1 An illustration, example. -2 An illustrator, a guide. -3 (In Math.) A question, problem; अत्रोद्देशकः (frequently occurring in Lilâvati).

उद्देश्य *pot p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. -2 To be intended or aimed at. -3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. -श्यं 1 The object in view, an incentive -2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विधेय); see the word अनवाद्य also.

उद्देष्टृ *a.* 1 Pointing out. -2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप् 4 A. To flame, blaze up, be kindled; वाणवह्नुनसुद्दीपि भिये *Si*. 15. 48; उद्दीप्यस्व जातवेदः Kaus. —*Caus.* 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle; उद्दीपितकोपानलाः Ve. 2. -2 To excite, animate, fire; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन Ve. 2; न वैरमुद्दीपयति प्रशांतं Mb.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. -2 An inflamer. -3 That which animates or excites. —पं Bdellium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. -2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; क्रोध°, अग्नि°. -2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रसमुद्दीपयंति ये S. D. 160; see आलंबन also. -3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; Ve. 5. 25. -4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. -2 Shining, bright. -3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्र *a.* [दीप्-रन्] Shining, blazing. —प्रः, -प्रं Bdellium.

उद्दृश् 1 P. 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). -2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; Mv. 6 उत्पश्यतः सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2.60. -3 To doubt. -4 To be aware of. —*Caus.* To make visible.

उद्दर्शनं Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्द्युत् 1 A. To blaze up, shine. —*Caus.* To cause to shine; (hence) adorn, grace; जाते पुनरप्युद्द्योतयोत्सुमं U. 4. अलमुद्द्योतयामासुर्देवारण्यमिवर्तवः R. 10. 80.

उद्द्योत *a.* Shining, blazing. —तः 1 Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); त्रिमिनेत्रैः कृतोद्द्योतं Mb.; कुलोद्द्योतकरी तव Râm. adorning or gracing. -2 Revelation. -3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्द्राव *a* Running away. —वः Flight, retreat.

उद्धन् 2. P. [उद्-हन्] To raise up, elevate (fig. also), see उद्धत.

उद्धत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लांगूलमुद्धतं धुन्वन् Bk. 9. 7; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिः *S*. 1. 8 raised, खुर° R. 9. 50, heaved, Ki. 8. 53. -2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. -3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अक्षवधोद्धतः R. 12. 63. -4 Harsh, *Si*. 16. 27. -5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; °मनोभवरागा Ki. 9. 68, 69; मदोद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Majestic stately, ill-mannered -तः A king's wrestler. —Comp -मनस्, -मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्धतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. -2 Pride, haughtiness; *Si*. 3. 28. -3 Rudeness, insolence; 16. 72. -4 A stoke, shaking.

उद्धम See under उद्ध्मा.

उद्धर, उद्धार See under उद्धृ.

उद्धर्ष *a.* Delighted, glad. —र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. -2 Courage to undertake a thing. -3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्धर्षण *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting; हितमुद्धर्षणं चैव उवाच मथितं वचः Râm. —णं 1 Animating. -2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्धर्षिन् *a.* 1 Encouraging. -2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्धवः 1 A sacrificial fire. -2 A festival, holiday. -3 N. of a Yâdava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akrura to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the distruction of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धवदूत and उद्धवसंदेश.]

उद्धस्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्धा I. 3 P. Ved. 1 To abandon or expose (an infant). -2 To set up, erect, build. II. 3 A. 1 To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.); यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64; Mu. 4. 21; Bk. 18. 27; N. 22. 45, 55. -2 To go away from, depart; उज्जिहानजीवितां Mâl. 10. -3 To raise; शिरसा यूपमुज्जिहीते Kâty. -4 To throw up, knit (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47.

उद्धान *a.* 1 Ejected, vomited. -2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. -3 Gone up, ascended, risen. —नं 1 A fireplace. -2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्धिः [उद्-धा-कि] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axles). -2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhâ rests.

उद्धित *p. p.* Set up, erected.

उद्धांत *a* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant out of rut (from whose temples ichor ceases to flow).

उद्धुर *a.* [उद्गता धुरस्मात्] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. -2 Firm, intrepid, bold; अभियोग° Mv 6. -3 Victorious, conquering. -4 High, loud (voice &c.); पितरमुद्धुरध्वनिमहाजनानुयातमानीय Dk. 104. -5 Heavy, full of; *Si*. 5 64. -6 Thick, gross. -7 Lively, cheerful. -8 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्धू 5, 9 U. 1 To shake, move up, rise, throw up, wave (as a chavari); कैर्नोद्धूतानि चामराणि K. 117, 200; Ku. 2. 29; उद्धूनीयात सरकेतुन् Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5. 39. -2 To shake or throw off; *Si*. 13. 8; dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्धूतपापाः Me. 55. -3 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; माहतभरोद्धूतोऽपि धूलिव्रजः Dhan. V. -2 Exalted, high, loud.

उद्धूननं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. -2 Shaking.

उद्धूपनं Fumigating.

उद्धूलन 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; भस्मोद्धूलन K. P. 10; K. 123. -2 An article used to season food.

उद्धूलयति Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्धूषणं Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धृ I. 1, 10 P. 1 To draw out, raise up. -2 To save, deliver; भगवति तव स्नुषानद्भिरुद्धरुद्धरत् U. 1. 23. -II. [उद्-हृ] 1 To draw or take out, extract, extricate; शरं...उद्धर्तुमैच्छत् R. 2. 30; 3. 64; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with abl.); मां तावदुद्धर शुचो दयितामवृत्या V. 4. 15; Pt. 1. 358; Bg. 6. 5. -2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate; tear

or pull out; नमयामास इपावमुद्धरन् R. 8. 9, 4. 66 ; त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3 ; Mv. 3. 13 ; Māl. 9. 22 ; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102 -3 To pluck up (flowers &c.) ; K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands) ; पातयितुमेव शक्तिर्नाक्षापिदमुद्धर्तुं Pt. 1. 363 ; Ms. 4. 62 ; V. 4 34. -5 To take up, absorb (water) ; R. 4. 66 ; Si. 3. 75. -6 To sustain, bear up; राज्यधुरमुद्धर्तुं Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, subtract. -10 To select, pick out ; Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer ; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove ; Y. 2. 28. -13 To divide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known. -*Caus* To cause to extract or draw out ; R. 9. 78.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out, कंटक° Ms 9 2 2 ; चक्षुषोरुद्धरणं Mit. ; so शल्य° -3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger) ; दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R 2 25 ; स बंधुर्यो विपन्नानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, dethronement; चंद्रगुप्तस्योद्धरणात् Mu 4. -5 Lifting, raising -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gārhapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything vomited -10 Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तृ, उद्धारक *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, co-heir. -3 One who recovers property. —*m.* 1 A destroyer, exterminator ; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son ; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers ; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king ; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. -रा The plant गुडूची. —रं A fire-place.

उद्धारणं 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or upwards ; निक्षेपणाय पदमुद्धृतमुद्वहंती Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated ; उद्धृतारिः R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. -Comp. -उद्धार *a.* 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted ; Ms. 10. 85. —स्नेह *a.* skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृतिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation ; श्रयंते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्ध्मा 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धम *a.* [उद्-ध्मा-श] Sounding, blowing. —मः 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्ध्मानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्धयः [P. III. 1. 115 ; cf. उज्झत्युदकमिति उद्धयः Malli.] N. of a river; तोयदागम इवोद्धयाभिधयोः R. 11. 8.

उद्ध्वंसः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्बंध् 9 P. To hang, tie up ; कंठमुद्बध्नाति Mu. 6 ; पादपे आत्मानमुद्बध्य व्यापादयामि Ratn. 3 ; Pt. 2.

उद्बंध *a.* Loosened ; R. 16. 67. —धः, —धनं 1 Tying up, hanging. -2 Hanging oneself.

उद्बंधकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen) ; cf. Usanas:— आयोगवेन विप्रायां जातास्ताम्रोपजीविनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः सूनिक उच्यते ॥ सूनिकस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्बंधकाः स्मृताः । निर्णेजयेयुर्वस्त्राणि अस्पृश्याश्च भवन्त्यतः ॥

उद्बंधुकः One who hangs up (Ved.).

उद्बल *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्बाष्प *a.* Filled or suffused with tears ; Ki. 3. 59 ; न...मम नयनयोरुद्बाष्पत्वं सखे न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्बाहु *a.* 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms ; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले लोभादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्बिल *a.* Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्बुध् 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्बुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused excited ; मनसि उद्बुद्धमात्रो विकारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown ; °कनकाब्ज Māl. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as on object seen before). -Comp. —संस्कारः association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्बोधः, -धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up ; ननु कथं रामादिरत्याद्युद्बोधकारणैः सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रत्युद्बोधः S. D. 3 ; so रस°.

उद्बोधक *a.* 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्भट *a.* 1 Excellent, pre-eminent, पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्भटाः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. —टः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्भव, उद्भावना &c. See under उद्भू.

उद्भास् 1 A. To shine. —*Caus.* 1 To light up, illuminate, render beautiful, decorate ; ornament; उद्भासितं मंगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16 ; काले घनोद्भासिते Mk. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt ; उद्भासिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्भासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासिन्, उद्भासुर *a.* Shining, radiant, splendid ; विभूषणोद्भासि पिनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78 ; क्रीडारसोद्भासिनि Mk. 8. 38 ; Bh. 1. 80 ; Amaru. 81.

उद्भिद् 7 U. To break up. —*pass.* To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced ; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 374 ; उद्भिद्यमानपक्षतिः 33, 29. 46 ; उद्भिन्नपयोधरया K. 100 developed ; Ve. 4. 10. -*Caus.* To bring out, develop, unfold ; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्भिद् *a.* [उद्-भिद्-क्विप्] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. —*m.* 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant) ; अंकुरोऽभिनवोद्भिदि Ak. -2 A plant ; उद्भिदस्तरुगुल्माद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. -Comp. —ज *a.* (उद्भिज्ज) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (-ज्जः) a plant ; उद्भिज्जाः स्थावराः सर्वे बीजकांडप्ररोहिणः Ms. 1. 46. —विद्या the science of botany.

उद्भिद *a.* Sprouting, germinating. —दं Culinary salt.

उद्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, generated, developed ; formed ; स्वयमेव ब्रह्म-

यौवनोद्भिन्नो दुर्णयप्रयोगः M. 4 ; R. 13. 21 ; Rs. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated ; नीतिपादपस्य पुष्पमुद्भिन्नं M. 1 ; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, budded ; as in यौवनोद्भिन्नशैशवा. -4 Breaking out, appearing ; °रोमपुलकैः Ch. P. 34 ; S. 6. -5 Betrayed ; उद्भिन्ना हि सहवासिन्या विस्रंभेण Mâl. 7 ; Kâm. 17. 45.

उद्भेदः,-दनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development ; किसलयोद्भेदप्रतिद्वंद्विभिः S. 4. 4 ; उपास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 तं यौवनोद्भेदविशेषकांत R. 5. 38 ; Si. 18. 36 ; Mu 5. 3. -2 Breaking, splitting ; प्रस्तरोद्भेदयोग्यः U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horripilation ; as in पुलकोद्भेद, रोमोद्भेद. -5 Treason, betrayal.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from ; उद्भूदुन्दुरजध्वनिः अंतरिक्षात्सरस्वती &c see उद्भव below. -2 To occur, take place ; उद्भवच्चौरो दुर्भिक्षः Ks. 27. 97. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to exist, create, produce ; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim ; माहात्म्यं K. 109. -3 To use, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.) ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1 ; Y. 3. 80 ; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from', 'produced from' ; ऊरूद्भवा V. 1. 3 ; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin ; उद्भवो यशसः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishṇu; उद्भवः क्षोभणो देवः V. Sah. -Comp. —कर *a.* productive. —क्षेत्रं birthplace.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावयितृ *a.* Rising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also) ; उद्भावयिता बंधून् Dk. 153.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses ; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंभुरलं ह्येष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भ्रम् 1, 4 P. To wander, roam about ; यावत्पुद्भ्रमति पमीलति यत्स्फुरति मूर्च्छत्यपि Gît. 4.

उद्भ्रमः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भ्रमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising

उद्भ्रांत *p. p.* 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted ; °चेतन R. 12. 74; gone mad ; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened ; मारीचोद्भ्रांतहारीताः R. 4. 46 ; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. —तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°-तकं) Rising (in the air).

उद्मन् *n.* Ved. Flooding.

उद्यम् 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up ; बाहू उद्यम्य S. 1 ; परस्य दंडं नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 4 164, 8. 280 ; Bg. 1. 20 ; R. 15. 25, 11. 17; भारमुद्यच्छते Sk ; Bk. 4 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.) ; उद्यच्छमाना गमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29 ; Bk. 8. 47 ; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for ; उद्यच्छति वेदं Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. —*Caus.* To prompt, stimulate ; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up ; उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु H. 3 15 ; so °असिः, °पाणिः &c. -2 Persevering; diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in ; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp ; अनर्थायोद्यता Râm.; उद्यतः स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 12. 61 ; हंतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1 45 ; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40 ; जय°, वध° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. —तः 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् *a.* Rising. —*m.* A star.

उद्यतिः *f.* 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यतृ *a.* Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance ; निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3 ; शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve ; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यंति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation ; गंतुमुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go; Pt. 1. -Comp. -भंगः discouragement. —भृत् *a.* undergoing exertions, striving hard ; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् *a.* Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यामः 1 Erecting, stretching out, levation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्या 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend ; क्रमशस्ते पुनस्तस्य चापात्सममिवोद्ययुः R. 12. 47 ; पवनमुद्याति Gît. 4 -2 To originate, spring, arise ; इति मतिरुदयासीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य मैत्रीं N. 2. 109.

उद्यानं (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden ; यास्यत्युद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 25, 33; oft. opp. to वन; cf. दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. -Comp —पालः; -पालकः, -रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden ; उद्यानपालसामान्यमृतवस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्यापित *a.* Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [उद्-यु-घञ्] Mixing, joining ; blending.

उद्यासः [उद् यस्-घञ्] Effort, exerteon (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only). 1 To excite, make active or quick) stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans. ; To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.) भवंतमभियोक्तुमुद्युङ्क्ते Dk. 3. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक्त *p. p.* Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious ; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्वर्त्मेति सार्थस्य त्यजेदुद्योगमात्मनः Pt. 2. 140 ; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं मार्जारवत् भवेत् । -2 Work, duty, office ; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. -Comp. —पर्वन् *n.* title of the 5th book of the Mahâbhârata.

उद्योगिन् *a.* Active, diligent, persevering, industrious ; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीर्दैवं हि दैवमिति कापुरुषा वदंति Pt. 1. 361.

उद्रः A kind of acquatic animal.

उद्रिन् *a.* Springing ; abounding in water.

उद्रंकः,-गः N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

उद्रथः [उद्गतो रथो यस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A cock.

उद्रावः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्रिच् (Chiefly used in *pass.*) 1 To excel, surpass (with abl.); ममैवोद्रिच्यते जन्म- तव जन्मनः Mb -2 To increase, exceed, preponderate. -3 To abound in.

उद्रिक्त *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive, abundant. -2 Distinct, evident.

उद्रेकः 1 Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance ; ज्ञानोद्रेकाद्विघटितमोहग्रंथयः सत्त्वनिष्ठाः Ve. 1. 23 ; गत्वोद्रेकं जघनपुलिने Si. 7. 74 ; so मोह°, धन°, मद° -2 Commencement, outset. —का The plant (महानिंब). -Comp. —भंगः discouraging a thing at the very beginning.

उद्रेकिन् *a.* Abounding in increasing.

उद्रुज *a.* 1 Destroying, breaking down. -2 Undermining (as a bank); as in कूलमुद्रुज q. v.

उद्रोधनं Rising, growth.

उद्वत् *a.* 1 Excellent. -2 Raised, elevated. —*f.* An elevation, hill (Ved.)

उद्वत्सरः A year.

उद्वप् 1 P. 1 To pour out, send forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

उद्वापनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्वापः 1 Ejection, throwing out. -2 Shaving. -3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson). -4 Rooting up. -5 Raising, elevating.

उद्वम् 1 A. To throw up, eject, vomit (fig. also) ; उद्ववाम वरौ R. 12. 5 spoke out or uttered ; shed (tears &c.) ; Mu. 6. 13.

उद्वमनं, उद्वांतिः *f.* Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्वांत *p. p.* 1 Vomited -2 Out of rut (as an elephant). -3 Dropped down ; S. 6.

उद्वयस् *a.* Throwing down food (as wind) (अन्नापातक).

उद्वर्धनं 1 Increase. -2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्वस् —*Caus.* To banish, expel, drive away.

उद्वासः 1 Banishment. -2 Abandonment. -3 Killing.

उद्वासनं 1 Expelling, banishing. -2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of or away (from the fire). -4 Killing, slaughter.

उद्वास्य *a.* 1 Relating to the killing of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be raised or lifted up. -3 To be taken out or extracted.

उद्वस *a* From which honey has been extracted (as a bee-hive), Vb. 1. 11.

उद्वह् 1 P. 1 To marry, lead home (as a bride): पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघुः R. 11. 54 ; नोद्वहेत्कपिलां कन्यां Ms. 3. 8, 10, 15 ; Y. 1. 52 ; Bk. 2. 48. -2 To bear up, raise up, elevate. -3 hold up, sustain, support ; पद्ममुद्वहंती Ku. 5 85 ; उद्वह धुरं K. 109 ; Ku. 6. 30 ; आस्मामुद्वोढुमशक्नुवत्यः R. 16. 60, 11. 66 ; Si. 9. 73 ; Bk. 9. 7 ; भारं &c. -4 To suffer, experience, feel ; Mâl. 6. 9 ; स्वाम्यधर्ममुद्वहन् Mu. 2. 21 adhering to his master's cause. -5 To possess, have, assume, be endowed with ; गुरुचाभिमानमुद्वहद्भिः Mu. 4 ; यौवनमुद्वहंत्या Ku. 1. 19 ; श्रियमुद्वहति सुखं ते बालातपरक्तकमलस्य V. 4. 42 ; M. 5. 14 ; so शब्दं, अंगुलिं, पाणिं, ज्ञान, गर्वं, प्रमोदं &c. -6 To carry off or away, take or lead away; तमुद्वहंतं पथि भोजकन्यां R 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to termination, finish; प्रारब्धमुत्तमजनास्त्वमिवोद्वहति Mu. 2. 17 v. 1. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread above; Si. 12. 73.

उद्वूढ *p. p.* 1 Married. -2 Coarse, gross. -3 Acquired, obtained ; Si. 1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high ; Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat. -6 Material, substantial. -7 Excessive.

उद्वह *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up, taking up or away. -2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family) ; कुल° U. 4 ; so रघु° 4. 22 ; R. 9. 9 ; 11. 54. -3 Eminent, head, principal, best, foremost. —हः 1 A son. -2 One (*i. e.* the 4th) of the seven courses of air. -3 The vital air which conveys nourishment upwards. -4 One of the seven tongues of fire. -5 Marriage. —हा A daughter.

उद्वहनं 1 Marrying. -2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, bearing, carrying ; भुवः प्रयुक्तोद्वहनक्रियायाः R. 13. 8; कैलासनाथोद्वहनाय भूयः 14. 20 ; Mâl. 10 ; R. 2. 18 ; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being carried on, riding ; खरेणोद्वहनं तथा Ms 8. 370. -4 Possessing, having; लज्जा°, विनय° &c.

उद्वाहः 1 Bearing up, supporting. -2 Marriage, wedding ; असवर्णास्वयं ज्ञेयो विधिरुद्वाहकर्मणि Ms. 3. 43. (The Smritis mention 8 forms of marriage:—ब्राह्मो दैवस्तथा चार्षः प्राजापत्यस्तथाऽसुरः । गांधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पैशाचश्चाष्टमः स्मृतः ॥).

उद्वाहन *a.* That which raises or draws up (in comp.) ; घटीयंत्रं सलिलोद्वाहनं स्मृतं Ak. -नं 1 Lifting up. -2 Ploughing a field twice. -3 Marriage -4 Anxiety, anxious regret. —नी 1 A cord, rope. -2 A small shell, *cowarie* (वराटिका).

उद्वाहिक *a.* [उद्वाह-ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra), Ms. 9. 65.

उद्वाहित *p. p* 1 Raised, lifted up -2 Married. -3 Eradicated, pulled up.

उद्वाहिन् *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up. -2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्वोढृ *m.* A husband.

उद्वादनं Crying aloud.

उद्वान *a.* Vomited, ejected. —नं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

उद्वास -सस् *a.* one who has put off one's clothes.

उद्विज् 6 A. (P. epic) 1 To be grieved or afflicted, be agitated; नोद्विजेत्प्राप्य चाप्रियं Bg. 5. 20 ; tremble, shake (lit. and fig.) -2 To fear, be afraid of, shrink from, abhor, (with abl.), तीक्ष्णादुद्विजते Mu. 3 5, Bg. 12. 15 : लोकापवादादुद्विग्न K 197 ; नायमुद्विजितुं कालः स्वामिकार्यात् Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of, be disgusted with ; जीवितादुद्विजमानेन Mâl. 3 , sometimes with gen. ; या ममोद्विजते नित्यं साद्य मामवगूहते Pt. 4. 76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten. *Caus.* 1 To trouble, harass, afflict, oppress ; उद्वेजयत्यंगुलिपार्ष्णिभागान् Ku. 1. 11 ; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिः 5 ; म्लेच्छैरुद्वेज्यमाना Mu 7. 19. -2 To terrify, frighten ; उद्वेजिताः कूजितैः U. 2. 29. -3 To produce disgust or abhorrence ; रमणीयात्युद्वेजयति K. 12 ; सीधुपानोद्वेजितस्य M. 3 ; S. 2.

उद्विग्न *p. p.* 1 Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover) ; °चित्त, -मनस् depressed in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarmed, frightened ; U. 4.

उद्वेग *a.* [उद्गतो वेगोऽस्मात्) 1 Going swiftly (as an express messenger), courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil. -3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One whose arms by long practice continue always raised above the head (as an ascetic). —गः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, excitement ; Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear ; शांतोद्वेगस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टभक्तिर्भवान्या Me. 36 : सहसोद्वेगमियं व्रजेदिति R. 8. 7. -4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress (caused by separation from one's favourite object). -5 Admiration, astonishment. —गं A betel-nut (fruit).

उद्वेजि(गिं)न, -जक *a.* 1 Agitating, distressing, causing pain or distress. -2 Suffering distress, anxious, unhappy.

उद्वेजन *a.* Causing to tremble (with fear); hurting the feelings. —नं 1 Agitation, anxiety. -2 Infliction of pain, torture, affliction; उद्वेजनकरैर्दंडैश्चिह्नयित्वा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. -3 Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्वेजयितृ *a.* Terrifying, *Si.* 3. 19.

उद्वीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंठमुद्वीक्षते Amaru. 24; प्रियस्य पदवीमुद्वीक्ष्य 74 looking at (waiting for); R. 13. 68 -2 To examine, consider, आत्मनः शक्तिमुद्वीक्ष्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्वीक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards. -2 Sight, an eye; seeing, looking at; सखीजनोद्वीक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1.

उद्वीज् 10 P. 1 To fan. -2 To blow upon or towards.

उद्वीजनं Fanning.

उद्वृंहणं Increase, growth.

उद्वृत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. -2 To fly asunder, burst out; उद्वर्तमानमूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. -3 To tumble over, fall down. -4 To go out, depart. -5 To rise, swell, increase.-6 To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. —*Caus.* 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्वर्तितं रसांतरेण लज्जालुत्वं Mv. 2.-2 To throw up, elevate. -3 To turn round, roll (as eyes). -4 To anoint, smear.

उद्वर्त *a.* 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. -2 Left over as a remainder, surplus. -र्तः 1 A remainder, surplus. -2 Excess, preponderance. -3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्वर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to rise. -2 Rubbing and cleaning the body. —कः (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation (Colebrooke).

उद्वर्तनं 1 Going up, rising. -2 Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). -3 Prosperity, elevation. -4 Turning from side to side; springing up, popping the head; चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me.40.-5 Grinding, pounding.-6 Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. -7 Anointing, smearing; करोद्वर्तनार्थं चंदनं समर्पयामि. -8 Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain; Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अभ्यंगमलापकर्षणपिष्टकादि Kull.). -9 Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

उद्वर्तित *a.* 1 Risen, elevated. -2 Sprung up, drawn out. -3 Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्वृत्त *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated (स्तन, दंत, मेद) &c. -2 Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing, हर्षभारेणोद्वृत्तविस्मय Mal. 4; अपामुद्वृत्तानां Mu. 3. 8 overflowing; उद्वृत्तः क इव सुखावहः परेषां *Si.* 8. 18: (where उ° means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). -3 Grown, increased. -4 Exalted, prosperous. -5 Proud, furious, haughty; °मृगपति K. 90. -6 Vomited up. -7 Left as a remainder. -8 Ill-conducted, ill mannered, rude. -9 Agitated; उद्वृत्तनक्रात् सहसोन्ममज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्वृह् 6 P. 1 To raise up, elevate. -2 To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्वृहित *a.* Drawn up; eradicated.

उद्वेग See under उद्विज्.

उद्वेदि *a.* [उन्नता वेदिर्यत्र] Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुद्वेदि R. 17. 9.

उद्वेपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्वेल *a.* [उत्क्रांतो वेलां] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयमलयोद्वेलादाचख्युनैर्ऋतोदधेः R. 16. 34; K. 333. -2 Transgressing the proper limits. -3 Excessive; K. 138.

उद्वेल्ल् 1 P. 1 To shake, wave; Mâl. 2. 6; उद्वेल्लद्बालकदली Ratn. 2. -2 To roll or move about, turn round; उद्वेल्लति पुराणचंदनतरुस्कंधेषु कुंभीनसाः U. 2. 29; Mv. 5. 2; Mâl. 8. 9.

उद्वेल्लित *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up —तं Shaking.

उद्वेष्ट *a.* Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. —ष्टः 1 Surrounding. -2 Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). -3 Devastating. -4 Overcoming in battle.

उद्वेष्टन *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिदुद्वेष्टनवांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57.-2 Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. -2 An enclosure, fence. -3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; हृदय° convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्वेष्टयति Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्वेष्टित *a.* Surrounded, invested.

उधस् An udder; see ऊधस्.

उध्रस् 9, 10 P. (उध्रस्नाति, उध्रासयति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. -2 To throw or cast upwards.

उंद् 7 P. [उनत्ति, उंदांचकार, औंदीत्, उंदितुं, उत्त-उन्न] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe; यः पृथिवीं पयसोंदंति. -2 To flow or issue out, spring (as water). —*Caus.* (aor. औंदिदत्) To wet. —*desid.* (उंदिदिषति) [cf. L. *unda*].

उदनं Moistening, wetting.

उत्त *p. p.* 1 Wet, wetted, moist. -2 (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उंदरः उंदुरः, उंदुरुः, उंदूरुः [उंद्-उर-उरु वा] A mouse, rat. -Comp. —कर्णी, —कर्णिका the plant Salvinia Cucullata.

उन्नद् 1 P. To roar or bellow aloud, sound, roar (in general); अमोघसिंहध्वनिरुन्ननाद Ku. 1. 56; कालमेघ इवोन्नदन् Mb.

उन्नादः Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उन्नम् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To rise, appear, उन्नम्योन्नम्य लीयंते दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः Pt. 2. 91. (*b*) To hang over, arise, impend, उन्नमत्यकालदुर्दिनम् Mk. 4. 5 an untimely storm impends; नहलोन्नमद्बंधुरधराः Mâl. 9. 18. (*c*) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उन्नमति नमति वर्षति गर्जति मेघः Mk. 5; नम्रत्वेनोन्नमंतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki 16. 35. —*Caus.* (-नमयति) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect; मुखमुन्नमय्य Ku 7. 23; *S.* 3 25; R. 1. 41. -2 (fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उन्नमय बंधुवर्गं K. 109.

उन्नत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); उपायमितगुरुप्रज्ञाभिमानोन्नता Bh 3 24; *Si.* 9. 79; नतोन्नतभूमिभागे *S.* 4. 14. -2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent; स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वीं क्रांत्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15, 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; °इच्छ: R. 6. 71: *Si.* 7. 27; °चेतस् *a.* noble-minded; Pt. 1. 122. -3 Projecting, plump, full (as breasts); M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. —तः A boa (अजगर). —तं 1 Elevation. -2 Ascension, altitude. -Comp. —आनत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; high and low; बंधुर तुन्नतानतं Ak. —चरण *a.* with uplifted paws, rampant. —नाभि *a.* having a projecting navel, *i. e.* corpulent, fat. —शिरस् *a.* carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उन्नतत्वं Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उन्नतिः *f.* 1 Elevation, height, (fig. also); see उन्नतिमत् below. -2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिं Pt. 1. 150; स्वजात्युन्नतिः K. 55; *Si.* 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः

H. 3. v. 1.; मान° Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuḍa.-Comp. —ईशः N. of Garuḍa (Lord of उन्नति).

उन्नतिमत् a. 1 Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोन्नतिमत्पयोधरयुगं धत्ते Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उन्नमनं 1 Raising, lifting up -2 Height, elevation.

उन्नमित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; °उपदेशः M. 3.

उन्नम्र a. Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उन्नम्रताम्रपटमंडप-मंडितं तत् Si. 5. 68; °ता erectness, uprightness (of the body).

उन्नाम: Raising, lifting up; शतं वृद्धिः कर्णोन्नामः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उन्नय -यनं See under उन्नी.

उन्नस a. [उन्नता नासिका यस्य] Having a prominent nose; उन्नसं दधति वक्त्र Bk. 4. 18.

उन्नह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उन्नद्ध p. p. 1 Tied or bound up, fastened; तेऽस्य मुक्तागुणोन्नद्धं मौलिमंतर्गतस्रजं R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46. -2 Swelled, increased, heaving; श्वासोन्नद्धपयोधर Git. 12. -3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with; वीर्य°, मद°, बल° &c.

उन्नाहः 1 Projection, protuberance; स्तनं Mâl. 9; rise; बलाहक° K. 26. -2 Trying up. —हे Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्नाभ a. Having a projecting navel, corpulent. —भः N. of a king of the Solar race.

उन्नाल a. With the stalk prominently appearing; Mâl. 9. 13.

उन्निद्र a. [उद्गता निद्रा यस्य] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep; तामुन्निद्रामवनिशयनां सौधवातायनस्थः Me. 88; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2; Mâl. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); °अरविंदं K. 22; उन्निद्रपुष्पाक्षिसहस्रभाजा Si. 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उन्नी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up. (A.); दंडमुन्नयते Sk.; स्वदंष्ट्रयोन्नीतधरो वराहः Bhâg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; रसाया लीलयोन्नीतां उर्वी Bhâg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke; straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकांतमुन्नीय Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स हृद्युत्प्रेक्षितव्यस्तथापि द्रुतोः प्रियः U. 3. 22, 1. 20, 6. 26; V. 4; मुक्ताविशयद्यदुर्यैः संकीर्णे लिंगमुन्नयेत् Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off (in singing).

उन्नयः, उन्नायः 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Analogy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उन्नयन a. With the eyes raised upwards; R. 4. 3. —नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Leading away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमंत°. -6 Deliberation, discussion. -7 Inference; अवगादनु पश्चाद् या अन्वीक्षा उन्नयनं.

उन्नायक a. 1 Raising lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उन्नेतृ a. 1 Rasing, leading up. -2 Leading to an inference. -m. One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उन्नेत्रं The office of the उन्नेतृ.

उन्मज्ज् (मस्ज्) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; वन्यः सरितो गज उन्ममज्ज R. 5. 43, 16. 79; उन्ममज्ज झलकैतुहिमांशुः Ki 9. 23, S. 7. 8; Si 9. 30.

उन्मज्जक a. Emerging, rising up. —कः A kind of ascetic; कंठद्घ्ने जले स्थित्वा तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते । उन्मज्जकः स विज्ञेयस्तापसो लोकपूजितः ॥

उन्मज्जनं Emerging, coming out of water —नः An attendant of Siva.

उन्मथ्, उन्मंथ् 1, 9 P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir; pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; भीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33; धैर्यमुन्मथ्य Mâl. 1. 18; विकल्पनिद्रामुन्मथ्य Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, peel off; बन्यद्विपेनोन्मथिता त्वगस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उन्मथन a. Tearing, disturbing, paining. —नं 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्यमुन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्मंथः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उन्मंथक a. 1 Shaking off, agitating, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beating. —कः Inflammation of the outer ear.

उन्मंथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उन्माथ a. Destroying or killing. —थः 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; °वेगः Mâl. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agitation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap; प्रयोजयति चोन्माथं नित्यमस्तं गते रवौ Mb.

उन्माथिन् a. 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Mâl. 9. 10.

उन्मद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. -Caus. (म मा-दयति) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.), लक्ष्मीरुन्मादिता: K. 107; Ki. 4. 16.

उन्मत्त p. p. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्रावयोन्मत्तौ V. 2, अहो उन्मत्त स्मि संवृत्ता U. 3, 5. 30; S. 6; Ms. 9. 79. -3 (a) Puffed. elevated. (b) Furious, wild; मद्रोन्मत्तस्य भूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1. 161; U. 2; Si. 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2. 32; Ms. 3. 161 (वातपित्तश्लेष्मसंनिपातग्रहसंभवेनोपसृष्टः Mit.). —त्तः The thorn apple (धत्तूर); N. of another tree (मुचकुंद). -Comp. -कीर्तिः, -वेशः N. of Siva. -गंगं N. of a country (where the Gangâ roars furiously along). —दर्शन, —रूप a. maniac-like, mad in appearance. -प्रलपित a. spoken in drunkenness or madness. (-तं) the words of a madman. —लिंगिन् a. pretending to be mad.

उन्मत्तक a. 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उन्मद a. 1 Intoxicated, drunk; उद्गीरयामासुरिवोन्मदानाम् R. 2. 9, 16. 54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 12. 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुरकरांगनयमुहुरुन्मदध्वनिभृता निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. -दः 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstacy.

उन्मदन a. [उद्गतो मदनोऽस्य] Affected or inflamed with love; तद्गाप्रभृत्युन्मदना बभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मादिष्णु a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 Intoxicated, drunk. -3 In rut (as an elephant); Si. 12. 28.

उन्माद a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 Extravagant. -दः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्मादः U 3; Mâl. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Mâl. 3, 2. 11; वीररभसोन्मादः Mv. 2 23 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मदयंत्युद्धता दोषा यस्मादुन्मार्गमाश्रिताः । मानसोऽयमतो व्याधिरुन्माद इति कीर्तितः ॥ Susr. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उन्मादः कामशोकभयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलंभमहापत्तिपरमानंदादिजन्माऽन्यस्मिन्नन्यावभास उन्मादः. -2 Bloom; उन्मादं वीक्ष्य पद्मानां S. D. 2.

उन्मादकः N. of the plant धत्तूर,

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. —नः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादयितृक *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing ; *S.* 1.

उन्मादिन् *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादुक *a.* Fond of drinking (Ved.).

उन्मनस् -नस्क *a.* [उद्भ्रांतं मनोऽस्य] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy , उन्मनाः प्रथमजन्मचेष्टितान्यस्मरन्नपि बभूव राघवः R. 11. 22, Ki 14. 45. -2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. -3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गंतुं पावकमुन्मनस्तदभवत् Bh. 2 75. -4 Proud (मनस्विन्); *Si.* 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते Den. A., उन्मनीभू 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret ; अस्मद्विना मा भृशमुन्मनीभूः Ki. 3. 39.

उन्मनीकृ 8 U. To make excited, disturb ; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मयूख *a.* Shining, radiant ; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. -2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. -3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा Ved. A measure.

उन्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring. upwards ; ऊर्ध्वमानं किलोन्मानं. -2 A measure of size or quantity. -3 Price.

उन्मित *a.* Measured.

उन्मितिः *f.* Measure ; price.

उन्मेय *a.* To be weighed ; what is weighed. —यं Weight.

उन्मार्ग *a.* [उत्क्रांतः मार्गात्] Going to a wrong path. —र्गः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road, (fig. also) ; नित्यमुन्मार्गगामिनां Pt. 1. -2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude ; उन्मार्गप्रस्थितानि इंद्रियाणि K. 155 ; °प्रवर्तकः 103. —र्गं *ind.* Astray, by a wrong way ; Pt. 1. 161. -Comp. —गत *a.* going wrong. —गमनं following evil courses. —गामिन्, -वर्तिन् *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

उन्मार्गिन् *a.* Going astray ; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with, variegated.

उन्मिष् 6 P. 1 To open the eyes ; उन्मिषन्निमिषन्नपि Bhâg, Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. -2 To open (as the eyes) ; मलयांदोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -3 To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses) ; उन्मिषद्गुत्पलवन K. 22. -4 To rise, peep up (as stars) ; उन्मिषत्सु ग्रहग्रामणीषु K. 176. -5 To shine, glitter, flash , as तेजस्. -6 To arise originate ; उन्मिषद्ग्रामहर्षः उन्मिषत्तोषं &c.

उन्मिष *a.* Blown, opened. —षः Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —तं 1 A look, glance ; Ku. 5. 25 ; K. 72. -2 Opening ; R. 5 68.

उन्मेष,-षणं 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); प्रणयन्मेषजिह्मा Mu. 3. 21. -2 Blowing, opening, expansion , उन्मेषं यो मम न सहते जातिवैरी निशायाः K. P. 10, दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. -3 Light, flash, brilliancy ; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114 light or flash ; विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टिं Me. 81. -4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation ; ज्ञान° Sânti. 3. 13.

उन्मेषिन् *a.* Flying about, glittering about ; Mâl. 6. 5.

उन्मील् 1 P. 1 To open (as the eyes); उदमीलीच्च लोचने Bk. 15. 102, 16. 8. -2 To be awakened or roused, be excited ; उन्मिमील विशदं विषमेषुः Si. 10. 72; Bk. 1 33. -3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); सरोभिरुन्मीलितपद्मलोचनैः Ki. 4. 3; Mâl. 1. 38, 9 15. -4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round ; प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20; उन्मीलन्मधुगंध Git 1. -5 To appear, become manifest; खं वायुर्ज्वलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलितं Prab. 1. 2. -6 To break forth, burst out ; U. 4. -*Caus.* 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); तदेनमुन्मीलय चक्षुरायतं V. 1. 5 ; Mk. 1. 33. -2 To display, show ; त्वयाद्य साधुतोन्मीलिता.

उन्मीलः, -लनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking ; ज्ञानांजनशलाकाभिनेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः Mb. -2 Unfolding, opening (in general) ; मिथासुगासहस्राणामिकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -3 Touching up, painting ; आलेख्य° K. 267. -4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित *p. p.* 1 Opened ; अज्ञानतिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया। चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58 ; Ki. 16. 12. -2 Blown, expanded ; ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः ; K. P. 1 awakened ; Mv 1 48; K. 110. -3 Touched up, painted; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. —तं (In Rhet.) An open reference (to anything).

उन्मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) [उद्-ऊर्ध्वं मुखं यस्य] 1 Raising the face, looking up; °दर्शन looking upwards ; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14. 100 ; R. 1. 39, 11. 26 ; आश्रम° 1. 53. -2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for ; तमरण्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods ; 16. 9, 3. 12 ; उदयोन्मुखचंद्रिका M. 5 7 ; भेदोन्मुखं V. 2. 7 ; Ku. 6. 48. -3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to ; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे Ku. 6. 34 ; लक्ष्मीरिव गुणोन्मुखी R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. -4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound ; परभृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6 2 speaking through the cuckoo.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच् 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull off ; उन्मुच्य सूत्रेण विनैव हाराः R. 6. 28 ; take off (clothes &c) ; आत्मकंठादुन्मुच्य K. 147, 67 ; Bk. 3. 22. -2 To loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond) ; ऋणादुन्मुच्य देवानां Mb. ; open (as a letter) ; लेखमुन्मुच्य Râj. T. 3. 235 ; K. 221. -3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); आर्तनादो हि यः पौरैरुन्मुक्तः Râm. -4 To fling, hurl (as a missile). —*Caus.* 1 To extricate, loosen, free ; *Mv.* 6. 46. -2 To deliver.

उन्मुक्त *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened &c. : °कंठं bitterly.

उन्मोचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र *a.* [उद्गता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उन्मूल् 10 P. To eradicate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; समूलमुन्मूलयतीव मे मनः Ki. 1. 41 ; उन्मूलिता हलधरेण पदाघातैः Udb.

उन्मूलनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uprooting ; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंह R. 2. 34.

उन्मृज् 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing ; Y. 1. 20. -2 To efface, blot out, obliterate. -3 To receive, accept (Ved.).

उन्मार्जनं Rubbing, wiping off, removing ; मनःकल्प° Dk. 161.

उन्मृजावमृजा Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्मृष्ट *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off ; R. 15 32; Y. 2. 91.

उन्मेदा *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses 'towards', near to, by the side of, with, under, down' (opp. अप). According to G. M. the following are its senses:- उप सामीप्यसामर्थ्यव्याप्त्याचार्यकृतिश्रुतिदोषदानक्रियारंभारंभाध्ययनपूजनेषु :—(1) nearness, contiguity ; उपविशति, उपगच्छति goes near ; (2) power, ability ; उपकरोति ;

(3) pervasion ; उपकीर्ण ; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेश ; (5) death, extinction, उपरत, (6) defect, fault; उपघात; (7) giving, उपनयति, उपहरति ; (8) action, effort, उप त्वानेष्ये, (9) beginning, commencement, उपक्रमते, उपक्रम; (10) study, उपाध्याय: ; (11) reverence, worship. उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्र:. It is also said to have the senses of disease, ornament, command, reproof, killing, wish, resemblance &c. -2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses direction towards, nearness, resemblance, relationship, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority, उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger, उपपुराण a secondary Purâṇa ; उपगुरु: an assistant master ; उपाध्यक्ष: a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyayî. comp. in these senses ; उपगंगं = गंगाया: समीपे, उपकूलं, °वनं &c.; these are again compounded with other words ; उपकूपजलाशय:, उपकंठनिवासिनी. Prefixed to proper nouns it means a 'younger brother'; उपेंद्र:. -3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहि and means 'nearly', 'almost' ; उपत्रिंशा: nearly thirty, उपविंशा: about twenty &c. -4 As a separable preposition (*a*) with acc. when it means inferiority (P. I. 4. 87); उप हरिं सुरा: Sk. the gods are under *i. e.* are inferior to Hari ; शक्रादय उपाच्युतं Vop. ; (*b*) with loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to; उप निष्के कार्षापणं, उप परार्धे हरेर्गुणा:, (2) addition ; (3) near to, towards, in the direction of, under; (4) at, on, upon ; (5) upto, in, above; *e. g.* उप सानुषु on or above the peaks ; वयो न वसतीरुप ; or sometimes (*c*) with the instr. with, at the same time with, according to. -5 As a separable adverb it is rarely used in the senses of further, more over. (उपासन्नेऽधिके हीने सादृश्यप्रतियत्नयो: । तद्योगव्याप्तिपूजासु शक्तावारंभदानयो: ॥ दक्षिणाचार्यकरणदोषाख्यानात्ययेषु च ।. [cf. Gr. *hupo* ; L. *sub* ; Goth. *up* ; Germ. *ob.*].

उपकक्ष *a.* Ved. Reaching to the shoulder.

उपकंठ *a* Near, proximate. —ठ:, -ठं 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood ; प्राप तालीवनश्याममुपकंठं महोदधे: R. 4. 34 ; 13. 48 ; Ku. 7. 51 ; Mâl. 9. 2. ; आकृष्य चापं श्रवणोपकंठे *S.* 3.5. to the very ear. -2 Space near a village or its boundary. -3 One of a horse's paces. —*ind.* 1 Upon the neck, near the throat ; प्रेम्णोपकंठं मुहुरंकभाज: Si. 3. 36. -2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale

उपकनिष्ठिका [उपगता कनिष्ठिकां] The finger next to the little finger, the last but one finger (अनामिका) ; Sik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one's daughter; °पुरं near the woman's apartments.

उपकर्ण् 10 U. To hear ; Si. 20. 5

उपकर्णं *ind.* Close to the ear, into the ear.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकर्णिका Rumour, report.

उपकिरण See under उपकॄ.

उपकीचक: 1 A relation or follower of Kichaka. -2 The army of Virâṭa under Kichaka.

उपकुंचि:, -चिका 1 The plant Nigella Indica (कृष्णजीरक). -2 Small cardamoms.

उपकुंभ *a.* 1 Near, proximate. -2 Solitary, retired, secluded. —भं *ind.* Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपकुश: Gum-boil, a disease of the mouth.

उपकूज् 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकूजित *p. p.* Made to resound (with cooing). —तं Filling with cooing.

उपकूपं-पे *ind.* Near a well ; °जलाशय: a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकूलं *ind.* One the shore ; R. 15. 28.

उपकृ 8 U. (*a*) उपकरोति-कुरुते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render ; किं ते भूय: प्रियमुपकरोतु पाकशासन: V. 5 ; Ms. 2. 149, 245, 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help ; प्राणैरप्युपकुर्वते Pt. 1. 83 ; Bk. 8. 18 ; (oft with gen. of person) ; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13 ; आत्मनश्चोपकर्तुं Me. 101 ; Si. 20. 74 ; K. 174 ; न हि दीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुत: S. B.; sometimes with loc. also ; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.); हरिमुपकुरुते *Sk.* -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (*b*) उपस्करोति,-स्कुरुते, 1 To add, supply (वाक्याध्याहारे); उपस्कृतं ब्रूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with; सितातपत्रव्यजनैरुपस्कृत: Bhâg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect ; राजतं चारुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112 ; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk. Ch. 2. 15. -5 (*a*) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person) ; P. I. 3. 32, VI. 1. 139. (*b*) To make efforts (with gen. of thing) ; एधोदकस्योपस्कुरुते, मा कस्यचिदुपस्तथा: Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform, Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, censure ; 7. 98 -8 To bring or call together ; उपस्कृता ब्राह्मणा: (= समुदिता. Sk.).

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means ; स्वैरुपकरणेषु U. 5 ; °द्रव्यं Mk. 3 ; उपकरणीभावमायाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants; परोपकारोपकरणं शरीरं K. 207 ; so स्नान° bathing materials ; Pt 1 ; व्यायाम° athletic materials, आत्मा परोपकरणीकृत: H. 2. 24 ; K. 80, 102, 198, 204 ; Y. 2. 276, Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -4 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient, कर्म°, वेद°, यज्ञ° &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty. -8 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्तृ *a.* One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly ; आपत्स्वुपकर्ता Dk. 160 ; हीनान्यनुपकर्तॄणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58 ; उपकर्त्री रसादीनां S. D. 624. ; Si. 2. 37.

उपकार: 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार); उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयो: Si. 2. 37 ; शाम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जन: Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73 ; Y. 3. 284 ; Pt. 1. 22 ; उपकारे वृत् to be of service or useful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. -री 1 A royal tent, palace. -2 Caravansera.

उपकारक *a.* Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results) ; उपकारकमायतेर्भृशं Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of cake.

उपकारिन् *a.* Helping, serving, beneficial &c.; subservient, benefactor.

उपकार्य *a.* Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted —र्या A royal house, palace ; रम्यां रघुप्रतिनिधि: स नवोपकार्यां बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63 ; a royal tent ; तस्योपकार्यारचितोपचारा: 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55. 73.

उपकुर्वाण *a.* Doing service &c. —ण: A Brâhmaṇa in a state of pu-

pilage (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who wishes to pass on to the state of a house-holder (गृहस्थ).

उपकृत *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. —तं Aid, favour, obligation ; मता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविव जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकृतिः *f.*, उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपकॄ 6 P. 1 To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon, रत्नोपकीर्णां वसुधां Mb. -2 (उपस्कॄ) (*a*) To cut up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

उपकिरणं 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. -2 Pervasion. -*ind.* Near the rays.

उपक्लृप् 1 A. 1 To be fit for ; तत्रेवृसुपकल्पते Bhâg. -2 To be prepared or ready (at hand) ; आसनेषूपक्लृप्तेषु Ms. 3. 208, 8. 333. -3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.) ; वार्यपि श्रद्धया दत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ms. 3. 202. -4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. —*Caus* 1 To prepare, get ready, equip ; रथं Ve. 2. -2 To appoint, assign, allot ; उपकल्पितं पशुं Pt. 1 ; U. 2 , Y. 1. 109. -3 To vow, promise ; देवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. -4 To set up, exhibit. -5 To render (homage), communicate. -6 To bring near, fetch. -7 To assume, take.

उपकल्पनं,-ना 1 Preparation , एवं विज्ञाय मतिमान् भोजनस्योपकल्पनं Susr. -2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित *p p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. -2 Secondary, substituted.

उपक्लृप्त *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. -2 Ready, prepared. -3 Fitted for, adapted to. -4 Formed, produced.

उपक्रम् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राज्ञस्तस्याज्ञया देवी वसिष्ठमुपचक्रमे Mb. ; Bk. 8. 25. -2 To do, perform, set about ; यथोक्तं निपुणमुपक्रान्तवान् Dk. 120 ; माधवसमक्षमुत्तरमुपक्रमिष्ये Mâl. 3, 2. 7 ; Y. 3. 200. -3 To begin, commence ; (with inf. or dat.) ; (Atm.); प्रसमं वक्तुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28 ; प्रतिग्रहीतुं...त्रिलोचनस्तामुपचक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66 ; R. 17. 13. -4 To go against, attack, assail, उपचक्रमाते वाग्भिः Râm. -5 To make advances (of love) to ; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Râm.; win over, Dk. 65. -6 To step over, stride, traverse.-7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician) ; cure or heal (as wounds) ; यत्नादुपक्रम्यतां S. 3 ; सर्वोपक्रान्तः Dk. 68 ; °क्रुणा 75.

उपक्रन्तृ A beginner, one who undertakes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement ; रामोपक्रममाचख्यौ रक्षःपरिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Râma ; किमुपक्रमो रावणः Mv. 2. -2 Approach, advance ; साहस° forcible advance Mâl. 7 ; so योषितः सुकुमारोपक्रमाः *ibid.* -3 An undertaking, work, enterprize. -4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy ; सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159 ; M. 3 ; R. 18. 15 ; Y. 1. 345 ; Si. 20. 76. -5 Attendance on a patient, treatment, practice of medicine, physicking. -6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c. ; see उपधा.-7 A kind of ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching.-2 Undertaking. -3 Commencement. -4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रमणीय *a.* 1 To be gone to, approached, commenced &c. -2 Relating to the attendance (on a patient). —यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. -2 Curable ; अनुपक्रम्य आतंकः V. 2.

उपक्रमितृ *a.* One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रुश् 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपक्रोशः, -शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy ; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R. 2. 53 ; वाक्संतक्षणैर्लोकोपक्रोशनैः Dk. 41, 60.

उपक्रोष्टृ *a.* Censuring, blaming.-*m.* An ass (braying aloud).

उपक(क्वा)णं [उप-क्वण्-शब्दे, अप्-वज्र् वा] The sound of a lute.

उपक्रसः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disappear. -2 (2, 6 P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय *a.* Decayed, wasted. —यः 1 Waste, decay, loss. -2 Expenditure. —यं *ind.* Near the abode.

उपक्षित् *a.* Ved. 1 Dwelling near. -2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhausted, consumed, disappeared. -2 Powerless.

उपक्षेतृ *a.* One who draws near ; or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against ; वपुषि वधाय तत्र शस्त्रमुपक्षिप्तः Mâl. 5. 31 ; to direct ; त्वयि उपक्षिप्त आत्मा M. 2 ; to entrust, assign ; M. 3. -2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with ; परस्परं वाग्भिरुपक्षिपंति Râm. -3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce ; छन्नं कार्यमुपक्षिपंति Mk. 9. 3; इति उपक्षिप्तमिनेन Mu. 1; Mâl. 1. -4 To throw down. -5 To commence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षिप्तमनेन किमपि Mu. 1; K. 162 ; Dk. 59 ; उपक्षिप्तो भित्तिबंधः M. 5.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at, hurling. -2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion ; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3 ; दारुणः खलूपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge ; कर्णनासाच्छेदोपभीषिताभ्यां Dk. 61. -4 Commencement ; उपाय° M. 3. -5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. -2 Accusing, charging ; °धर्मः = शूद्रस्वामिकामात्रस्य पाकार्थं ब्राह्मणगृहे समर्पणं Sabdak.

उपगण *a.* Forming a small or subordinate class. —णः 1 A small or subordinate class. -2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगंधः Perfume, scent.

उपगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, approach, attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit ; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85 ; so दैवादुपगत तूर्णं Pt. 4 ; पञ्चमुपगता Bh. 2. 10 ; Bk. 1. 1 ; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. -2 To enter into, penetrate ; Si. 9. 39. -3 To undergo, suffer ; तपो घोरमुपागतं Râm. -4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire ; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8 ; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ Si. 9. 6 ; so निद्रावशं, हर्षं, तुष्टिं, शांतिं, विषादं &c. -5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse) ; सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34, 4. 40. -6 To come upon, attack. -7 To occur, happen, present itself; कस्मात्त्वं दुःखमुपगतं Me. 109 v. l. -8 To undertake, begin. -9 To suffer, share in. -10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow ; वेदांतोपगतं फलं Ms. 2. 160. —*Caus.* To cause to come near or approach.

उपग *a.* (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. -2 Receiving ; ओषध्यः फलपाकांता बहुपुष्पफलोपगाः Ms. 1. 46 ; Si. 16. 68.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Near, at hand. -4 Got, obtained. -5 Undergone, experienced. -6 Furnished with. -7 Gone to, become. -8 Promised, agreed. -9 Passed away, dead. -10 Feeling,

suffering (actively used). —तं 1 Wealth acquired.-2 Receipt; धनीकोप-वृद्याद् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 2 93.

उपगतिः *f.* 1 Approach, going near -2 Knowledge, acquaintance. -3 Acceptance, receipt. -4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगंतृ *a.* 1 Approaching. -2 Getting, acquiring. -3 Knowing. -4 Accepting, receiving.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach ; संगमे च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीचैः वधूनां Me. 65 your advent ; स्नातकेनाग्नेयोपगमकुमारी R 6. 6?, 9. 50. -2 Knowledge, acquaintance. -3 Attainment, acquiring. विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14 -4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). -5 Society, company; न सुजनघनसमः सुजनः H. 1. 136. -6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. -7 Acceptance, receipt. -8 An agreement, promise -9 A particular high number.

उपगामिन् *a.* Coming near.

उपगिरि-रं *ind.* Near a mountain —रि N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु *ind.* Near a cow.

उपगुप्त *a.* Hidden, concealed ; °वित्त whose wealth is concealed.

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher. —रु *ind.* Near a teacher.

उपगुह् 1 U. 1 To clasp, embrace ; तरंगहस्तैरुपगूहतीव R. 13. 63, 18. 47 ; Bk 14 52 ; Si 9. 38 -2 To hide, conceal, cover, encircle, gird round; वनमालोपगूढः K. 24, 38.

उपगूढ *p. p.* 1 Hidden, concealed ; R. 13. 30. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Held, supported ; कश्चित्करारम्पापुप गूढनालं R. 6. 13. -4 Suppressed. —ढं An embrace; उपगूढानि सवेपथूनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88 ; कण्ठाश्लेषोपगूढं Bh. 3. 82 ; Me. 97.

उपगूहनं 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 An embrace. -3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपगोह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be embraced. -2 To be taken or seized. —ह्यः 1 An embrace. -2 A kind of fire regarded as impure (and therefore to be hidden).

उपगै 1 P. 1 To sing to any one (with dat, or acc.) ; साम्नैनमुपागात् Ch. Up. -2 To join in singing. -3 To praise in song, celebrate, extol ; तपोलक्ष्म्या वीर्सं त्रिनकृतमिवोच्चैरुपजगुः Ki. 18. 47.

उपगा m. (गाः) A priest in a sacrifice who sings the hymns. —*f.* Accompaniment of a song.

उपगातृ *a.* Singing near. —*m.* One who accompanies the song of the Udgatṛ priest, a chorister.

उपगीत *p. p.* 1 Celebrated, sung by bards. -2 Commencing to sing ; Si. 4. 57.

उपगीतिः *f.* A variety of the *Aryâ* metre ; see App.

उपग्रंथः A subsidiary writing or a class of such writings.

उपग्रह् 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize or collect from below ; as सं. -2 To seize, take, take possession of , तवैव राज्ञानुगृह्य Râm. ; उपगृह्यास्पदं चैव Ms. 7. 184. 3 To meet with, obtain ; स प्रयुग्युपगृह्णाति गर्भमश्वतरी यथा Chân. 19. -4 To subdue, vanquish. -5 To provide. -6 To conciliate, take as one's ally, favour, support ; तदुपगृहीतेन स्वच्छन्दाजवलेन Mu 1. -7 To conceive with one's mind, grasp mentally. -8 To decide, determine. -9 To accept, approve.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. -2 Defeat, frustration ; Mu. 4. 2. -3 A prisoner. -4 Joining, addition. -5 (*a*) Favour, encouragement, assistance, conciliation ; सोपग्रहं K. 156. (*b*) Favourableness, kindness, complacence; सोपग्रह K. 264. -6 Use. -7 A kind of peace purchased by giving over every thing ; cf. H. 4. 121. -8 The voice or pada of a verb. -9 A pile or heap of kusa grass. -10 The presiding spirit or cause which directs a planet's motion. -11 A minor planet (राहु, केतु &c.), a secondary heavenly body, such as a comet, meteor.

उपग्रहण 1 Seizing (from below) ; taking hold of ; as in पादोपग्रहणं. -2 Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner. -3 Supporting, furthering, promoting. -4 Holy study, study of the Vedas (after being initiated into them) ; वेदोपग्रहणार्थाय तावग्राहयत प्रभुः Râm.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present -2 A present ; उच्चावचानुपग्राहान् राजभिः प्रापितान् बहून् Mb.

उपग्राह्य *pot. p.* To be favoured or retained in service ; Mu. 5. —ह्यः 1 An offering or present. -2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern *Nazarânâ.*

उपघात See under उपहन्.

उपघुष् 1, 10 P. To fill with noise, make resonant.

उपघुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Resounding with, noisy. -2 Resonant. -3 Sounding.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपघ्नः [उप्-हन्-क] 1 Contiguous support ; पर्वतोपघ्नः Sk. ; छेदादिवोपघ्नतरोर्व्रततयौ R 14. 1. -2 Shelter, support, stay, protection. -3 That which rests upon or is supported by.

उपचक्रः [उपगतः चक्र चक्रवाकं] A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् *n* [उपगतं चक्षुरिव] An eyeglass, spectacles , cf. उपनेत्र.

उपचर् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To serve, wait, or attend upon , गिरिशमुपचचार Ku. 1. 60 , निमित्तज्ञान् K. 64 ; Ms 3. 193, 4. 254 , ममसुपचरन्मदे रुचिरं चारितं च Mk 1. 31 ; K. 323 (*b*) To honour, worship ; प्रतिमाः पुजासत्कारेणोपचर्यन्ते K. 40. 323 , V. 3. -2 To treat, deal with, act towards , entertain, मित्रेण उपचरितम्य Dk. 71 treated as a friend; भोजनादिना मामुपाचरत् 77, 117 ; तां प्रियसखीमिवोपाचरत् 134, उपाचरत् कृत्रिमसंविधाभिः R. 14 17 honoured or entertained ; 5. 62 ; स्थाने इयं देवीशब्देनोपचर्यते V. 3 honoured with the title of queen. -3 To attend on (as a patient), treat, tend, nurse , यत्नादुपचर्यता S.3; मंत्रवादिभिरुपचर्यमाणः P. 1 -4 To approach, go towards. -5 To undertake, begin (mostly Vedic in these senses). -*pass.* To be used figuratively or metaphorically, be applied figuratively to any one (with loc.) ; तस्मात्चेतनवदुपचर्यते S B. ; पर एवात्मा बालैः शारीर इत्युपचर्यते *ibid* ; कालेयं द्विपराधारुपे निमेष उपचर्यते Bhâg. ; मुक्ता ब्राह्मणा इत्यत्र अक्षस्य मुक्तत्वं ब्राह्मणेषूपचर्यते Malli on Ki. 1 1 ; Bri. S. 5. 15 ; प्रत्यासत्त्या उपचर्य योज्यते K. P.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment ; त्वग्भेदी व्रणः सूपचरः easily curable. -2 = उपचरणं Approach.

उपचर्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or waited upon ; to be honoured or worshipped ; Ms 5 154 ; अनुपचर्य (गुणैः) Pt. 1 101 not requiring flattery, unassuming ; दुरुप° Mu. 3. 5 difficult to serve. —र्या 1 Service, attendance. -2 Physicking, treating, curing.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance ; honouring, worshipping, entertaining ; Mk. 4 , अस्खलितोपचारां R. 5. 20 ; K. 344. -2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); °परिभ्रष्टः H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, uncourteous , °विधिमनोज्ञविनीनां M. 3.3; उपचारैरुपाचरत् Ku. 16. 29 ; मिथ्योपचारैश्च वशीकृतानां H. 1. 78 ; नोपचारेण ब्रूयाः Râm. ; पदं न वेदिदं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment ; मात्रमधुर K. 222, 207 ; M. 4 ; °क्रिया Ms.

8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). **-3** Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage ; नोपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18 ; °चंचत्पर M 4 ; °अतिक्रमं 4. 5 ; °अंजलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation ; रामभद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1 ; यथा गुरुस्तथोपचारेण 6 , V. 5 , Si. 9. 78 **-5** External show or form, ceremony ; प्राडुवर्ण्यैरेव लिंगैर्मम राजोपचारः V. 4. royal service, pomp or state of royalty ; भूयसाद्युपचारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. l. **-6** A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy ; शिशिर° Dk. 15 ; शीत° Pt. 1 ; Dk. 23 ; K. 102 **-7** Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure ; व्रतचर्या° Ms. 1 111 ; प्रसाधन° 10. 32, 9. 259 ; कामोपचारेषु Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs . समंत्रं सोपचारं (अस्त्रं) Mb. ; अवेक्षसहुक्कप्रणयोपचारां Mk. 8. 23 course of love &c. ; वाक्योपचारे कुशला Râm. skilled in the employment of words ; use, usage ; यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारः v. l. for व्यवहारः in U. 6. **-8** Means of doing homage or showing respect , प्रकीर्णाभिनवोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hanging garlands &c.) ; 5. 41. **-9** Hence any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furniture &c), presenting flowers, perfumes &c. ; सन्मंगलोपचाराणां R. 10. 77 ; क्लृप्तोपचारां चतुरस्रवेदीं Ku. 7. 88 ; कुसुमैः कृतोपचारः V. 2 ; so °रमणीयतया S. 6 ; °वत्सु मंचेषु R. 6. 1 the necessary decorations (canopy &c.) ; (the Upachâras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). **-10** Behaviour, conduct, demeanour , वैश्यशूद्रोपचारं च Ms. 1. 116 ; (religious) conduct in life , साधूनामुपचारज्ञः Râm.; परिजन° Mk. 1. **-11** Use, employment ; K. 183. **-12** Any religious performance, a ceremony ; प्रयुक्तपाणिग्रहणोपचारौ Ku. 7. 86 ; Mv. 1. 24. **-13** (*a*) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp मुख्य or primary sense) ; अचेतनेऽपि चेतनवदुपचारदर्शनात् S. B , कूलं पिपतिषतीत्यचेतनेऽपि कूले चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 66 personification ; so छत्रिणो गच्छन्तीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा बहूनां छत्रित्वोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् *ibid* ; न चास्य करणत्वं तस्यास्तीति मुख्येऽपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (*b*) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance ; उभयरूपा चेयं शुद्धा उपचारेणामिश्रितत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. **explains** उपचार by अत्यंतं विशकलितयोः

सदृश्यातिशयमहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगनमात्रं) **-14** A bribe. **-15** A pretext ; Si. 10. 2. **-16** A request, solicitation. **-17** Occurrence of स् and ष् in the place of Visarga.

उपचारिन् *a.* Attending, serving.

उपचार्य *pot p.* To be served or waited upon ; to be worshipped &c. —र्यः Practice of medicine. —र्यं Treatment.

उपचर्म-र्मे *ind.* On the skin, near the skin.

उपचि 5 U. **1** To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect ; शश्वत्सिद्धैरुपचितबलिं Me. 55. **-2** To add, increase, strengthen , उपचिन्वन् प्रभां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25 ; चेतःपीडामुपचिनोति Mu. 2 ; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2 ; Bk. 6. 33 ; Si. 4. 10 ; 8. 6 ; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being developed ; बलेनैव सहोपचीयते मदः K. 290 ; क्षीणोऽप्युपचीयते पुनश्चंद्रः Bh. 2. 87 waxes. **-3** To cover over with ; *Si.* 9. 35 ; Ms. 6. 41. —*pass.* **1** To be collected or accumulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c. ; see above. **-2** To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off ; चत्वारस्तूपचीयते विप्र आढ्यो वणिङ् नृपः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः **1** Accumulation, addition, accession. **-2** Increase, growth, excess ; बल° K. 105 : स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57; अभ्युपचयाय 9. 32 ; भाग्य° Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune ; so ज्ञान°, मांस° **-3** Quantity, heap. **-4** Prosperity, elevation, rise. **-5** The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a *lagna* q v.). **-Comp.** —अपचय (du) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. -भवन a species of the Dandaka metre

उपचायिन् *a.* **1** Increasing, growing. **-2** Thriving, prosperous.

उपचाय्यः [उपचीयतेऽग्निरत्र आधारे ण्यत् P. III. 1. 131] **1** A kind of sacred fire. **-2** A place for holding sacrificial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित *p p.* **1** Collected: gathered together, accumulated : अभ्रैरुपचितैः Me. 105. **-2** Increased, grown : U. 6. 28 ; R. 9. 27 ; °अवयवा मंजरी 9. 44 full grown. **-3** Grown in power, strengthened ; Si. 6. 63 ; R 17. 54 , °महामोहगहनः Mâl. 1. 30 ; °वपुः Me. 32 ; लोकप्रसिद्धिः उपचिता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strengthened. **-4** full of, abounding in, covered over with ; R. 9. 53 ; विपदुपचितमेघं Bh. 1. 35. **-5** Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपचितिः *f.* Accumulation ; collection, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा **1** N. of a tree (चित्रा). **-2** N. of a lunar mansion स्वाति ; also हस्त.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छंद् 10 P. **1** To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite ; जलेनोपच्छंदितः S. 5 coaxed to drink water ; परदारानुपच्छंदयति Sk. **-2** To conciliate. **-3** To beseech, request ; R. 5. 58. **-4** To persuade one to do a thing. **-5** To give one something.

उपच्छंदनं **1** Coaxing, persuading ; उपच्छंदनैरेव त्वं ते द्रावयितुं प्रयतिष्यते Dk. 65 **-2** Inviting ; उपमंत्रणमुपच्छंदनं Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the chamber (from the house) ; Rv. 1. 28. 3 , passing close to (in sexual intercourse).

उपजगती A variety of the Trishtubh metre in which three Pâdas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन् 4 A. **1** To be born or produced, originate, arise, grow ; उत्तमाश्चोपजायंते Ms. 1. 45 ; H. Pr. 44 ; संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62 ; 14. 11. **-2** To happen, take place, become visible, appear ; प्राणविपत्तिरुपजायते K. 160. **-3** To be or become, be or exist ; मतीत्वमुपजायते Pt. 1. 138. **-4** To be born again ; सर्गेऽपि नोपजायंते Bg 14. 2 ; Y. 3. 256. —*Caus.* (-जनयति) To produce, cause ; rouse ; उत्तराप्रलापोपजनितकृपः K. 175.

उपज *a.* Increased, being produced in addition.

उपजनः **1** Addition, increase. **-2** Appendage. **-3** Rise, origin. **-4** Addition of a letter in the formation of words ; वर्ण° Nir. **-5** Any letter, syllable or affix so added ; अनर्थका उपजनाः Nir. —नं The body.

उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात *p. p.* **1** Produced, caused ; °कोप,°क्रोध excited, moved to anger ; °विश्वास confiding, believing, trusting. **-2** Happened, taken place ; U. 4.

उपजातिः *f.* A mixed metre (see App).

उपजप् 1 P **1** To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear ; अंगारवर्ष गजवर्षायोपजप्य Dk. 104 ; क्षत्तारं कुरुराजस्तु शनैः कर्णेऽनुपाजपत् Mb **-2** (Hence) To instigate to rebellion or treachery, conspire with ; उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197. **-3** To commit mischief.

उपजप्य *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear ; उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating ; परकृत्य° Mu. 2 -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason, instigating to rebellion ; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवतस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99, उपजापसहान् विलंघयन् स विधाता नृपतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42 ; अपि सहते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion ; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरत् *ind.* Towards old age or in old age.

उपजल्प् 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. -2 To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पितं A talk.

उपजल्पिन् *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -ह्विका 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under-side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. —कः Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव् 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by ; उपजीव्यमानपादपच्छायः K. 5 ; कां वृत्तिमार्य उपजीवति Mk. 2 ; संवाहकस्य वृत्तिं *ibid.*; शेषास्तमुपजीवेयुर्यथैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105 ; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve ; *Si.* 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from); तदेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिस्तूपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise ; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक, -विन् *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.) ; जातिमात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नानापण्योपजीविनां 9. 257 ; द्यूतोपजीव्यस्मि Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (-*m.*) ; भीमकान्तैर्नृपगुणैः स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16 ; अस्मद्° K. 61. -कं Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीवनं,-जीविका 1 Living. -2 Subsistence, livelihood ; निंदितार्थोपजीवनं Y. 3. 236 ; क्षत्रियस्यैतदेवाहुर्धर्मं कृष्णोपजीवनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property ; किंचिद्दत्त्वोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood ; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives, his materials ; सर्वेषां कविमुख्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. —व्यः 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials) ; इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. —व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a* 1 Approached, received with courtesy ; Mv. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to ; Mv. 4.

उपजोषः,-षणं 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment -3 Frequenting, resorting to. —षं *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain ; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon ; (उपज्ञातं = विनोपदेशेन ज्ञात) ; see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मण्यङ्] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge ; usually in comp which is treated as a neuter noun (P. II. 4. 21) ; पाणिनेरुपज्ञं पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रंथः Sk. : प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before ; लोकेऽभूद्यदुपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजन्यजन्यं यशः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपज्मत् *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

उपढौक् *Caus.* 1 To present (as an offering), make a respectful offering ; एकैकं पशुमुपढौकयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपढौकनं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarana.*

उपतटः The skirt or border ; Me. 57. —टं *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप् 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat; उपतप्तोदका नद्यः Râm. ; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick; आहिताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् *Asval.* -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness) ; sometimes used impersonally. —*pass.* 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with ; इत्यपूर्वेमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2 ; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance ; उपतप्यामहे तपः Av. —*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतपन *a.* Paining, afflicting ; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, parched consumed -2 Distressed, pained, tormented

उपतप्तृ *a.* Burning, heating. —*m.* 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापः 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow , सर्वथा न कंचन न स्पृशंत्युपतापाः K. 135, 177 ; शरीरोपतापेन Mâl. 3. -3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease,injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting.

उपतापन 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming ; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick , गुर्वर्थं पितृमात्रर्थं स्वाध्यायार्थ्युपतापिनः Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (as water).

उपतिष्यं 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपत्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपत्यका [उप-त्यकन् P. V. 2. 34 ; पर्वतस्यासन्न स्थलं उपत्यका Sk.] A lond at the foot of a mountain, low land ; मलयाद्रेरुपत्यकाः R. 4. 46 ; एते खलु हिमवतो गिरेरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनः संप्राप्ताः S. 5.

उपदंश् 1 P. To bite or eat anything (as a relish or condiment).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c. छित्त्वानुपदंशानुपाद्य Dk. 133 ; अग्रमांसोपदंशं पिब नवशोणितासवं Ve. 3. -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (*a*) A tree the root of which is used for horseradish (शिग्रु). (*b*) N of another plant (समष्ठिल).

उपदंशिन *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदश *a.* (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदस् 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. -*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदासुक *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (in general). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (*a*) To take upon oneself. (*b*) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present. —दा (cf. P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, *Nazarânâ* ; उपदा

विविशुः झश्वझोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदीकृ 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकुर्वन्नृपाः Si. 14 39.

उपदानं:, -नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानवी N. of the daughter of the demon Vrishaparvan and mother of Dushyanta.

उपदिग्ध a. 1 Smeared, covered anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body.).

उपदिश् 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise ; यद्यत्प्रयोगविषये भाविकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्य......तत्तत्प्रत्युपदिशतीव मे बाला M. 1. 5 ; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others ; ज्ञानमुपदिश् Bg. 4. 34 ; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to ; गुणशेषामुपदिश्य भामिनीं R. 8. 73 ; सुवर्णपुरमार्गमुपदेक्ष्यति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify, tell ; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7 ; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down ; न द्वितीयश्च साध्वीनां क्वचिद्भर्तोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43 ; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; मुतविलंबितमित्युपदिश्यते Srut. 28 ; Ms. 12. 89.

उपादिश् f., उपदिशा An intermediate quarter, such as ऐशानी, आग्नेयी, नैर्ऋती, and वायवी.

उपदिश्य a. Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट p. p. 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized ; पृथूपदिष्टां दुदुहुर्धरित्रीं Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. —ष्टं Advice.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription ; सुशिक्षितोपि सर्व उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the act *inter alia*); स्थिरोपदेशामुपदेशकाले प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30 ; अचिरप्रवृत्तोपदेशं नाट्यं M. 1, 2. 10 ; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272 ; Amaru. 26 ; R. 12. 57 ; K. 26 ; M. 6 ; परोपदेशे पांडित्यं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; शब्दानामितरेतरोपदेशः Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula ; चन्द्रसूर्यग्रहे तीर्थे सिद्धक्षेत्रे शिवालये । मंत्रमात्रप्रकथनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥ -6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicatory form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment &c. with its *anubandhas* which show what particular grammatical rules are to be applied). -Comp. —अर्थवाक्यं. —वचनं a parable, moral fable. —सहस्री N. of a philosophical work by Sankarâchârya.

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. —ना Information, doctrine.

उपदेशिन् a. Advising, instructing. —m. 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेष्टृ a. Giving instruction or advice. —m. (ष्टा) A teacher, preceptor, especially a spiritual preceptor : चत्वारो वयमृत्विजः स भगवान्कर्मोपदेष्टा हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदा N. of a plant (वदाक).

उपदीका A kind of ant.

उपदीक्षिन् a. 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपदृश् 1 P. To see, behold, look at, perceive. —*pass.* To be or become visible. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with) ; राज्ञः पुरो मामुपदर्श्य H. 3; नयविद्भिर्नवे राज्ञि सदसच्चोपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate ; Y. 2. 8.

उपदर्शक a. Showing. -कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदर्शनं A commentary.

उपदृश् a. Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). -f. Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपदृष्टिः f. Show, view, appearance.

उपद्रष्टृ a. Seeing, overlooking. -m. 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness ; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, -देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas.)

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards ; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at ; तमुपाद्रवदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R 15. 23 ; प्राग्ज्योतिषमुपाद्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm ; पुंसामसमर्थानामुपद्रवायात्मनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324 ; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person in suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् a. Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factious —m 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत p. p. 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. —तं A term used by the Bâshkalas for a kind of Sandhi, also called उदग्राह q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

उपधर्मः 1 A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर.); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in ; अधिजानु बाहुमुपधाय Si. 9. 54 ; उपहितं शिशिरापगमश्रिया मुकुलजालमशोभत किंशुके R. 9. 31 ; Bk. 15. 47 ; Ku. 1. 44 ; इत्थं चैनामुपधातुमर्हसि R 8. 77 treasure up, lay to heart ; Ms. 4. 54 ; उपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना S. 1. 19. -2 To place, lay ; वामहस्तोपहितवदना S. 4 resting on. -3 (a) To place near ; Mv. 4. 56. (b) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce ; Mk. 1. 53. -5 to impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty) तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); स्त्रीषु नृत्यमुपधाय शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow ; उपधाय वामभुजमशयिषि Dk. 111. -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon ; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow ; उपहितशोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate ; एतदुपहितं चैतन्यं Vedânta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence ; Ms. 8. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty, (धर्माद्यैः परीक्षणं) ; (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness,3 continence, 4 courage) ; (शौचयेत्) धर्मोपधाभिर्विप्रांश्च सर्वाभिः सचिवान् पुनः Kālikā P. -3 A means or expedient ; अयशोभिदुरा लोके कोपधा मरणादृते Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram) A penultimate letter (अंत्यादृर्णात्पूर्व उपधा). -Comp. -भृतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. -शुचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान a. Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks ; P. IV. 4. 125. -नं 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion ; विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता Bh. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality (विशेषं) ; फलोपधानाभावात् P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality ; सोपधानां धियं धीराः स्थेयसीं खट्टयति ये Si. 2. 77. (where उ० also means a pillow). -7 Poison.

उपधानीय a. To be placed near. -यं A pillow.

उपधायिन् a. Using as a pillow ; अशेत सा बाहुलतोपधायिनी Ku. 5. 12.

उपधिः [उप-धा-कि] 1 Fraud, dishonesty ; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45 see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion ; Ms. 8 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement ; बलोपधिविनिर्वृत्तान् व्यवहारान्निवर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31, 88. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation (with the Buddhists.)

उपधिकः A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c., see औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित p. p. 1 Placed in or upon, deposited ; S. 1; °नश्यमस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by. -3 Joined, mixed, connected with. -4 Possessed of; Si. 16. 7 -5 Ready ; deputed to act as a spy. -6 Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semimetal. They are seven ; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं माक्षिकं तारमाक्षिकं । तुत्थं कांस्यं च रातिश्च सिंदूरं च शिलाजतु ॥.-2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number) ; e. g. milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair and lymph ; स्तन्यं रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । औजस्यं सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥.

उपधाव् 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -2 To resort to. -3 To run, glide (A).

उपधावनः A follower. -नं 1 Going after, following. -2 Meditating upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधूपित v. 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3 Suffering extreme pain -तः Death.

उपधृ 1, 10 P. 1 To hold up, support, sustain -2 To bear, carry. -3 To hold as, consider or regard as ; सत्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12 27; Bg 7. 6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, hear ; experience, observe ; पुरुषो रामचरितश्रवणैरुपधारयन् Bhāg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधृतिः f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 P. To blow or breathe out ; excite by blowing, fan ; नाग्निं मुखेनोपधमेत् Ms 4. 53.

उपध्मा 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मानीय q. v. below.

उपध्मानः A lip. -नं Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानिन् a. Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga before the letters प् and फ् ; उपूपध्मानीयानामोष्ठौ Sk.

उपध्वस्त a. 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729) ; सप्तविंशतिः सप्तविंशतिर्ह्योपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रमुपतिष्ठंते Sat. Br.

उपनखं A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनम् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards. -2 To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen (used by itself or with gen., dat. or acc. of person) ; मत्संभोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वप्नजोऽपि Me. 91 ; तत्तस्योपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121; अंध आत्मने नोपनमति Bhāg.; उपैनं सहस्रं नमति Ait. Br. 3 To share in. -Caus. 1 To lead towards, introduce (with gen.). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत p. p. 1 (a) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; S. 5. 19 ; R.12.102. (b) Got, obtained ; अचिरोपनतां स मेदिनीं R. 8. 7, 5. 52 ; चिंतितोपनतां K. 129 ; V. 3. 22 ; V. 2. -2 Presenting itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen, occurred ; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109 , यद्देवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21 ; अनुपनतमनोरथस्य 22 , 4. 3 ; so सुहृदुपनतः Me. 100 ; Māl. 10 ; K. 33, 132, 348 ; सुख° that readily or without efforts presented itself S. 3 , अकामोपनतं R. 10. 39 unconciously committed. -3 Formed, brought about, effected. -4 Presented to, offered, given ; परलोकोपनतं जलांजलिं R. 8. 68. -5 Bent down, humble, subjected, surrendered ; दृढोपनतचरितं R. 17. 81, 8. 81 ; दंडोपनतं शत्रुं Mb. -6 Dependent on (for protection). -7 Approximate, near (in time or space.)

उपनतिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनामुक n. Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, tie together. -2 To form into a bundle, bind together. -3 To inlay, set with; as चर्मोपनद्ध.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which anything is bound up. -2 Binding, tying together.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. -2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore ; शोफयोरुपनाहं कुर्यात् Susr. -3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened, -4 Inflammation of the ciliary glands, stye.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. -2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्त्यनुप्रास. It is formed by sweet-sounding letter (माधुर्यव्यंजकवर्णं) ; e. g. cf. the example cited in K. P. 9 ; अपसारय घनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलैः। अलमलमालि मृणालैरिति वदति दिवानिशं बाला ॥.

उपनामन् n. A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or place down, deposit. = निक्षिप् q. v.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. Y. 2. 25 ; (on which Mit. says: -उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्याप्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3 A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place near ; to bring or lead near to; कर्णयोरुपनिधाय (मुखं) Asval.; वहति समीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. -2 To produce, cause ; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present ;

Mâl. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8. 37, 196.

उपनिधातृ, -धायक *a.* Depositing, placing near.

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8 145, 149; cf. Medhâtithi:— यद्प्रदर्शितरूपं साचिह्नवस्त्रादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Narada quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited with -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented, offered.

उपनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् *a.* Coming (unexpectedly); रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः *S.* 6.

उपनिबंध 9 P. To compose, write: किंचिदुपनिबद्ध U. 7.

उपनिबंधनं 1 A means of accomplishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवपनं The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिवेशित *a* Placed, established, colonized; स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं कृत्वेवोपनिवेशितं Ku. 6 37, R. 15. 29.

उपनिवेशिन् *a.* Attached to, inherent.

उपनिषद् *f.* [Said to be from उप-नि-सद् 'Knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting off the bonds of wordly existence'; यया य इमां ब्रह्मविद्यामुपयन्त्यात्मभावेन श्रद्धाभक्तिपुरःसराः सतस्तेषां गर्भजन्मजरारोगाद्यनर्थपूगं निशातयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिसंसारकारणं चात्यंतमवसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद् उपनिपूर्वस्य सदेः एवमर्थस्मरणात् Sankara] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brâhmaṇas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2 40; Mâl. 1. 7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:— (1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं ततः । निहंत्यविद्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निहत्यानर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्तया परं । नयत्यपास्तसंभेदमतो वोपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिहेतून्निःशेषांस्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वतः । यतोऽवसादयेद्विद्या तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the मुक्तिकोपनिषद् 103 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the source of the six Darśanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedânta philosophy. The more important Upanishads are:— ईशकेनकठप्रश्नमुंडमांडूक्यतित्तिरः । ऐतरेयं च छांदोग्यं बृहदारण्यकं तथा ॥. -2 (*a*) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (*b*) Mystical knowledge or instruction; सत्रपारायण° U. 6; Mv. 2. 2 -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore -5 Secrecy, seclusion -6 A neighbouring mansion. -7 A lonely place. -8 A religious observance

उपनिषादिन् *a.* 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected

उपनिष्कर A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskâras or religious rites, *i. e* taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति हुनिकुमारकेभ्यः फलानि K. 45, 62; विधिनैवोपनीतस्त्वं M. 7. 6, अर्घं Ms. 3 225; M. 2 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्युपनय शरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku 7 72. -2 (*a*) To offer, present to; हरये स्वदेहमुपानयत् R 2 59; Bk 6. 70; Ku 3 65, आर्यस्यासनमुपनय Mk. 9; M 3 (*b*) To hand over, give over, अंतःपुरपरिचारिकाभ्यमुपनीता K. 101; Mâl. 1. S 1, U 2; अचिरोपनीता वः शिष्या M 1 recently made over (or instruction).-3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः *S.* 1, R. 13. 39, K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयत्यर्थान् Pt 3. 180; उपनयन्नौत्सुक्यमानंदं Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, communicate.-6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अयोऽभेद्यमुपायेन द्रवतामुपनीयते Kâm 11 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169 -8 To bring near to oneself, *i. e.* invest with the sacred thread (Atm. P. I. 3. 36); कार्येण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; R 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15, Ms. 2 49, 69, 140 -9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरानुपनयते Sk -*Caus* To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; गृह्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते गुरोः । बालो वेदाय तद्योगात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः ॥ (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a 'द्विजन्मन्; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are repectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24, see Ms. 2. 36-38, of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्याप्तिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षधर्मताप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयनं 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; गृह्यसमावर्तनात्कुर्यात् कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2 108, 173.

उपनायः, नायनं = उपनय q. v.

उपनायक *a.* Leading to. —कः 1 (उप गौणो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य मुगोतकर्मकथका उपनायकाः); *e. g.* Lakshmaṇa in Râm.; Makaranda in Mâl. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; *e. g.* Madayantikâ in Mâl.

उपनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given -5 Adduced. —तः A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्य *pot p.* 1 To be brought near, M. 2. 4 -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतृ *a.* One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku 1 60; मालत्याभिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Mâl. 9. —*m.* (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an *Acharya*. Pt. 4. 66.

उपनृत् 4 P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures.

उपनृत्य A place for dancing.

उपन्यस् 4 P 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust any one with, commit to the care of.-3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, point out, state; मयोपन्यस्तेषु मंत्रेषु H. 3; इत्युभयलोकाविरुद्धं वचनमुपन्यस्तं Mâl 2 spoken; सदुपन्यस्यति कृत्यवर्त्म यः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदमुपन्यस्तं S. 5 what is this that is

proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively, Y. 2. 19.

उपन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (*a*) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः *S.* 5; Mâl. 1, 3, 8. (*b*) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शनकैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23; चतुरो मधुरश्चायमुपन्यासः Ak.; सन्धि° Ve. 5 overtures of peace. (c) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वं *S.* 3; M. 4; S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपक्षः Ved. The shoulder.

उपपक्ष्य *a.* Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [उपमितः पत्या, उप गौण° पतिः] A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचैः पश्चिमान्तेन चन्द्रः *Si.* 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 7. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथं *ind.* Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपेदे Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकर्मोचितां गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39, 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; त्वयि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तस्योपपत्स्यन्ते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि दारेषु प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी *S.* 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं यो न पश्यामि स्याच्चेत्किं नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ms. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लैब्यं गच्छ कौन्तेय नैतत्त्वय्युपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यन्ते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपपाद Ait. Br. —*Caus.* 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादिता Râm. inspired with confidence; get ready; रथमुपपादय Ve. 2. -2 To offer, present any one with (acc.), bring to; दिष्ट्या त्वमासि मे धात्रा भीतेनेवोपपादितः R. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ms. 9. 72, 73; 3. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ms. 11. 77; 9. 244; or with loc.; Y. 1. 315. -3 (*a*) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणमुपपादयेत् K. 36. (*b*) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform; यावच्च मानुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं K. 62, 113, 120, 134; देवकार्यं R. 11. 91; 17. 55; Me. 29. -4 (*a*) To make a statement, adduce, put forward. (*b*) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; कथमीश्वरं विनाशधर्मिणमुपपादयसि Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपपादिते क्षेत्रे Ms. 9. 36 -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kâm. 11 57; K. 2; आत्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपपादयेत् Subhâsh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Ms. 3. 206. 10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth; *Si.* 1. 69 (जन्म); इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground, प्रियेषु यैः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3. 52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमदूर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative; giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Termination, end.-6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demontrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृता बलात् Ki. 2. 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्बलाशः R. 5. 12; तात्पर्योपपत्तिः Bhâshâ P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुपपत्ति -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राक् तनयोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1. -14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obatained, secured; अतीन्द्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41; V. 5 15; R. 1. 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; अद्रेव साक्षात्प्रियेनोपपन्ना R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः *ibid* this epithet befits the wind; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि *S.* 2. -5 Possible, उभयमप्युपपन्नं V. 2; Ku. 3 12 -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with, उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala 1. 1, Ms. 9. 141, 244; तल्लक्षणोपपन्ना *S* 5. -7 Demonstrated. proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक *a.* 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादुक *a.* Self-produced. -कः A superhuman being, god; दिव्योपपादुका देवाः Ak.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धनुरुपपदं वेदं Ki. 18. 44 (धनुर्वेद); तस्याः स राजोपपदं निशान्तं R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mu. 3. -3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; उपपदमतिङ् P. II. 2. 19; (see Sk. thereon). °तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last number is some form of a verbal character; *e. g.* वेदविद्, ग्रामणी, आकर्णलंबिन् &c.

उपपरीक्षा -क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपर्चन, उपपृच् *a.* Closely touching. —नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपर्शुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु। तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्न्यूनमुपपातकम्॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपातकिन् *a.* One who has committed an उपपातक.

उपपादुक *a.* Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

उपपापं = उपपातकं q. v.

उपपार्श्वः-र्श्वं 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side.-4 The lesser ribs.

उपपीड् 10 P. 1 (*a*) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; स्तनोपपीडं परिरब्धुकामा Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16; *Si.* 10 47; पार्श्वोपपीडं पार्श्वयोरुपपीडं, पार्श्वाभ्यामुपपीडं Sk. (*b*) To oppress, devastate, lay waste; क्षुत्तृष्णोपपीडित troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195; Kâm. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपौरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purâṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन्).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानैर्मार्जारो हितकृत्प्रार्थ्यते जनैः Pt. 1. 95. -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उच्चावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्राणः A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

उपप्रेक्ष् = उपेक्ष् q. v.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregarding.

उपप्रैष: Invitation, summons.

उपप्लु 1 A. 1 To float, swim ; यदुपप्लवते तद्धुव Sk. -2 To overwhelm, cover with , उपप्लुतमघौघेन Râm. -3 To assault violently, assail ; to trouble, oppress, distress , पौलस्त्योपप्लुता हरिं R. 10. 5. 14 64 , Ms. 4. 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. —*Caus.* To water.

उपप्लव: 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity ; अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं ...परिपालयांबभूव Ku. 4. 46; जीवन्पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः पासि R. 2. 48 ; K. 32, 54 -2 (*a*) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble ; कच्चिन्न वाय्वादिरुपप्लवो वः R. 5. 6 ; Me. 17. (*b*) An obstacle, impediment ; Ki. 11. 20 -3 Oppression, harassing, troubling ; उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear ; see उपप्लुविन् below. -5 Agitation, perturbation ; इंद्रिय° K. 146. -6 A portent or natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon ; चंद्रमिवोपप्लवान्मुक्तं V. 1. 11. -8 N. of Râhu, the ascending node ; केतूपप्लवभौममंवृगतयः पष्ठे तृतीये शुभाः. -9 Anarchy. -10 N. of Śiva. -11 Doubt, scepticism (with Buddhists).

उपप्लविन् *a.* 1 One who has suffered calamity, distressed, troubled ; K. 208. -2 Suffering oppression ; नृपा इवोपप्लविनः परेभ्यः R. 13. 7.

उपप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. -2 Harassed (by Râhu), eclipsed. -3 Marked by prodigies. -4 Moistened, watered , °अक्ष, °नयन weeping. —ता Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

उपबंध: 1 Connection. -2 An affix. -3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment , Ch P. 44.

उपबर्हः,-र्हणं 1 A pillow. -2 Pressing down, oppressing.

उपबृंहणं Increase.

उपबृंहित *a.* Increased, magnified ; K. 27. 136, Dk. 42.

उपबृंहिन् *a.* Supplementary, additional.

उपबहु *a* A few, a tolerable number.

उपबाहु: The lower arm.

उपब्दः, —ब्दिः Sound produced at the sprinkling of Soma ; noise, sound in general.

उपभंग: 1 Fleeing away, retreat. -2 A division (of a verse).

उपभाषा A secondary dialect.

उपभुज् 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in all senses) ; तपसामुपभुंजानाः फलानि Ku. 6. 10 ; नोपभुज्यते is not enjoyed. Pt. 2. 142 ; Ms 12. 8. -2 To eat, drink ; पयः R. 2. 65 1 67 ; Bk. 8. 40 ; अर्धोपभुक्तेन Ku. 3. 37 ; Y. 3. 325. -3 To possess ; क्षीरनमुपभुञ्ज्व Hariv. -4 To use, make use of, receive.

उपभुक्ति: *f.* Enjoyment, use.

उपभोक्तृ *a.* Enjoying, an enjoyer.

उपभोग: 1 (*a*) Enjoyment, eating, tasting ; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285 ; Y. 2 171. काम° Bg. 16. 11 ; स्त्रियमुपभोग R 12. 22. (*b*) Use, application ; चरणोपभोगसुलभः S. 4. 4. -2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation ; R. 14. 24. -3 Usufruct. -4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपभोगिन् *a.* Enjoying, using.

उपभोग्य, -भोक्तव्य -भोज्य *pot p.* To be enjoyed, used or eaten ; Ku 1. 20 ; किंचित्कालोपभोग्यानि यौवनानि धनानि च Pt. 2. 114 ; अस्माकमुपभोग्यो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey. —ग्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Food.

उपभोगिन् *a.* Eating, enjoying.

उपभूषणं A minor or inferior ornament.

उपभृत् *f.* [उप-भृ-आधारे क्विप्] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian tree.

उपम *a.* Ved. 1 Highest, uppermost. -2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. -3 Nearest.

उपमंत्र् 10 A. 1 To invoke, call, invite. -2 To address, call to ; स्त्री पुंसोपमंत्रिता. -3 To persuade, conciliate.

उपमंत्रणं 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. -2 Persuading, coaxing (उपच्छंदनं) ; P. I. 3 47.

उपमंत्रिन् *a.* Inviting, persuading.

उपमंथनी A staff for stirring (fire.).

उपमंथितृ *a.* Ved. Stirring.

उपमन्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent. -2 Zealous, striving after.

उपमा 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To compare, liken ; तेनोपमीयेत तमालनीलं Śi. 3 8 ; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20. -2 To give, grant (Ved.).

उपमा 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality ; स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शंभुना Śi. 1. 4 17. 69 ; Ki. 6. 23 ; इहोपमा सतां Pr. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. -2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison ; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10 ; or सादृश्यं सुंदरं वाक्यार्थोपस्कारकमुपमालंकृतिः R. G. , or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरुल्लसति द्वयोः । हंसीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गगंगामवगाहते ॥ Chandr. 5. 3 , Kav. 2. 14 : उपमा कालिदासस्य Subhâsh (Dandin mentions 32 varieties of उपमा, see Kâv. 2 15-50 ; as to words expressive of उपमा see 2. 57-65 ; see K. P. 10 *ad. loc* also. -3 The standard of comparison (उपमान ; यथा वातो निवातस्थो नेंगते सोपमा स्मृता Bg. 6. 19 see °द्रव्य below, mostly at the end of comp., the resemblance being उपमानम् ; शैलोपमः, अरविंदोपम, अमृतोपम &c. -4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). —Comp. —द्रव्यं any object used for a comparison ; सर्वोपमाद्रव्यसमुच्चयेन Ku 1. 49. —रूपकं a figure in Rhetoric being a mixture of simile and metaphor.

उपमातृ *m.* An image-maker, a portrait-painter.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance ; Prasthe विस्तृतमुपमानमाहुः Ku. 1. 36. -2 The standard of comparison, that with which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय), one of the four requisites of an उपमा ; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सखे प्रत्युपमानं वपुस्तस्याः V. 2 3 S. 29 49. -3 (In Nyâya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of Pramânas or means of arriving at correct knowledge It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधर्म्यात् साध्यसाधनं or उपमितिकरणं पदार्थतज्ज्ञानात्मकं Tarka. K. -4 A particle of comparison. —Comp. - उपमेयभावः relation between the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison.

उपमित *p. p.* Compared, likened, similar, &c.

उपमिति: *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity ; पदार्थोपमितिसाम्यमपदं S D. ; तद्राननस्योपमितौ दरिद्रता N. 1. 24. -2 (In Nyâya phil.) Analogy, inference, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान ; प्रत्यक्षमप्यनुमितिस्तथोपमितिशब्दजे Bhâshâ P. 52. -3 A figure of speech = उपमा q. v. -4 A likeness, picture.

उपमेय *pot. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with ; (with instr. or comp.) : भूयिष्ठमासीदुपमेयकांतिः मयूरपृष्ठाश्रयिणा गुहेन R. 6. 4 ; 18. 34, Ch. P. 29 v. I. —यं The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान) ; उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5. 7. 9.

-Comp. —उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist ; reciprocal comparison ; विपर्यास उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* कमलेव मतिर्मतिरिव कमला तनुरिव विभा विभेव तनुः । &c.

उपमातिः *f.* 1 Comparison. -2 Killing. -3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. -तिः *m.* Granting wealth (Sây.), approaching in a friendly way ; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). -Comp. -वनि *a* destroyer of an enemy (Sây) ; one who receives addresses in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

उपमातृ *f.* [उपमिता माता उप गौणे वा] 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. -2 A near female relative ; मातृष्वसा मातुलानी पितृव्यस्त्री पितृष्वसा । श्वश्रूः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृतुल्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमाद् *a.* Giving delight. *f.* Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारणं Ved. Submerging (in water).

उपमास्य *a.* Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). —स्यं The Srâddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपमित् *a* Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Placing near. —*f.* A prop, stay, pillar (स्थूणा).

उपमृद् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill ; यामिकाननुपमृद्य N. 5. 110. -2 To rub down. -3 To pass through.

उपमर्दः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight ; अम्यासु तावदुपमर्दसहासु भृंग लोलं विनोदय मनः सुमनोलतासु S. D. (where उ० also means rough handling or enjoyment). -2 Destruction, injury, killing. -3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment, Mk 1. -4 Unhusking. -5 Refutation of a charge. -6 Stirring, Shaking.

उपमर्दक *a.* Crushing, destroying. —कः Refutation of a charge.

उपयज् *m.* (cf. P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulas at a sacrifice ; एकादशोपयजः. यद्यजंतमुपजयति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

उपयष्टृ *m.* The priest who utters the above formulas.

उपयाजः Additional formulas at a sacrifice.

उपयंत्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any kind.

उपयम् 1 U. 1 To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense) ; भवान् मिथः-समयादिमामुपायंस्त S. 5 ; आत्मानुरूपां विधिनोपयेमे Ku. 1. 18 ; R. 14. 87 ; Si. 15. 27 ; Ms. 3. 11 , Bk 4. 20, 28 , 7. 101 -2 (*a*) To seize, hold ; उपयच्छ शूर्पं Av. ; उपायंस्त महास्त्राणि Bk 15. 21 ; शस्त्राण्युपायंसत जित्वराणि 1. 16. (*b*) To take, receive, accept , कोपात्काश्चित्प्रियैः प्रस्तुमुपायंसत नासवं Bk. 8 33. -3 To show, indicate (सूच्) , सोपयच्छं भयं Bk. 7. 101. -4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved). -5 To go to (a woman); Ms. 11. 173. -6 To curb, restrain.

उपयंतृ *m.* A husband ; अथोपयंतारमलं समाधिना Ku. 5 45; R 7. 1 ; Si 10. 45.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying ; कन्या स्वजातोपयमा सलज्जा नवयौवना S D -2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying, taking a wife; P. I. 2. 16 -2 Restraining, curbing. -3 Placing down the fire. -4 Support. —नी 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood, उपयमनीरुपकल्पयंति Sat. Br. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयामः 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. -2 The formulas uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. -3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach ; सुरनिम्नगामुपयती सरितः Ki. 6. 16, 26 ; so पुरं, गतिं, नयनं, पदवीं, दुर्मंत्रिणं कमुपयांति न नीतिदोषाः H. 3 117. -2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c. ; तनुतां, मृत्युं, रुजं, पाकं, प्रसादं &c.

उपयात *p. p.* Come, arrived. -तं Arrival, return.

उपयानं Approaching, coming near ; हरोपयाने त्वरिता बभूव Ku. 7. 22.

उपयायिन् *a.* Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit ; त्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो यः R. 13. 53 ; अक्षमालामुपयाचितुं K. 151.

उपयाचक *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer

उपयाचित *p. p.* Begged, requested. —तं 1 A request or prayer in general. -2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being), निक्षेपी म्रियते तुभ्यं प्रदास्याम्युपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14 ; 2. 46 ; अद्य मया भगवत्याः करालायाः प्रागुपयाचितं स्त्रीरत्नमुपहर्तव्यं Mâl. 5 ; दीयते यत्तु देवेभ्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपयाचितकं दिव्यं दोहदं तद्विदुर्बुधाः ॥. -3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object; K. 330.

उपयाचितकं = उपयाचित above ; सिद्धायतनानि कृतविविधदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, apply , षाड्गुण्यमुपयुंजीत Si. 2. 93 ; षड्गुपायुंक्त समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8, 21 ; M. 5. 12 ; अनुपयुज्यमान useless, good for nothing S. 7 ; U. 4. -2 To enjoy, taste ; पय उपयुज्य Me. 13. v l. ; फलान्युपायुंक्त स वृंहणीतैः R. 13. 46 ; Bk. 8. 39. -3 To devote or attach oneself to ; न मृगैरुपयुज्यते is not loved Pt. 2. 22 ; न वै प्राज्ञा गतश्रीकं भर्तारमुपयुंजते Subhâsh. -4 To yoke or harness (as horses to a carriage). -5 To appropriate, consume, eat ; Ms. 8. 40. —*pass.* 1 To be used or applied. -2 To be fit or proper ; तत्पेयमुपयुज्यते Bhâg. -3 To be of use, be taken into account ; Pt. 1. 328.

उपयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. -2 Suited, appropriate; fit, right, proper. -3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. -4 Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service ; उपयोगं गम् or व्रज् to be used or employed, serve ; व्रजंति ...अनंगलेखक्रिययोपयोगं Ku. 1. 7. -2 Administration of medicines, or preparation of them. -3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety. -4 Contact, proximity. -5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. -6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिन् *a.* 1 Employing, using. -2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. -3 Appropriate, fit, proper. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or °त्वं 1 Usefulness, utility. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Occasion, need. -4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. -2 A team.

उपर *a.* Ved. 1 Being below, under. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Nearer. —रः 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (ग्रावन्). -2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. -3 A cloud. -4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् *ind.* In the proximity, near to.

उपरंज् 4 U. or in *pass.* To be red, to be eclipsed ; उपरज्यते भगवान् चंद्रः Mu. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To colour, tint, dye. -2 To affect, greive, distress.

उपरक्त *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured ; *Si.* 2. 18. —क्तः 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Râhu.

उपरागः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon ; उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं *S.* 7. 22 ; *Si.* 20. 45. -2 Hence, Râhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour ; कोपोपरागजनितां Ratn. 3. 14 ; Mk. 4 ; कलहकोप° Mâl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [उपमितं रत्नेन उप गौणे वा] A secondary or inferior gem ; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूराश्मा तथैव च । मुक्ताशुक्तिस्तथा शंख इत्यादीनि बहून्यपि ॥ गुणा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा। किंतु किंचित्ततो हीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः॥.

उपरम् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also) 1 To cease, end, terminate ; संगताद्उपरराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69 ; इत्युक्त्वोपरराम ; युद्धमुपारमत् ceased &c.-2 To cease or desist from, stop (oft. with pres. part.) ; व्यापादयन्नोपरराम Pt. 1 ; or with abl. ; Bg. 2. 35 ; Bk. 8. 54 ; 9. 51 ; or with inf. ; Ki. 4. 17 ; or by itself ; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm ; यत्रोपरमते चित्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=*Caus.*). —*Caus.* To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased ; रजस्युपरते Ms. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अद्य दशमो मासस्तावस्योपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from ; रणात्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -Comp. —अरि *a.* having no foe. —कर्मन् *a.* ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. —विषयाभिलाष *a.* one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. —स्पृह *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरतिः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from prescribed acts ; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर(रा)मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरमणं 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोमाभिषवांगो गर्ताकारो देशभेदः) (name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 Secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen , rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards ; (opp अधः) (with gen.) ; गतमुपरि घनानां *S.* 7. 7 ; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2 60 ; अर्कस्योपरि *S.* 2. 8 ; प्रमावानां Mâl. 7. 5· U. 5 2; *Si.* 16. 9 , 12. 37 ; so °स्थापनं, °स्थित &c. ; with loc उपर्येव स लंकायां Râm. ; or acc. यत्राण्युपरि यंत्राणि *ibid.* ; oft. at the end of comp. ; रथ°, तरुवर°, तट°. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of ; सर्वानंदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य व्ययं Y. 2. 253 ; सुहृत्स्योपरि Susr (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; *S*ânti. 3. 23 ; तस्योपरि कुद्धः, ममोपरि दुष्टबुद्धिः &c. ; तवोपरि प्रायोपवेशनं करिष्यामि on your account. (*e*) After ; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेद्रागच्छेत् P III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or gen. or by itself) means (*a*) Just above ; लोकानुपर्युपर्यास्ते माधवः Vop. (*b*) Higher and higher, far high, high above ; उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (*a*) high above, upon, towards the upper side of (opp. अधः); उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति H. 2. 2 ; so उपरिस्था, °स्थापन, °स्थित &c. ; oft in comp. स्वमुद्रोपरिचिह्नित Y. 1. 319. (*b*) Besides, in addition, further, more ; शतान्युपरि चैवाष्टौ तथा भूयश्च सप्ततिः Mb. (*c*) Afterwards ; यथा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता *S*ânti. 2. 7 ; सर्पिः पीत्वोपरि पयः पिबेत् Susr.; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, continuously. [cf. Zend *upairi, upara* ; Gr. *huper*; L. *super*; Old Germ. *obar* ; Germ. *uber* ; Eng. *over* ; Hindu. *upar*]. -Comp. —आसनं sitting on high. —गत *a.* gone up, ascended. —चर *a.* moving above (as a bird). —चित *a.* piled over or above. —ज *a.* produced above, elevated, high. —तन, स्थ *a.* upper, higher. —बुत *a.* Ved. coming from above. —बुध्न *a.* Ved. raised above the ground. -भागः the upper portion or side. —भावः being above or higher. —भूमिः *f.* the ground above. —मर्त्यं *ind.* Ved. above men. —शयनं a place of rest. —श्रेणिक *a.* being in the upper line or series. —सद् *a.* lying or sitting above. (-*m.*) a class of gods. —सद्यं sitting above.

उपरिष्टात् *ind.* [cf. P. V. 3. 31] 1 As an adverb it means (*a*) Over, above, from above, on high ; परहितकरणे नोपरिष्टान्न चाधः Bh. 3. 131 ; Y. 1. 106 (*b*) Further or later on, afterwards ; कल्याणावतंसा हि कल्याणसंपदुपरिष्टाद्भवति Mâl. 6 ; इदमुपरिष्टात् व्याख्यातं in the sequel. (*c*) Behind (opp. पुरस्तात्). -2 (As a preposition it means (*a*) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); *Si.* 11. 3. (*b*) Down upon. (*c*) Behind (with gen.). -Comp. —ज्योतिष्मती N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. —ज्योतिः *f.* a verse of the Trish*t*ubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. —बृहती N. of a Vedic metre having four Pâdas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment ; (also called विपरीतक) ; ऊरावेकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्कंधसंस्थितं । नारीं कामयते कामी बंधः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥ *S*abdak.

उपरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, interrupt, stop; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं *S.* 4. 14 ; Ve. 3. 8 ; उपरुध्यते तपोनुष्ठानं *S.* 4 ; V. 5 ; पण्यमुपरुंधतो Y. 2. 250 ; to detain ; अन्याय्यमुपरोद्धं V. 5. -2 (*a*) To disturb, trouble ; पौरास्त्यपावनमुपरुंधंति *S.* 1. (*b*) To press, trouble with a request ; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue ; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege (an enemy, town &c.) ; उपरुध्यारिमासीत Ms. 7. 195 ; Kâm. 13. 67 ; उपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरं Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine ; व्रजोपरोधं गाः स्थापयति Sk. -6 To conceal, hide ; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject ; ज्येष्ठपुत्रमुपारुधत् Râm.

उपरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped ; confined, captive ; वृत्तं हि राज्ञामुपरुद्धवृत्त R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, locked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle ; शरत्प्रमृष्टांबुधरोपरोधः R. 6. 44 ; *Si.* 20. 74 ; सकौतुक° विनयं U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation ; तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो मा भूत् *S.*1,5,6 - अनुग्रहः खल्वेष नोपरोधः V. 3 ; उपरोधः महान् *ibid.*; detention ; किं राजपथोपरोधेन S. 3. -3 Opposition, refusal; check, restraint. -4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* impeding, obstructing.

उपरोधक *a.* 1 Obstructing -2 Covering, surrounding. -3 Favouring. —कं An inner room, a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment &c.; see उपरोध.

उपरोधिन् *a.* Obstructing, impeding; R. 18. 18.

उपरूपकं [उपगतं रूपकं दृश्यकाव्य सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated; नाटिका त्रोटकं गोष्ठी सट्टकं नाट्यरासकं । प्रस्थानोल्लाप्यकाव्यानि प्रेङ्खणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्मल्लिका प्रकरणी हल्लीशो भाणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; उपलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; कान्ते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3; Me. 19; *S.* 1. 14. -2 A precious stone, jewel -3 Sand (Ved.). -4 A cloud. —ला 1 Refined sugar. -2 The upper and smaller mill-stone which rests on the Drishad [cf. L. *opalus*].

उपलकः A stone.

उपलक्ष् 10 P. 1 To look at, observe, behold, mark: आत्मवृत्तिमुपलक्षयति K. 197; इत्यस्मदुपलक्षितं भवत्याः S. 1. -2 To regard or consider; लोकापवादः स्वयीप वर्ष्मैरुपलक्षित. Râm. -3 To mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30; 2. 151; Kâm. 7. 47. -4 To denote, designate, describe. -5 To imply in addition; तथाच: श्रेन ज्योतिःशास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3. 162 -6 To mind, have in view; Kâm. 16. 40.

उपलक्षक *a.* 1 Observing; marking; परचित्त°. -2 Designating; indicating (as a word).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding, observing, marking, ascertainment; वेलोपलक्षणार्थं *S.* 4. -2 A mark, characteristic or distinctive feature; उपलब्धमुपलक्षणं V. 4, 4. 33, उपलक्षणे तृतीया Sk. -3 Designation; प्राग्रुपलक्षणं Sk. -4 Implying something that has not been actually expressed, implication of something in addition or any similar object where only one is mentioned; synecdoche of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which the quality exists (स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति स्वेतरप्रतिपादकत्वं); मंत्रग्रहणं ब्राह्मणस्याप्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.; so अस्ति नास्ते उपलक्षणं &c.

उपलक्षित *p. p.* 1 Observed, marked, comprehended, implied, metaphorically expressed &c. -2 Understood, comprehended. -3 Characterized.

उपलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable. -2 To be described, designated &c. —क्ष्यः 1 A prop, stay, support. -2 An asylum, shelter. -3 An inference.

उपलधिप्रियः [वालधिः प्रियोऽस्य पृषो°] A kind of antelope (चमर).

उपलभ् 1 A. 1 To know, understand, see, perceive (directly); Pt. 1 76; अन्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलभ्यते K. 152. -2 To ascertain, find out, learn, know; ब्रूहि यदुपलब्धं U. 1; तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये *S.* 1; Mv. 7. 30; R. 12. 60; Bk. 3 27; K. 159; M. 4, 3 6, 4. 6. -3 To get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience (happiness &c.); उपलब्धसुखः Ku. 4 42 experiencing; कथमुपलभे निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy; इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा Mu. 2. now I recollect; Ms. 11. 17; R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21. -4 To conceive, become pregnant. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

उपलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Conceived. -3 Perceived, understood, known, guessed. **-Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* having the meaning understood. (-र्था *f.*) a tale, a true or probable story.

उपलब्धि *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, acquisition; वृथा हि मे स्यात्स्वपदोपलब्धिः R. 5 56, 8. 17. -2 Observation, perception, knowledge (ज्ञान); नाभाव उपलब्धेः cf. Nyâya S. 2. 28, 30. -3 Understanding, mind (मति). -4 A conjecture, guess. -5 Perceptibility, appearance (recognized as a kind of proof by the Mîmâmsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलब्धृ *a.* 1 Gaining, acquiring, -2 Knowing, perceiving. *-m.* Soul, self.

उपलंभः [लभ्-घञ्-मुम् च] 1 Acquisition; अस्मादंगुलीयोपलंभात्स्मृतिरुपलब्धा *S.* 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory (same as अनुभव q. v.); प्राक्तनोपलंभ Mâl. 5; ज्ञातौ सुतस्पर्शसुखोपलंभात् R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing; अविघ्नक्रियोपलंभाय *S* 1.

उपलंभक *a.* Causing to observe, reminding.

उपलंभनं Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य *pot. p.* 1 Obtainable. -2, Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

उपलिप्सा A desire to obtain.

उपलल् 10 P. To fondle, coax, flatter; नतांगीमुपलालयन् Dk. 29; *S.* 7; M. 3.

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलिंगं A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute; तथात्मा नोपलिप्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick or adhere to; यो वक्त्रमुपलिंपति Vâgb.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Obstruction, being concealed, becoming deadened or dull (said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

उपलेपिन् 1 Serving as an ointment. -2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Obstructing.

उपवक्तृ *m.* 1 A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who animates (by his words).

उपवटः The tree Buchanania Latifolia (प्रियसाल).

उपवद् 1 A. 1 To talk over, conciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax; भृत्यानुपवदते Sk.; दातारं Bk 8. 28.

उपवादः Censure, blame (Ved.)

उपवादिन् *a* Censuring, blaming.

उपवनं [उपमितं वनेन] A garden, grove, a planted forest; पांडुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; °लता a garden creeper.

उपवर्ण् 10 P. To describe in detail; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुसुमपुरवृत्तांतं Mu. 1.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed description.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delineation in detail; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यानं Susr.; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्षः N. of a son of *S*ankara Svâmi, author of several writings on the Mîmâmsâ phylosophy.

उपवाल्गित *a* Swollen or dimmed with tears (as eyes).

उपवल्लिका N. of a plant (अमृतस्रवा).

उपवल्हः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवस् 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at, inhabit (with acc.); वैकुंठं उपवसति Sk. -2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast; उपवसेद्दिनं Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20; Y. 3 292, 264; (fig. also); उपोषिताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां पिबंती Dk. 4. -3 To go to (a master). -4 To enter upon, learn, take to, begin. —*Caus.* To cause to fast.

उपवसथः [उप-वस्-आधारे अथ] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding a Soma sacrifice; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice; a fast-day.

उपवसथीय, उपवसथ्य *a.* Selected for an उपवसथ (as a day).

उपवस्तं A fast.

उपवस्तिः *f.* Support of life (as food, sleep &c.).

उपवस्तृ *a.* One who fasts.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्त्र्यहं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक a. Fasting, observing a fast. —कं A fast.

उपवासिन् a. Fasting.

उपवह् 1 P. 1 Bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 bring about, commence.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोढतपसां S. 5. 7; °बलस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; so °मदः, °हर्षः &c. -2 Brought near, proximate, near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपोढशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10 causing sound.-5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपवहः Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M.W.

उपवहनं (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् a. Flowing towards.

उपवाह्यः, -ह्या 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चंद्रगुप्तोपवाह्यां गजवशां Mu. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इंद्रयव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् a. 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. —f. 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowlege.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद (according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda); धनुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गांधर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद and स्थापत्यशास्त्र-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपविश् 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To enter upon, practise; as प्रायं उपविशति; so अनशनोपविष्ट. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोऽद्युक्तवैवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. —*Caus.* To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः-शनं 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down

उपवेशिन् a. 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेष्टृ a. One who sits, sitting down.

उपविषः-षं 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कक्षीरं स्नुहीक्षीरं तथैव कलिहारिका । धत्तूरः करवीरश्च पंच चोपविषाः स्मृता ॥. -षा: N. of a plant (अतिविष)

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the Vīṇā or lute (before a deity &c), उपवीणयितुं ययौ रवेरुदयावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33, N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38; K. 131.

उपवीतं [उप वे-क्त] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus, पित्र्यमंशमुपवीतलक्षणं मातृकं च धनुरूर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; शुक्लायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1. 7; Ku. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् a. Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृंह, -हणं &c. See उपबृह् &c.

उपवृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or *Pargana*. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः f. Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेषः Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेषमावृत्ते Sat. Br.

उपवैणवं The three periods of the day, i. e. morning, midday, and evening (त्रिसंध्य).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशम् 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपशाम्यतु ते बुद्धिः Bk. 20. 5. -2 To cease, stop; आग्नः, शब्दः, कोपः &c.; cease to speak; K. 110. —*Caus.* 1 To calm, tranquillize, -2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuagement, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः Ve 3, मन्युर्दुःसह एष यात्युपशमं नो सांत्वनादैः स्फुट Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquillity, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशमः Bh. 2. 82 -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमक a. Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing.-2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशांत p. p. 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशांतिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation, आर्तभयोपशांतये R. 8 31; Amaru 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires), Pt. 1. 147.

उपशांतिन a. 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. —m. A tame elephant.

उपशय See under उपशी.

उपशल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अथोपशल्ये रिपुमग्नशल्यः R. 16. 37, 15. 60; Si. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशांत्वनं Appeasing (see उपसांत्वन)

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. —लं ind. Near a house

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिंघ(ह)नं 1 Smelling. -2 Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मंडनमिश्रधाम Udb.

उपशी 2 A 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit -3 To do good to, agree with; यन्ममोपशेते Charaka.

उपशय a. 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. —यः 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of निदान). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. —या A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with another (who keeps watch at night).

उपशायिन् a. 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying,

[redacted]

calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in midicine); °ता, -त्वं tranquilling; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपशुभ् *Caus.* P. To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं,-शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वचः, गिरः &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत् *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गत्य यत्किंचिच्छुभाशुभकरं वचः। श्रूयते तद्विदुर्धीरा देवप्रश्नमुपश्रुतिं ॥ Hârâvali; परिजनोऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोतृ *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To embace. -2 To draw near, approach. —*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लेषय रथं V. 1; शरं V. 5.

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adorning.

उपश्लेषः, -षणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses; ससुतेजनसमर्थैः श्लोकैरुपश्लोकयितव्यः Mu. 4.

उपश्वस *a.* Ved. Sounding, roaring.

उपष्टुत् *ind.* Ved. Ready at one's call.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयमनं Binding.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification; नामाख्यातयोः कर्मोपसंयोगद्योतकाः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing; शल्यमार्गोऽप्युपसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंव्यानं An under-garment; अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं Preparing, purifying.

उपसंहृ 1. P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up, conclude; इदानीमुपसंहरति; प्रकृतमुपसंहरति Kull. on Ms. 1.57. -3 To contract; as कूर्मोऽङ्गानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold; छेत्तुः पार्श्वगतां छायां नोपसंहरते द्रुमः H. 1. 59. -5 To check, stop, curb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refusing, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, *résumé*. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logic) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् *a* 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. —*m.* A *hetu* (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपसंहारिन्

उपसंहृतिः *f.* 1 Comprehension -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत *a.* Handed down.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, résumé.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Varttikas* of Kâtyâyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pâṇini's Sûtras and generally to supplement them); *e. g.* जुगुप्साविरामप्रमादार्थानामुपसंख्यानं; cf. इष्टि. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रह् 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां तूपसंगृह्य Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; पिंडदानादिनोपसंगृह्य Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रहः,-हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; तीक्ष्णरसदायिनामुपसंग्रहार्थं Mu. 2 -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्फुरति रभसात्पाणिः पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br Sût. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रहः Y 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण)

उपसंग्राह्य *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerble.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; उपसेदुर्दशग्रीवं Bk. 9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of; उपाध्यायमुपासदं Ks 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve; (तं) आकल्पसाधनैस्तैस्तैरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24 -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. —*Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपसत्तिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसद् *a.* Serving, waiting upon. —*f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack. -2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the ज्योतिष्टोम ceremony, and lasting for several days. -Comp —व्रतिन् *a.* observing the rules of the *Upasad*, *i. e.* drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपसद *a.* Going near to, serving -दः 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

उपसदनं 1 Going near to, aproaching -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोपसदनं चक्रे द्रोणस्येष्वस्त्रकर्मणि Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसदी Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपसन्न *p. p.* 1 Approached; near, approximate -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंधा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect; त्रिवर्गेणोपसंधत्ते Kâm. 1 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपसंहित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; श्रुतवृत्तोपसंहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राशीकरणं Sk.

उपसमाहार्य *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद् 4 A. 1 T come to, arrive at; तं देशमुपसंपेदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. —*Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrive at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नदी Râm. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food). —न्नं Condiment.

उपसंभाषः -षा 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसांत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर, उपसर्ग, उपसर्पण See under उपसृ, सृज्, सृप्

उपसांत्व् 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसांत्वनं Appeasing, pacifying.

उपसि *ind* Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसुंदः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach, draw near; राजानं...दुर्गं...उपसृत्य &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर *a.* Approaching. —रः 1 Approaching (as a cow).-2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवामुपसरः Sk.

उपसरणं 1 Going towards.-2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्या A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृज् 6 P. 1 Pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृज below; रोगेण व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हन्युश्चोपसर्गाः प्रभूताः Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रशमिताशेषोपसर्गाः प्रजाः Ratn 1. 10; सोपसर्गं वो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A Preposition prefixed to roots; निपाताश्चादयो ज्ञेयाः प्रादयस्तूपसर्गकाः। द्योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे। *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—प्र, परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अव, निस् or निर्, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (ङ्), नि, अधि, अपि, अति, सु, उत्, अभि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not *express* them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:—सतमेव चिरमप्रकृततत्वादप्रकाशितमदिद्युतदंगे। विभ्रमं मधुमदः प्रमदानां धातुलीनमुपसर्ग इवार्थम् ॥ According to the other theory prepositions *express* their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely, alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:- उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नीयते। प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहारवत् ॥ cf. also धात्वर्थं बाधते कश्चित्कश्चित्तमनुवर्तते। तमेव विशिनष्टयन्य उपसर्गगतिस्त्रिधा ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent, Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); *e. g.* in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जन; or in राजपुरुषः, राजन् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चान्तेवासी.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतनुदुर्वसतिं मुमुक्षुः R. 8. 94; K. 289.-4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root), क्रुधद्रुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. -ष्टः The sun or moon when eclipsed. —ष्टं Sexual union.

उपसृप् 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; मनोपांतिकमुपसर्पन् M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिवातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23. so प्रलयं, दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack.

उपसर्पः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पिन् *a.* Going near, approaching.

उपसेक्तृ *a.* One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन *a.* Pouring, sprinkling. —नं, उपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. —नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so सुखं, संधिं, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -7 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक *a* 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying. (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं, -सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring -2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addiction to; विषय° Ms. 12. 7.-4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छाया°; परदार° Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् *a.* Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपकृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्करो रथस्यासीत् Mb.; Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change, modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साकांक्षमनुपस्कारं विष्वग्गति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Censured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपस्तंभ् 5, 9 P. To prop, support (fig. also).

उपस्तंभः, -भनं 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; मैत्रोपस्तंभेन H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; मूषकबलोपस्तंभेन कारणेन भवितव्यं H. 1.

उपस्तंभक *a.* Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरणं See under उपस्तृ.

उपस्तिः Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise, extol -2 To invoke.

उपस्तुत् *f.* Ved. Praise, invitation.

उपस्तुतिः *f.* Invocation, praise.

उपस्तृ, -स्तॄ 5, 9 U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा.

उपस्तिर् *f.* Ved. 1 Spreading -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपस्त्री *f.* [गौणी स्त्री] A concubine.

उपस्था 1 U. (cf. P. I. 3. 25-6 and Vārt. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नावृत्तमुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mu. 4. 13. -2 To come near, approach; मामुपतिष्ठस्व Mu. 1 come to me; रामं मुनिरुपस्थितः R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजद्वारे U. 1; R. 1. 45. 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve: नाटकेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 we must wait upon (serve) the audience) with a play; Ms. 2. 48, 3. 189 पुरा शुक्रमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75, 14. 24; U. 1. -4 To approach with prayers, worship (said to be Atm only in this sense; ये सूर्यमुपतिष्ठंते मंत्रैः Bk. 8. 13; न त्र्यंबकादन्यमुपास्थितासौ 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; R. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22; Māl.; U. 2. 3, 7; सख्येन मामुपतिष्ठते treat me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting (P. or A.); मघुमुपतिष्ठति-ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse; कं रहस्युपतिष्ठसे Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपतिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.); गंगा यमुनामुपतिष्ठते Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; रथिकानुपतिष्ठते Sk.; उपास्थितैवमुक्ते तं सखायं राघवः पितुः Bk. 6. 42; संतमुपतिष्ठते साधुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); पंथाः स्रुघ्नमुपतिष्ठते Sk. (प्राप्नोति); Ms. 3. 76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon, fall to the share of; मूलपुरुषावसानं संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6; Ki. 13. 69, वीरभूरिति शब्दोयं तनयात्त्वामुपस्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you, R. 8. 2; विपद्रुत्पत्तिमतामुपस्थिता 8 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise; be got, अहोऽस्माकं भोजनमुपस्थितं H 1. -14 To be present (A.); स्मृत्युपस्थितौ श्लोकौ U. 6; भोजनकाले उपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to; वेशमुपतिष्ठति Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. —*Caus.* (-स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; अस्खलितसुखसंपातं रथमुपस्थापय U. 1; सवाणासनं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ *a.* Near, approximate. **-स्थः** 1 The lap; उपस्थं कृ to make a lap; °स्थे कृ to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. **—स्थः, -स्थं** 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मौनोपवासेज्यास्वाध्यायोपस्थनिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); स्थूलोपस्थस्थलीषु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्तौ पायुरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The haunch or hip. **—Comp. —दघ्न** *a* reaching to the lap. **—निग्रहः** restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. **—पत्रः, -दलः,** the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). **—सद्** *a.* sitting in the lap.

उपस्थातृ *a.* 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. **—***m.* 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; गुरुपद्माचार्ययोरुपस्थानं M. 1. -3 (*a*) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; सूर्योपस्थानात्मतिनिवृत्त पुरूरवसं मामुपेत्य Y. 1; सूर्यस्योपस्थान कुर्वे: V. 4; V. 1. 22, 3. 282. (*b*) Obeisance; greeting; °स्तोत्रपद्धति U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding, रावणहित° Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary; any sacred place (approached with respect) -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय *pot. p.* To be stayed with, be kept near. -To be waited upon or served.

उपस्थापक *a.* 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

उपस्थापनं 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory -3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थायकः 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

उपस्थायिन् *a.* Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपस्थित *p. p.* 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्नंतरे भर्तोपस्थितः M. 1; °श्रेयोऽवमानिन् S. 6; K 157; Ms. 3 243; Y. 2. 62; चिंतित° Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); °संप्रहारः V. 1; °उदयं R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; Māl. 10; Rain. 1; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; अयाचित° Ku. 5. 22 got without solicitation; अचिंतित° Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot, V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pada-text. **—तं** 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so used. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Rememberance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

उपस्पृश् 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe, स्नानमुपस्पृशंती K. 172; तथेत्युपस्पृश्य जलं पवित्रं R. 5. 59, 18. 31; उपस्पृश्य मणिकर्णिकायां Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth), to sip water (and eject it); स नद्यवस्कंदमुपास्पृशच्च Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पर्शः, -र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. -3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पर्शिन् *a.* 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

उपस्मृतिः *f.* A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general),

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.

उपहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite ; वृंहोपघातं गाः कालयति Sk. -2 To waste, injure, destroy, kill ; अनुपघ्नन् पितृद्रव्यं Ms. 9. 208 ; लंका चोपहनिष्यते Bk. 16. 12. 5. 12 ; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thurst in or into. -4 To err, mistake in reciting.

उपहत *p. p.* 1 Injured, struck, impaired; अनुपहतविधिः पंथाः Bh 2. 26, pained, hurt ; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected by, smit, injured, struck with, overpowered ; भूत° K. 167 ; दारिद्र्य°, लोभ°, दर्प°, काम°, शोक° &c. ; Mu. 7. -3 Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed (to destruction) ; कथमत्रापि दैवेनोपहता वयं Mu. 2 ; दैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा पूर्वं विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8 -5 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. -6 Vitiated, polluted, made impure; शारीरैर्मलैः सुराभिर्मद्यैर्वा यदुपहतं तदत्यंतोपहतं Vishnu. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* agitated in mind, mentally affected. —दृश् *a.* dazzled, blinded ; Ki. 12. 18. -धी *a.* infatuated.

उपहतक *a.* Ill-fated, unfortunate.

उपहतिः *f* 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, injuring.

उपहत्नु *a.* Ved. Attacking.

उपहत्या Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहंतृ *a.* Ved. Having a country effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 *A* stroke, injury, insult ; Ms. 2. 179 ; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction, ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with an intention to hurt); -4 Personal violence, assault. -5 Disease, sickness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक,-तिन् *a.* Injuring, hurting, offending.

उपहस् 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride, laugh at ; (fig.) to excel, surpass ; अमरगुरुमपि प्रज्ञयोपहसद्भिः K. 7 ; Dk. 10.-2 To couple oneself with.

उपहसित *p. p.* Ridiculed, derided. —तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision ; R. 12. 37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun, play. -Comp. -आस्पदं,-पात्रं laughing-stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक *a.* Ridiculing others. -कः A jester.

उपहास्य *pot. p.* Ridiculous ; °ता ridiculousness ; °तां गम् or या become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision ; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3 , सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयाति K. 108.

उपहस्तिका [उपगता हस्तं अत इत्वम्] A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-chewing (*e. g.* leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) (Mar. चंची, बटवा, झोळणा) ; उपहस्तिकायास्तांबूलं कर्पूरसहितमुद्धृत्य Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपहृ 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near ; भक्त्युपहृत Bg. 9. 26 ; फलमिश्रमर्घमुपहर *S.* 1 ; तमस्योपहर *S.* 7 ; so बलिं, अर्घं &c. -2 To offer, present, give (with dat. or gen.) , तथापि राजपरिग्रहेऽस्य प्रभुत्वमुपहरति Mu. 1 invests with importance ; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1 , नीवारभागधेयमस्माकमुपहरंतु *S.* 2 ; दृश्यान्ं ऋत्विग्भ्य उपहरामि *S.* 3 ; Mv. 6. 22 ; K. 40, 65 ; R. 14. 19, 16. 86, 19. 22 : उपहर पात्र M. 3 give. -3 To serve out or distribute (food). -4 To offer as a victim, sacrifice ; प्रागुपयाचितं स्त्रीरत्नमुपहर्तव्यं Mâl. 5 ; मालतीमुपहरन् 9 -5 To put down, throw. -6 To collect, gather together -7 To take away, destroy. -8 To employ, apply, use. —*Caus.* To cause to offer or bring ; मां प्रियाण्युपहारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering victims. -5 Serving out food or distributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift, present (in general) ; रत्नपुष्पोपहारेण छायामानर्च पादयोः R. 4. 34; नृत्योपहारः Me. 32 ; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to the deity ; सपर्या सपशूपहारां R. 16. 39 ; Mâl. 1 : उपहारीकृतास्मि Mâl. 2 ; Ve. 4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. -5 (*a*) Offering of flowers &c., flowery gifts, collection of flowers ; म्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74 ; Ku. 6. 42. (*b*) Presents (to gods) of flowers &c., materials of worship ; V. 3 ; *Si.* 11. 36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity, presents given as the price of peace ; H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (consisting of laughter, dance, singing &c.)

उपहारिन् *a.* 1 Giving, presenting. bringing on ; परिभवोपहारिणः M. 5. -2 Sacrificing.

उपहृत *p. p.* 1 Offered, presented. -2 Immolated, offered as a victim.-3 Served out (as food). -4 Taken, collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacrifice.

उपह्वरः 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy ; उपह्वरे पुनरित्याशिक्षयं धनमित्रं Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proximity. —रः 1 Ved. Bend, curve, slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपह्वे 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke, call near to (in a liturgical sense) ; (with acc., dat. or loc.) ; तामिहोपह्वये श्रियं. -2 To call ; त्वयोपहूतः U. 5. 8 ; *Si.* 7. 58.

उपह्वः 1 Calling to, invitation. -2 Summoning, invoking.

उपह्व्यः A kind of sacrifice.

उपहूतिः *f.* Calling, inviting ; *Si.* 14. 30 ; 17. 49.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Invoking with prayers.

उपांशु *ind* 1 In a low voice or whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or private ; प्रांशुमुपांशु धारणा R. 8 18; °व्रतं a vow observed in secret ; °वधमाकलय्य Mu. 2 ; *Si.* 13. 54. —शुः 1 A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers ; जिह्वोष्ठौ चालयेत् किंचित् देवतागतमानसः । निजश्रवणयोग्यः स्यादुपांशुः स जपः स्मृतः ॥ , Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence silence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offering -Comp. —क्रीडित *a.* made the companion of (a king's) private amusements. —याजः a kind of sacrifice.

उपाक *a.* Ved. Joined together, near. —के (du.) An epithet of night and morning. —*ind.* In the immediate neighbourhood, before or in the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring near ; तेभ्य इमं बलिमुपाकरोति *Asval.* -2 To summon, invite. -3 To deliver, offer, grant, bestow, give (to another) ; गोमहस्रमुपाकुरु Râm. -4 To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To bring about, make preparations for a sacred rite ; perform a rite ; Ms. 4. 95, 5. 7 ; Y. 1. 171. -6 To undertake, begin, enter upon

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near ; पवमान,° प्रातरनुवाक° &c -2 A term given to certain sentences called *Praishas* (with which one priest calls another to perform a sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice of an animal consecrated according to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning, commencement. -5 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite ; cf. उपाकर्मन् ; वेदोपाकरणाख्य कर्म कारिष्ये *Srâvaṇi* mantra.

उपाकर्मन् *n.* 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement ; अध्याय°. -2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the Veda after the monsoons (cf. श्रावणी) ; अध्यायानामुपाकर्म श्रावण्यां श्रवणेन वा । हस्तेनौषधिभावे वा पंचम्यां श्रावणस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 142 ; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. -2 Invited, called with प्रैष setences. -3 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal).-4 Begun, commenced.-5 Ominous, disastrous, calamitous. -तः 1 A sacrificial

animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. —तं 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

उपाक्षं *ind* [अक्ष्णोः समीपं] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes ; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते प्रत्यक्षत उपलभ्यते). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं, —नकं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode ; उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं प्रोच्यते बुधैः Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागम् 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (*a*) To go to, go to the state of ; पंचत्वमुपागतः or परां तुष्टिमुपागतः so क्रोधं, मोहं, क्षयं &c (*b*) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get ; दायादुपागतो दासः Mit. ; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत *p. p.* 1 Come, approached ; तपोधनं वेत्सि न मामुपागतं *S.* 4. v 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपागमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाग्रं 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपांगः A mark of sandal on the forehead. —गं 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything) ; वर्गाः...सांगोपांगैरिहोदिताः Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science ; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedângas ; (these are four :—पुराणन्यायमीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

उपाचर् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble.-4 To treat (in medic. also); ज्वरान् &c.

उपाचरित *p. p.* Attached to any one's service, obedient. —तः (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes स् before क and प्.

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपाचरित q. v. above.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting ; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported ; P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

उपांजनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung ; chunam &c. ; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124 ; (मृदादेः सुधागोमयादिना संमार्जनानुलेपन Medhâtithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (*p p.* उपात्त) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain ; भूयः पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with ; Ku. 7. 41 -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume ; *Si* 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away ; steal. -6 To seize, attack ; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of ; R. 9. 54 ; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience ; उपात्तहर्षैः पुंस्कोकिलैः R. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise ; अत्र तैलशब्दस्तिलभवस्नेहरूपमुख्यार्थमुपादाय सार्षपादिस्नेहेषु वर्तते S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use ; यत्परस्य कुरुतार्थमुपादीयते Mbh. -13 To undertake, begin ; as in उपात्तयज्ञः -14 To mention, enumerate ; इति पूर्वसूत्रोपात्तानां Sk. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त *p. p.* 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained ; °विद्यः R. 5. 1 ; जन्मांतर K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized. -4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used ; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. —त्तः An elephant out of rut. -Comp. —रंहस् *a.* speedy, quick, fleet. —वर्ण *a.* celebrated in song ; Ku. 5. 56. —शस्त्र *a.* taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining ; विश्रब्धं ब्राह्मणः शूद्रात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417 ; 12. 7 ; विद्या° K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using ; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause ; पाठबोपादानः भ्रमः U. 3. v. 1. ; प्रकृष्टपुण्यपरिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause ; निमित्तमेवं ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च चेक्षणात् Adhikaraṇamâlâ. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that whch is actually expressed) ; स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K. P. 2.-11 (With Buddhists) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. -Comp. -कारणं a material cause ; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगंतव्यं S. B. —लक्षणा = अजहत्स्वार्था q. v. ; see K. P. 2 ; S. D. 14.

उपादेय *pot. p.* 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured; Mâl. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Exeellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of inseet.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce, कोपोपाहितबाष्प Bh. 3. 85 ; Gît. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, disguise (in Vedânta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity ; तदुपाधावेव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 A title, nick-name ; (भट्टाचार्य महामहोपाध्याय पंडित, &c.) ; बी. ए. इत्युपाधिधारिणः (modarn use.) -5 Limitation condition (as of time, space &c.) ; अनुपाधिरमणीयो देशः Prab. a country altogether (or naturally) beautiful; (oft occurring in Vedânta phil.) ; देहाद्युपाधिरचितो भेदः S. B. ; U. 6. 12 ; Mâl. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark ; भौमा उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect ; साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधनाव्यापक उपाधिः ; as आर्द्रेंधनं (wet fuel) is the उपाधि of the *hetu* वह्निमत्त्व in the inference पर्वतो धूमवान् वह्नेः. -9 Reflection on duty or a virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined ; °श्यामरुचश्च चंदनाः Ki. 8. 12 showing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to (आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. —तः A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपेत्याधीयते अस्मात्, अप-अधि-इ-घञ्] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor ; (by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs

for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य; एकदेशमुपाध्यायः); cf. Ms. 2. 141 ; एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदांगान्यपि वा पुनः । योऽध्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अध्यापक, and under आचार्य also. -या A female preceptor. -यी 1 A female precepor. -2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानीThe wife of a preceptor.

उपानस् *a.* [उपगतमनः शकटं पितरं वा] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. -2 Like a fathsr (uncle &c.). —*n.* 1 The space in a carriage. -2 Anything placed in a carriage, carriage-load.

उपानह् *f.* [उप-नह्-क्विप् उपसर्गदीर्घः] A sandal, shoe, उपानद्गूढपादस्य सर्वा चर्मवृतेव भूः H. 1. 142 ; Ms. 2. 246 ; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहं H. 3. 58 ; cf. 'What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh' or 'Habit is second nature.'

उपांत *a.* Near to the end, last but one. —तः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything), उपांतयोर्निष्कुषितं विहंगैः R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32 ; Amaru. 23 ; U. 1. 26, वल्कल° K. 136. -2 The corner or angle of the eye ; विलोचने तिर्यगुपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74 ; नयनोपांतविलोकितं च यत् 4. 23 ; R. 3. 26. -3 Immediate proximity, vicinity, तयोरुपांतस्थितसिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21 ; Me. 24. -4 Side or slope (नितंब) ; Me. 18. -5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring. —कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिम *a.* Proximate, near.

उपांत्य *a.* Last but one ; उत्तमपदमुपांत्यस्योपलक्षणार्थम् Sk. —त्यः The corner of the eye. —त्यं Vicinity.

उपाप्तिः *f.* 1 Reaching to. -2 Obtaining, getting.

उपाभृत् *f.* Bringing near or taking away (उपाहरण).

उपायः, उपायनं See under उपे.

उपायात *a.* Approached, come near. —तं 1 Arrival. -2 An event, incident.

उपारः [उप-ऋ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Proximity. -2 A mistake, offence, sin.

उपारम् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. -2 To cease, desist (from) ; वृत्तप्रवृत्तिरुपारतानां R. 16. 3 ; Ku. 3. 58 ; to rest, come to a stand-still ; वातवर्षमुपारतं Râm.

उपारत *p. p.* 1 Delighted.-2 Returned ; Ki. 4. 10. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Frequenting, resorting to.

उपारंभः Beginning, commencement.

उपारूढ *a.* Grown, increased, attained to ; °यौवन attained to majority ; °स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपार्ज् 1 P. To bring near to. —*Caus.* To gain, earn, acquire.

उपार्जक *a.* Acquiring, earning.

उपार्जनं,-ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपार्थ *a.* Of little worth.

उपालभ् 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt ; पयोधरविस्तारयितृकमात्मनो यौवनमुपालभस्व मां किमुपालभसे S. 1, रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58 ; R. 7. 44, Si 9. 60, Bk. 3. 30, 6 125. -2 To obtain (Ved.).

उपालंभः,-भन 1 Abuse, taunt, censure ; अस्या सहृदुपालंभन गतोऽस्मि S. 5 ; तवोपालंभे पतितास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure ; उचितस्तदुपालंभः U. 3 -2 Delaying, putting off.

उपावसायिन् *a.* Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावसु *a.* Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, taking down.

उपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go, towards, approach. -2 To turn away from, return. -3 To give. —*Caus.* 1 To win over, induce ; Mâl. 8. -2 To cause to turn ; lead or bring back ; M 5. -3 To give to. -4 To cause, produce. -5 To stretch out more and more.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return ; त्वदुपावर्तनशंकि मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Approaching. -4 Ceasing.

उपावृत् *f.* Ved. Return.

उपावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, come, arrived. -2 Ceased, refraining. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Turned round ; rolling or wallowing on the ground. —त्तः A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

उपाव्याधः A vulnerable or unprotected place.

उपाशंसनीय *a.* To be expected.

उपाश्रि 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to ; Si. 8. 53.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support ; Bh 2. 48 ; पर्यंकस्योपाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. -2 Receptacle, recipient ; Ki. 13. 40. -3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपाश्रित *a.* 1 Relying or depending upon. -2 Supporting (fig. also), bearing, holding, protecting.

उपास् 2 A. 1 To sit near to (with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of submission and respect), wait upon, serve, worship ; उद्यानपालसामान्यमृतवस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36 ; अंबामुपास्व सदयां Asvad. 13, Si. 16. 47 ; Ms. 3. 189. -2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside ; Ms. 5. 93. -3 To pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिशेषं तु Râm. -4 To approach, go to or towards; उपासांचक्रिरे द्रष्टुं देवगंधर्वकिंनराः Bk. 5. 107, परलोकमुपास्महे 7. 89. -5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). -6 To be intent upon, be engaged in, take part in, (perform as a sacred rite) ; उपास्य पश्चिमां संध्यां K. 176, 179, तेऽप्युपासंतु मे मखं Mb., Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. -7 To undergo, suffer ; अलं ते पाडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. -8 To remain or continue in any state or action ; oft with a *pres. p.*, Bg. 12. 6. -9 To expect, wait for, द्विट्समुपासीनः Mb. -10 To attach oneself to, practise ; Y. 3. 192. -11 To resort to, employ, apply, use ; लक्षणोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2, वस्तिरुपास्यमानः Susr.-12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge.-13 To practise archery.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. -2 A servant, follower: -3 A Sûdra, a low fellow. -4 A worshipper of Buddha as distinguished from the *Bhikshu.*

उपासनं, -ना 1 Service, serving, attendance, waiting upon ; शीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति) ; उपासनामेत्य पितुः स्म सृज्यते N. 1. 34 ; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107 ; Bg. 13. 7 ; Y. 3. 156 ; Bh. 2. 42. -2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing ; संगीत°Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. -3 Worship, respect, adoration. -4 Practice of archery. -5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. -6 Religious meditation. -7 The sacred fire ; Y. 3. 45. -8 Injuring, hurting ; (fr. अस् 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Religious meditation.

उपासितृ *a.* A worshipper.

उपास्तिः *f.* 1 Service attendance upon (especially a deity). -2 Worship, adoration ; स्वर्गापवर्गयोर्मार्गमामनंति मनीषिणः। यदुपास्तिमसावत्र परमात्मा निरूप्यते ॥ Kusum.

उपास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or worshipped. -2 To be performed or accomplished. -3 To be respected ; °ता, -त्वं respectability.

उपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. -2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तमयं *ind.* About sunset.

उपास्त्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाहृ 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्पर्शसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतामुपेत्य S. 1, so राजानं, दुर्गं &c.; योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तपः, सत्रं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.), क्षयं, मृत्युं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रां &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपायः 1 (*a*) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चिंतयेत्प्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चिंतयेत् Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (*b*) A plan, contrivance, °निलया Mu. 1. 5. (*c*) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु रिपौ सांत्वमपक्रिया Si. 2 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -Comp. —चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). —चिंता devising an expedient or scheme. —ज्ञ *a.* fertile in expedients. —तुरीयः the 4th expedient, *i. e.* दंड or punishment —योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रत°. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1; तस्योपायनयोग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक *a.* Conducive to.

उपायिन् *a.* 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching 3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपायु *a.* Ved. Approaching.

उपेत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12. -4 Blockaded. -5 Fallen into.

उपेतिः *f.* Arrival, approach.

उपेतृ *a.* 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय *pot. p.* 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; °उपायदर्शने M. 1. -3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मनिर्वादकथामुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्लथलंबिनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुच्चावचानर्थान् प्राहुः ते उपेक्षितव्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; प्रासादस्था ह्युपैक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक *a.* 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -7 A sort of भावना in Yoga, q. v. -8 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित *a.* Driven or pressed in.

उपेंद्रः [उपगत इंद्रं; अनुजत्वात्] N. of Vishṇu or Krishṇa as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इंद्र, उपेंद्रवज्रादपि दारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेंद्रस्त्वमतींद्र एव सः Si. 16. 70. -Comp. —वज्रा *f.* N. of a metre; see App.

उपोढ See under उपवह्.

उपोती = उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम *a.* Last but one. —मं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक *a.* Near water. —कः Proximity of water. —कं *ind.* Near water. —का, -दिका, -दीका The plant Basella Rubra (पूतिका).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्पतिच्छंदकमुपोद्घातेन माधवांतिकमुपेयात् Mâl. 1. -5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mu. 3.

उपोद्बलयति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्बलक *a.* Confirming; तस्य पक्षस्योपोद्बलकानि S. B.

उपोद्बलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह् 1 P. (उप-ऊह्) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोह्य रुचिरं नावं Râm.; so यज्ञः. -2 To push under, insert; कृत्वाविधस्तादुपोह्य Kâtyâyana. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवह् in this sense, q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. -*pass.* 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोढ *p. p.* 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उप्त See under वप्.

उब्ज् 6 P. (उब्जति, उब्जांचकार, औब्जीत्, उब्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उभ्, उंभ् 6, 7, 9 P. (उभति or उंभति, उभ्नाति, उनत्ति, उंभित) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुंभमुंभितरसं सपदि सरस्याः समानयंत्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सवमर्मसु काकुत्स्थमौंभत्तीक्ष्णैः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ *pron. a.* (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [cf. Zend. *uba*; Gr. *amphi*; L. *ambo*].

उभय *pron. a.* (यी *f.*) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्यपरितोषं समर्थये S. 7; उभयमानशिरे वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयीं सिद्धिमुभाववापतुः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. —Comp. —अर्थं *ind.* for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). —आत्मक *a.* belonging to both. —चर *a.* living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (—रः) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. —द्युः *ind.* 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. —भागहरः *a.* 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (—रं) a medicine that acts in two ways (bot

as an emetic and a purgative). —विद्या two-fold sciences, *i. e.* religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विध *a.* of both kinds. —वेतन *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious, उभयवेतनो भृत्वा Pt. 1; Si. 2. 113 -व्यंजन *a.* having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः *ind.* 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides (with acc.), उभयतः कृष्णं गोपाः Sk.; तज्जः पुनात्युभयतः पुरुषानेकविंशतिं Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. -2 In both cases. -3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. -Comp —क्ष्णुत् *a.* two-edged (Ved.). —दत्, -दंत *a.* having a double row of teeth, पशून् मृगान् मनुष्यांश्च व्यालाश्चोभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. -मुख *a.* 1. looking either way. -2. two-faced (as a house &c.). (-खी) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7. -ह्रस्व *a.* (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयत्र *ind.* 1 In both places. -2 On both sides; °उदात्त having an Udâtto accent on both sides. -3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा *ind.* 1 In both ways; उभयथापि घटते ". 3. -2 In both cases.

उभया *ind.* Ved. In both ways. -Comp. —दत् *a.* having teeth on both sides. —विन् *a.* being on both sides, partaking of both. -हस्ति *ind.* as much as may be grasped with both hands. —हस्त्य *a.* filling both hands.

उभयीय *a.* Belonging to both.

उभये(य)द्युस् *ind.* 1 On both days. -2 On two subsequent days.

उम् *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमः 1 A town. -2 A wharf.

उमा [ओः शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मन्यते पतित्वेन मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menâ and wife of Siva; Kâlidâsa thus derives the name :— उ मेति (oh do not, *scil.* practise penance) मात्रा तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमावृषांकौ R. 3. 23. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Fame, reputation. -4 Tranquillity, calmness. -5 Night. -6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा). -7 Flax (अतसी) -Comp. —कटः, -टं the pollen of flax. —गुरुः, -जनकः N. of the Himâlaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N of Siva; मुहुरनुस्मरयंतमनुक्षपं त्रिपुरदाहमुमापतिसेविनः Ki. 5. 14; so °ईश, °वल्लभः, °सहायः &c. —वनं N. of the town Vanapura or Devikoṭa (शोणितपुर). -सुतः N. of Kârtikeya or of Gaṇesa.

उम्यं A field of linseed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्रं).

उब(बु)रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उंबी *f.* The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic), मंजरी त्वर्धपक्वा या यवगोधूमयोर्भवेत् । तृणानलेन संप्लुष्टा तुधैरुंबीति सा स्मृता ॥ Bhâva P.

उर् To go (a Sautra root).

उर *a.* Going (Ved.). —रः A sheep.

उरगः (-गी *f.*) [उरसा गच्छति, उरस्-गम्-ड; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vârt.] 1 A serpent, snake, अंगुलीवोरगक्षता R. 1. 28, 12. 5. 91. -2 A Nâga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देवगंधर्वमानुषोरगराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ms 3. 196. -3 Lead. —गा N. of a city, R. 6. 59. —गी A female snake. -Comp. —अरिः, -अशनः, -शत्रुः 1. N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). -2. a pea-cock. —आस्यं a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). —इंद्रः, -राजः N. of Vâsuki or Sesha. —प्रतिसर *a.* having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —भूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). —सारचंदनः, -नं a kind of sandal-wood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nâgas, *i. e.* Pâtâla.

उरंगः, —गमः A snake.

उरणः [cf. Uṇ. 5. 17.] (णी *f.*) 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीवोरणमासाद्य मृत्युराह्वाय गच्छति Mb. -2 A certain demon killed by Indra. -णी A ewe. -Comp. —अक्षः, -क्षकः, -आख्यः, the plant Cassia Alata or Tora.

उरणकः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः 1 A ram; देवि पश्याम उरभ्रसंवादं किं सुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1. -2 The plant Cassia Alata. -3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी *ind* A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, भू or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, ऊरी and ऊररी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न कां कासुररीचकार Bv. 2 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. -2 Spread, extended.

उरल *a.* Moving (Ved.).

उरशाः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस् *a.* Best, excellent. —*n.* (उरः) The breast, bosom; व्यूढोरस्को वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. -Comp. —कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. -2. an upper garment (for boys). -क्षतं injury to the chest. —गामिन् *a.* going on the breast (as a reptile), creeping, crawling. —ग्रहः, -घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. -छदः, -त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. -जः, -भूः, उरसिजः, उरसिरुहः the female breast; रेजाते रुचिरदृशामुरोजकुंभौ Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. -भूषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. -स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् *a.* Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तस् *ind* From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्वत्, उरसिल *a.* Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य *a.* [उरस्-यत्] 1 Being in the breast. -2 Pectoral. -3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). -4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. -5 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उररी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept, वृक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. -2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उररीकार q. v.

उरु *a.* [ऊर्णु-कु नुलोपो ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 1. 31] (उरु-र्वी *f.*, compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. -2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. -3 Excessive, much, abundant; घनान्युरूणि Si. 3. 76. -4 Excellent, precious, valuable. -*n.* Ved. Wide space, space or room. —*ind.* Far, far off (Ved.). -Comp. -अंगः 1. a mountain. -2. the ocean. —कालः, -कालकः the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis. —कीर्ति *a.* renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74 -कृत् *a.* making room, granting space. -क्रम *a.* Ved. 1. taking wide strides. -2. of high rank. (-मः) an epithet of Vishṇu in the dwarf incarnation. -क्षय *a.* having spacious dwellings. (-यः) a spacious dwelling. — क्षितिः *f.* Ved. a spacious dwelling. —गाय *a.* 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 16. -2. offering wide scope for movement. (-यः) 1. N. of Vishṇu, the Asvins, Soma and Indra. -2. wide space or scope (-यं also). -3. praise. —चक्रि *a.* grant-

ample assistance, for allowing unrestrained motion. —चक्षुस् *a.* Ved. far-seeing. —जन्मन् *a.* noble born ; M. 5. 17. —ज्मन् *a.* having a wide path or range. —ज्रयस्, —ज्रि *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus —तापः great heat. -धार *a* Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). -प्रथस् *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread —मार्गः a long road. —लोक *a.* widely illuminating ; or widely extended. (-कः) the best world. (-कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. —विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. —व्यचस् *a.* widely extended, extensive. (-*m.*) a malignant spirit, an imp. —व्यंच् *a.* Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious. -2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). -शंस *a.* 1. to be praised by many.-2 reigning over a wide region.-3. praising aloud. -शर्मन् *a.* Ved. widely pervading. -षा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. -सत्त्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful ; R. 2. 33 ; magnanimous, of a noble nature. —स्वन *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता, -त्वं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुवु:,-बुकः-वूकः The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुष्यति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. -2 To desire wide scope or freedom. -3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुष्या A desire to protect.

उरुष्यु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरूल *a.* 1 Liking space. -2 Fond of expatiating. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उर्विया *ind.* Far, far off, far and near ; widely.

उर्वी 1 ' Wide region', the earth ; स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति *S.* 1. 7 ; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66 ; Me. 21. -2 Land, soil. -3 The open space or expanse (comprising six spaces ; *i. e.* the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). -4 A river. -5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds or the heaven and earth. -Comp. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -पतिः,-धवः a king.-धरः 1. a mountain -2. the serpent *Sesha*. -भृत् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -रुहः a tree ; Si. 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्व्या 1 Greatness. -2 Protection, security.

उर्व्यूति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. -2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी = उररी q. v.

उरूकः = उलूक q. v.

उज्झ् 1, 10 P. To leave.

उर्जित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. -2 Abandoned, left.

उर्णनाभः A spider ; cf. ऊर्णनाभ.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows ; see ऊर्णा.

उर्द् 1 A (उर्दते, उर्दित) 1 To taste. -2 To give, grant. -3 To play. -4 To measure. -5 To be easy or cheerful.

उद्रः An otter.

उर्व् 1 P. (उर्वति, ऊर्वीत्, उर्वित) To kill or hurt.

उर्वटः 1 A calf. -2 A year.

उर्वरा [उरु शस्यादिकमृच्छति, ऋ-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पततां गणैः पिबतु सार्धमुर्वरा Si. 15. 66. -2 Land in general. -3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. -4 A humorous term for curled hair.

उर्वरित *a.* 1 Much, excessive. -2 Remaining after ; भुक्त° Pt. 5.

उर्वर्य *a.* [उर्वरायां भवः यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उर्वरी 1 A superior woman. -2 Two, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उर्वशी [उरून् महतोपि अश्नुते वशीकरोति, उरु-अश्-क गौरा॰ङीष् Tv.] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purûravas. [Urvasi is frequently mentioned in the Rigveda ; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishṭha ; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Purûravasa, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purûravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named *Ayus*, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasiyam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Purûravas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage *Narayaṇa*, q. v.].-2 Wish, ardent desire.-Comp. —तीर्थं N. of a sacred place referred to in Bhârata.-रमणः, -सहायः, -वल्लभः N. of Purûravas.

उर्वारुः A kind of cucumber ; see इर्वारु.

उर्वारुकं The fruit of the above.

उल् (A Sautra root) To burn.

उलः A kind of wild animal.

उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper.-2 Soft grass (कोमल तृणं), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum ; गोगर्भिणीप्रियनवोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकंठविपिनावलयो भवंति Mâl. 9. 2 ; Ki 10. 3 ; *Si.* 4. 8. -3 A shrub or bush ; a wick (Ved.).

उलप्य *a.* Belonging to this grass. —प्यः N. of Rudra.

उलिंदः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of *Siva*.

उलुप = उलप q. v.

उलुपिन् *m.* A guinea-pig, porpoise ; so उल(-लू)पिन्.

उलुलिः Ved. Howling, a howl.

उलूकः 1 An owl ; नोलूकोप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93, त्यजति मुदमुलूकः प्रीतिमांश्चक्रवाकः *Si.* 11. 64. -2 N. of Indra. -3 (Pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurus. —कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cylindricum ; see उलप.

उलूखलः A staff of Udumbara wood. —लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.) ; अवहननायोलूखलं Mbh.; वनस्पतिभ्य इत्येवं मुसलोलूखले हरेत् Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117. -Comp. —सुतः the Soma juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

उलूखलकं 1 A mortar. -2 Bdellium, gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

उलूखलिक *a.* 1 Pounded in a mortar. -2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar ; दंत° using the teeth as a mortar ; Ms. 6. 17 ; Y. 3. 49.

उलूतः A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उलप,-पन् See उलप, उलुपिन्.

उलूपी A Nâga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the *Patala* and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named *Iravat*. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life ; see Arjuna].

उल्का (cf. Uṇ. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor ; विरराज काचन समं महोल्कया *Si.* 15. 92 ; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103 ; Y. 1. 145. -2 A fire-brand, torch , न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांभस्तृणोल्कया H. 1. 86. -3 Fire, flame ; Me. 53. -Comp. —धारिन् *a.* a torch-bearer. -पातः the fall of a meteor. —मालिन् *m.* N. of

one of Siva's attendants. -मुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire): Ms. 12. 71 ; Mâl. 5. 13.

उल्कुषी 1 A meteor. -2 A firebrand.

उल्बं, -ल्वं 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo, foetus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्वर्ण 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body; i. e. phlegm, bile, or wind (त्रिदोष). -2 Any calamity.

उल्मुकः A firebrand, torch.

उल्ब(ल्व)ण a. 1 Thick, clotted copious, abundant (blood &c.); °रुधिरं Mv. 6. 33 -2 Much, excessive, intense ; Si. 10 54, 68, 12 37 : Ku 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great ; Si. 20 41 ; °रसः U 5. 26 the heroic sentiment ; Dk. 23, 25 ; K. 299, 302. -4 Manifest, clear ; तस्यामोद्गल्वणो मार्गः R. 4. 33. -5 Gaudy showy ; अनुल्वणवेषेण K 66 —णं ind Much, heavily (as sighing)

उलुकसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उल्लंघ् 1 A., 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond : उल्लङ्घ्योच्चैः कुचतटभुवं Si. 7. 74, 12. 77. -2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed : Si 12. 57 ; Ms. 1 10 ; गोरवमुल्लंघयितुं Ms. 4 ; K. 160 ; Si. 3. 29.

उल्लंघनं 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लंघित p. p. 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond ; °अध्वन्.-2 Transgressed, violated ; °शासन disobedient.

उल्लंबित a. Erected, elevated.

उल्लल a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy. -3 Affected by many diseases.

उल्ललत् a. 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उल्ललित p. p. 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उल्ललयति Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body up) ; तावदरः प्रखरमुल्ललयांचकार Si. 5. 7 ; Pt. 4.

उल्लस् 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter ; उल्लसितासितपताकासहस्रं K. 96 ; Si. 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle; उल्लसत्कांचनकुंडलाग्रं Si. 3. 5, 33, 5. 55 ; 16. 61 ; 20. 56 ; (fig.) to brighten or cheer up ; K. 189. -3 To rise, appear forth ; Si. 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51 ; Mâl. 9. 38. -4 To be reflected ; Si. 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded.

—Caus. 1 To cause to jump up or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace ; Ve. 1. 12 ; U. 4. -3 To divert, delight. -4 To shake, move K. 22 ; Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लस a. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing ; °ता splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

उल्लसनं 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

उल्लसित p. p 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering ; °हरिणकेतनः रथः V. 1.

उल्लासः 1 Joy, delight ; मोल्लास U 6 ; सकौतुकोल्लास U. 2 ; उल्लासः फुल्लपंकेरुहपटलपतन्मत्तपुष्पंधयानां S D. -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; अन्यदीयगुणदोषप्रयुक्तमन्यस्य गुणदोषयोराधानमुल्लासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. ad. loc.; cf. Chandr. 5. 131-133. -4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullâsas of the Kâvyaprakasa. -5 Beginning, commencement.

उल्लासन a. Causing to leap or dance. —नं Splendour.

उल्लासित a. Delighted, rejoicing.

उल्लासिन् a. 1 Delighted. -2 Bright, splendid.

उल्लाघ a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. -3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked. -6 Black.

उल्लप् 1 P. To remove, allay ; दीर्घदारुणमपि संताप झटित्युल्लपता U. 4.

उल्लापः 1 Speech, words ; श्रुता मयार्यपुत्रस्योल्लापाः U. 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt ; खलोल्लापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्लापक a. Betraying, indicating.

उल्लापिन् a. Calling out ; indicating.

उल्लाप्यं A kind of drama ; see S.D. 545.

उल्लिख् 6 P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify ; जलदसंहतिमुल्लिखंतः Si. 5. 20 ; K. 30 ; to furrow (as ground); Mv. 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against ; विषाणोल्लिखितस्कंधं H. 3. 146 ; K. 14. -3 To grind down ; polish ; संस्कारोल्लिखितो महामणिः S. 6. 5 ; R. 6. 32 ; त्वष्टा विवस्वंतमिवोल्लिलेख Ki. 17. 48. -4 To carve. -5 To paint, write, draw in a picture ; Ku. 5. 58. -6 To bear, raise.

उल्लिखित p. p. 1 Scratched, scraped &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3 Written over or above. -4 Pared; made thin.

उल्लेखः 1 Allusion, mention. -2 Description, utterance, pronunciation. -3 Boring or digging out. -4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech in which an object is described according to the different impressions caused by its appearance ; बहुभिर्बहुधोल्लेखादेकस्योल्लेख इष्यते । स्त्रीभिः कामोऽर्थिभिः स्वर्द्रुः कालः शत्रुभिरेप सः Chandr. 5. 19. ; cf S. D. 682. -5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up ; खुरमुखोल्लेख K. 191 ; कुट्टिम° 232.

उल्लेखनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. -2 Digging up ; Y. I. 188 : Ms. 5. 124 -3 Vomiting. -4 Mention, allusion utterance. -5 Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing, painting. -7 Marking out by lines (the स्थण्डिल &c in a sacrifice).

उल्लेखिन् a. Tearing ; K. 50.

उल्लिंगित a. Famous, known.

उल्लीढ a Rubbed, polished ; मणिः शाणोल्लीढः Bh. 2. 44.

उल्लुंचनं 1 Plucking out, cutting ; पादकेशांशुककरोल्लुंचनेषु पणान् दश (दमः) ; Y. 2 217. -2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उल्लुंठनं, उल्लुंठा Irony ; धीराधीरा तु सोल्लुंठभाषणैः खेदयेदमुं S.D.105; सोल्लुंठ ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्लुंठित a. Rubbed against.

उल्लू a Cutting up.

उल्लोचः A canopy, an awning.

उल्लोल a. Violently moving, excessively tremulous ; °स्खलित Mâl. 5. 3 ; °कल्लोल K 302, high or surging ; Mv. 5. 2 ; लोल° violently agitated or exercised ; U. 3. 36. —लः A large wave or surge.

उल्व, उल्वण See उल्ब, उल्बण.

उशनस् m. [वश-कनसि सप्र° Un. 4. 238](Nom. sing. उशना, Voc. sing. उशनन्, उशन, उशनः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet Kavya given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom ; cf. Bg. 10. 37 ; कवीनामुशना कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4.), and as an authority on civil polity ; शास्त्रमुशनसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5 ; अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

उशना *ind.* Ved. Joyfully, willingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Soma juice is produced.

उशिज् *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. -*m.* 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशेन्य Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उशाती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cutting speech.

उशीनराः (pl.) N. of a country (the modern Kandâhâra) and its inhabitants.

उशी(षी)रः,-र, उशी(षी)रकं The fragrant root of the plant Andropogon Muricatus (वीरणमूल, Mar काळावाळा), स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं S. 3. 9 -री A sort of grass, a small sort of Saccharum.

उशीरिक *a.* Trading in or selling Ustra.

उष् 1 P. (ओषति, उवोष, ओषांचकार, ओषितु, उषित) 1 To burn, consume; ओषांचकार कामाग्निर्दशवक्त्रमहर्निशं Bk. 6. 1, 14. 62; Ms. 4. 189.-2 To punish, chastise: दण्डेनैव तमप्योषेत् Ms. 9. 273. -3 To kill, injure.

उष *a.* Burning. -षः 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 Bdellium.

उषणं 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root Piper Longum. -णा 1 Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba (चविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषपः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

उषित *p. p.* 1 Burnt; consumed. -2 (fr. वस्) Dwelt, fixed, remaining in or on; stale. -3 Quick, expeditious. -तं Habitation.

उष्ण *a* [उष्-नक् Un. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm; °अंशुः °करः &c. -2 Sharp, strict, active: आवदे नातिशीतोष्णो नभस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid (as a रस). -4 Clever, sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate. -उष्णः, ष्णं 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season (ग्रीष्म); Ms. 11. 114. -3 Sunshine. -4 A deep or feverish sigh. -ष्णः An onion. -ष्णा 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -गुः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः, -रुचिः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25 -अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. -असहः the cold season. -उदकं warm or hot water. -कालः -गः the hot season. -करण *a.* heating. -नदी the hot river वैतरणी or the river of hell.-बाष्पः 1 tears. -2 hot vapour. -वारणः -णं an umbrella parasol; यदर्थमंभोजमिवोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52. -वीर्यः Delphinus Gangeticus.

उष्णक *a.* 1 Sharp, smart, active. -2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. -3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. -कः 1 Fever. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उष्णता, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णालु *a.* [उष्ण न सहते, आलु] Not, being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णिमन् *m.* Heat.

उष्णगंगा The hot Gangâ, *i. e.* the Badarî (having hot sources).

उष्मः, उष्मकः [उष् मक्] 1 Heat. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. -Comp. -अन्वित *a.* enraged. -आगमः, -उपगमः the hot season. -पः 1. the son of Bhrigu. -2 the Manes; a deceased ancestor. -भास् *m.* the sun -स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् *m.* [उष्-आधारे मनिन्] 1 Heat, warmth; अर्थोष्मन् Bh. 2. 40: Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14.-2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters श्, ष्, स् and ह् (in gram.); see ऊष्मन्.

उष्मायणः The hot season.

उषस् *f.* 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि R. 12. 1: उषसि उत्थाय rising at day-break. -2 Morning light; cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Adityas). -3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual); उषसौ or उषासौ -4 The outer passage of the ear. -5 The Malaya range. -सी The end of the day, evening twilight. -Comp. -बुध् *a* awakening with the morning light, early awaked. -बुध *a.* awakening early. (-धः) 1. fire; U. 6. -2. a child. -3 N. of a tree (चित्रक).

उषासानक्तं Ved. Dawn and night.

उषस्य *a.* Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [ओषत्यंधकारं उष्-क] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्थाली); cf. उखा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of demon Bâṇa and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her freind Chitralekhâ, who advised her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him: see अनिरुद्ध also]. -*ind.* 1 Early in the morning. -2 At night -Comp. -कालः a cock. -पतिः, -रमणः -ईशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushâ.

उषपुः N. of Siva.

उषती= उशती q. v.

उषीर= उशीर q. v.

उष्ट्रः [उष्-ट्रन् किच्च Un. 4. 161] 1 A camel; अधोग्रवामीशतवाहितार्थं R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120. 11. 202. -2 A buffalo -3 A bull with a hump. -4 A cart or carriage. -ष्ट्री 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen vessel in the shape of a camel [cf Pers *ushtar*; Zend *ustra*] -Comp -कर्णिका (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants, in the south. -कांडी a flower of a red colour. -क्रोशिन् *a.* making a noise like a camel. -गोयुग a couple of camels -ग्रीवः, -शिरोधरः piles. -यान camel-litter.

उष्ट्रिका 1 A she camel -2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मन् See under उष्

उष्णिह् *f.* (Nom. उष्णिक्) 1 A Vedic metre of 3 Pâdas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, and the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pâdas with 7 syllables in each. -3 A brick sacred to उष्णिह्.

उष्णीषः, -षं [उष्णमीषते हिनस्ति ईष्-क Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head. -2 Hence a turban, diadem, crownet; बलाकापांडुरोष्णीषं Mk. 5. 19; °पट्ट K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A distinguishing mark. -4 A characteristic mark (of hair) on the head of a Buddha which indicates his future sanctity.

उष्णीषिन् *a.* [उष्णीष्-इनि] Wearing a diadem; K. 229. -*m.* N. of Siva.

उष्मं, उष्म &c. See under उष्.

उस्र *a.* 1 Relating to, or seen in, the morning. -2 Bright, shining. -स्रः 1 A ray (of light), beam; सर्वस्वैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 13, R. 4. 66; Ki. 5 31, 34. -2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun. -5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-kumâras. -स्रा 1 Morning, dawn. -2 Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4 The earth. -Comp. -धन्वन् *a.* having a bright bow. (-*m.*) N. of Indra. -यामन् *a.* going out early in the morning (as the Asvins.)

उस्रि *a.* Going (Ved.).

उक्षिकः [अल्पार्थे कन्] 1 A small ox. -2 An old ox. —का A cow.

उक्षिय a. Belonging to or coming from, an ox or cow. -यः An ox. -या 1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light. -3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उह् 1 P. (ओहति, उवोह, उहित) 1 To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill, destroy ; see ऊह्.

उह, उहह ind. An interjection of calling.

उहुः f. [उह्-कु] A word expressive of sorrow or dejection.

उहूः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः [अवतीति, अव्-क्विप् ऊठ्] 1 N. of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A protector. —ind. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. -2 An interjection of (a) calling ; (b) compassion ; (c) protection.

ऊढ See under वह्.

ऊतिः f. [अव्-क्तिन् P. III. 3. 97] 1 Weaving, sewing (fr. वे). -2 Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness. -6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The money given to a tailor for sewing. -8 Wish, desire.

ऊधस् n 1 An udder (changed to ऊधन् in Bah. comp.); सुखं कोष्णेन कुंडोध्नी मेध्येनावभृथादपि R 1 84.-2 A covered secret place to which only friends are admitted. -3 The bosom. -4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधन्यं or ऊधस्यं Milk (produced from the udder) ; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊन a. [ऊन्-हानौ अच् Un 3. 2] 1 Wanting, deficient, defective, किंचिदूनमनूनर्धेः शरदामयुतं ययौ R. 10. 1 ; incomplete, insufficient. -2 Less than (in number, size or degree) ; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old ; ऊनं वाभ्यधिकं वापि Y. 2. 295. -3 Fewer, smaller. -4 Weaker, inferior ; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14. -5 Minus (in this sense used with numerals) ; एकोन less by one ; °विंशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19 ; so °त्रिंशत् 29 ; °पंचाशत् 49 ; अष्टोनं शतं 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक a. Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den. P. 1 To leave deficient or unfinished. -2 To deduct, lessen, diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal out in small quantities.

ऊनित p. p. Lessened by subtraction, less, fewer &c.

ऊम् ind. An interjection of (a) interrogation ; (b) anger ; (c) reproach, abuse ; (d) arrogance ; (e) envy.

ऊम a. Protecting. —मः Ved A good friend, an affectionate companion.

ऊय् 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उरी q. v. ; Si. 2. 30.

ऊरुः (m.) [ऊर्णु-कर्मणि कु नुलोपश्च Un. 1. 30] The thigh ; ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; Ms. 1. 31, 87 ; R. 12. 88 ; (at the end of fem. compounds the form is °ऊः or °रूः, but more usually the latter ; रंभोरूः, वामोरूः, करभोरू Voc.). -Comp. -अष्ठीवं thigh and knee. —उद्भव a. born or sprung from the thigh ; V. 1. 3. —ग्लानिः f. weakness of the thigh. —ग्राहः = °स्तंभः q. v. —ज, -जन्मन्, -संभव a. sprung from the thigh.(-m.) a Vaisya. —द्वघ्न, -द्वयस, -मात्र a. as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. —पर्वन् m. n. the knee. —फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone. —भिन्न a. having a rent in the thigh ; see P. IV. 1. 52 —स्तंभः paralysis of the lower extremities, rheumatism of the thigh. (-भा) the plantain tree.

ऊरव्यः (व्या f.) [ऊरु-यत्] A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahma or Purusha) , cf. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरुरी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज् f. [cf. P III. 2. 177] 1 Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3 Water. -4 Food ; oft with इष् ; इषे त्वा ऊर्जे, इषमूर्जं सुक्षितिं &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kârtika (as giving vigour and energy), Si. 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 Procreative power. -5 Life, breath. -6 N. of the sons of हिरण्यगर्भ (reckoned among the seven Rishis of the third Manvantara). —र्जा 1 Food.-2 Energy.-3 Strength, sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Vasishtha. —र्जं Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, strengthen, nourish. -2 (A.) To become strong or powerful.

ऊर्जव्य a. Ved. Abounding in food or strength.

ऊर्जस् n. [ऊर्ज्-असुन्] 1 Vigour, energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् a. 1 Rich in food ; juicy, succulent -2 Powerful, strong, vigorous.

ऊर्जस्वल a. [ऊर्जस्-वलच्] 1 Great, powerful, strong, mighty ; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Mâl. 2. 9. -2 Excellent, pre-eminent ; U. 4.

ऊर्जस्विन् a. Mighty, strong, great; U. 5. 27. —नी A figure of Rhetoric, speaking of anything with contempt.

ऊर्जित a. 1 (a) Powerful, strong, mighty ; मातुकं च धनुरूर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64 ; Bh. 2. 76 ; vigorous, strong (speech) ; Si. 16. 38 ; Ve. 1. 13. (b) Great, large, exceeding, much ; Mv. 2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, superior ; excellent, beautiful ;°श्रीः Si. 16. 85 , मकरोर्जितकेतनं R. 9. 39 ; 1. 93 ; Mâl. 7. 4. -3 High, noble, spirited ; °आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. -4 Increased ; deep, grave ; Ki. 11. 40. —तं 1 Strength, might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जिन् a. Abounding in food.

ऊर्ण [ऊर्णु-ड Un. 5. 47] 1 Wool. -2 A woollen cloth. -Comp. —नाभः, -पटः, -नाभिः a spider. —म्रद्, -म्रदस् a. soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool ; R. 16. 87. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows. -3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha. -Comp. —पिंडः a ball of wool. —वल, -वत् a. woollen. — सूत्रं a thread of wool. —स्तुका Ved. a tuft of wool.

ऊर्णायु *a.* Woollen. —युः 1 A ram. -2 Spider ; Bv. 1. 90. -3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्णु 2 U. [ऊर्णो (र्णौ)ति, ऊर्णुते, और्णोत्-और्णुत, ऊर्णुनाव-नुवे, और्णवी-र्णा ऊर्णु-वित्, ऊर्णविष्यति-ते, ऊर्णु वितुं, ऊर्णित] 1 To cover, suround, hide ; ऊर्णुनाव स शस्त्रौघैर्वानराणामनीकिनीं Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47 ; Si. 20. 14. -2 To cover oneself. —*Caus.* ऊर्णावयति. —*Desid.* ऊर्णुनूषति, ऊर्णुन-नु-विषति.

ऊर्द् = उर्द् q. v.

ऊर्दरं 1 A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). —रः A hero. -2 A Râkshasa or goblin.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above ; °केश &c. ; rising or tending upwards. -2 Raised, elevated, erected; °हस्तः, °पादः &c. -3 High, superior, upper. -4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). -5 Torn (as hair). -6 Thrown up. -र्ध्वं Elevation, height. —र्ध्वं *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. -2 In the sequel (=उपरिष्टात्). -3 In a high tone, aloud. -4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.) ; ते त्र्यहादूर्ध्वमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93 ; ऊर्ध्वं संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77 ; Y. 1. 53 ; R. 14. 66 ; Bk 18. 36 ; पितुरूर्ध्वं Ms. 9. 104 after the fathers' death ; अत ऊर्ध्वं henceforward, hereafter.-Comp. —अंगुलि *a.* with uplifted finger. —अयन *a.* going upwards. (-नं) motion above. —आवर्तः rearing of a horse. —आसितः the plant Momordica Charantia (कारवेल्ल). —ईहः motion or tendency upwards. —कच, -केश *a.* 1. having the hair erect. -2. one whose hair is torn. (-चः) N. of Ketu. —कंठ *a.* with the neck upraised. (-ठी) N. of a plant (महाशतावरी). —कर्ण *a.* with the ears pricked up or erect ; S. 1. 8. —कर्मन् *n.* -क्रिया 1. motion upwards. -2. action for attaining a high place. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu. —कायः, -यं the upper part of the body. —कृष्ण *a.* having the sharp qualities stirred up ; effervescing (?). —ग, -गामिन् *a.* 1. going upwards, ascended, rising ; Ku. 5. 23. -2. being on high. -3. virtuous, pious (-गः) 1. a kind of disease. -2. N. of Vishṇu ; °पुरं the city of Harischandra. —गत *a.* gone up, risen, ascended. —गति *a.* going upwards. (-तिः *f.*) -गमः, -गमनं 1. ascent, elevation. -2. going to heaven. -3. going above (as life). —चरण,-पाद् *a* having the feet upwards. (-णः) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —चित् *a.* Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —जानु, -ज्ञ, -ज्ञु *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमुच्चे जानु यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams ; Si. 11. 11. -2. long-shanked. —तिलकिन् *a.* having a sectarian mark on the forehead. —दंष्ट्र(ष्ट्रा)केशः N. of Siva (whose teeth and hair are erect). —दृष्टि, -नेत्र *a.* 1. looking upwards. -2. (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (-ष्टिः *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —देवः a superior deity, *i. e.* Vishṇu. —देहः a funeral ceremony ; निमित्तार्थमहं दास्ये जलांजलिं Râm. -नभस् *a.* being above in the clouds. -पथः the upper region, the ether. -पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). -पात्रं a sacrificial vessel ; Y. 1. 182. -पुंड्रः —ड्रकः a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brâhmaṇa. -पूरं *ind.* full to the brim, full to overflowing ; °रं पूर्यते Sk. —पृश्नि *a.* Ved. spotted above. (-श्निः) a sacrificial beast. —बर्हिस् *a.* Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (*-m.*) a kind of Manes called सोमप. -बाहुः a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. —बुध्न *a.* Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. —भागः 1. the upper part. -2. any part of a word coming after another part. —भाज् *a.* 1. being upwards. -2. enjoying the upper part. (*-m.*) the submarine fire. —मंथिन् *a.* living in perpetual chastity, a Brahmachârin. —मानं an instrument for measuring altitude. —मायु *a.* Sending forth a loud noise. —मारुतं pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. -मुख *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards ; cast or directed upwards; प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16 ; R. 3. 57. (-खं) the upper part of the mouth. —मूल *a.* having the roots upwards. —मौहूर्तिक *a.* happening after a short time ; cf. P III. 3. 9, 164. —रेतस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमूर्ध्वग नाधः पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (*-m.*) 1. N. of Siva. -2. Bhîshma. —लिंगः N. of Siva. —लोकः the upper world, heaven. —वर्त्मन् *m.* the atmosphere. —वातः, -वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. —वृत *a.* put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brâhmaṇa). —शायिन् *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (*-m.*) N. of Siva. —शोधनं vomiting. —शोषं *ind.* so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. —श्वासः expiration. —सानु *a.* rising higher and higher. (*-m. -n.*) the top of a mountain. —स्थ *a.* being above, superior. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. the rearing of a horse. -2 a horse's back. -3. elevation, superiority. -स्रोतस् *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse ; cf. ऊर्ध्वरेतस् -2 N. of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. -3 a plant.

ऊर्ध्वकः A kind of drum.

ऊर्मिः *m.f* [ऋ-मि अर्तेरुच्च Uṇ. 4. 44] 1 A wave, billow, पयो वेत्रवत्याश्चलोर्मि Me. 24 ; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. -2 Current, flow -3 Light. -4 Speed, velocity. -5 A fold or plait in a garment. -6 A row, line. -7 A human infirmity (Wilson) ; शोकमोहौ जरामृत्यू क्षुत्पिपासे षडूर्मयः. -8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. -9 The course of a horse. -10 Missing, regretting. -11 Association, number, quantity. -Comp. -मालिन् *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (*-m.*) the ocean.

ऊर्मिमत् *a* 1 Wavy, undulating. -2 Crooked. -3 Plaited, curled (as hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. -2 A finger-ring (shining like a wave) -3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. -4 The humming of a bee. -5 A plait or fold in a grament.

ऊर्मिन् *a* Wavy, undulating.

ऊर्मिला N. of the wife of Lakshmaṇa : पार्थिवीमुदवहद्रघूद्वहो लक्ष्मणस्तदनुजामथोर्मिलां R. 11 54.

ऊर्म्य *a.* Wavy, undulating. —र्म्या Night.

ऊर्व *a.* Extensive, great. —र्वः 1 Submarine fire. -2 A receptacle of water -3 A cloud. -4 A stable for cattle. -5 An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris

ऊर्व्य *a.* Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. —र्व्यः N. of Rudra.

ऊर्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊरुंगः A mushroom.

ऊर्षा A kind of grass (देवताड).

ऊलुपिन् A porpoise ; see उलुपिन्.

ऊलूक = उलूक q v.

ऊष् 1 P. (ऊषति, ऊषित) To be diseased or disordered ; be ill.

ऊषः [ऊष्-रुजायां-क] 1 Salt ground. -2 An acid. -3 A cleft, fissure. -4 The cavity of the ear. -5 The Malaya mountain. -6 Dawn, daybreak (-षं according to some). -7 Semen. —षी Saline earth.

ऊषकं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 Salt ; pepper.

ऊषणः The plant Plumbago Zeylanica (चित्रक). —णं, —णा 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger.

ऊषर *a.* [ऊष-मत्वर्थीयो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —रः, -रं A barren spot with saline soil ; न हि तस्मात्फलं तस्य सुकृताद्रूषरादिव Pt. 1. 47 ; Si. 14. 46. -Comp. -जं 1. salt produced from salt soil. -2. a kind of magnet.

ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a sat desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c); Pt. 5 12

ऊषवत् = ऊषर *a.* q. v.

ऊषा = उषा q. v.

ऊष्म *a* Hot. —ष्मः 1 Heat. -2 Summer

ऊष्मन् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. —4 Ardour, passion, violence. -5 (In gram.) The sounds श्, ष्, स् and ह्; applied also to क़्, प़्, अं and अः. -Comp. —अंतः ending in an *U*shman. -अंतस्थाः (*m.* pl.) the sounds called *U*shman and semivowels. —उपगमः approach of summer. —प *a.* drinking the steam of hot food. (-पः) 1. fire. -2 a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊष्मण,-ष्य *a.* Ved. Hot, steaming.

ऊष्मायते Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह् I 1 A rarely P. (ऊहति-ते, ऊहांचकार चक्रे, ऊहितुं, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark, observe. -2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमप्यूहति पंडितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. -3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहां चक्रे जयं न च Bk. 14. 72 3. 48, 15. 123 -4 To reason, deliberate about. -5 To reckon upon (with loc.). -6 To wait for. -7 To be regarded as. -II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify -2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). —*Caus.* To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16 19.

ऊह *a.* Observed, perceived. —हः [ऊह् घञ्] 1 A change, modification. -2 A guess, conjecture. -3 Examination and determination. -4 Understanding. -5 Reasoning, arguing. -6 Supplying an ellipsis. -7 Attributing, ascribing -8 Collection. -Comp —अपोहः full discussion, consideration, of the *pros* and *cons*; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहा Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊहिन् *a.* Who or what reasons, inferring, conjecturing. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. -2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अक्षौहिणी).

ऊह्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable, to be investigated. -2 To be supplied, elliptical.

ऋ.

ऋ *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऋ I. 1 P. (ऋच्छति, आर, आर्षीत्, अरिष्यति, ऋत; *caus.* अर्पयति; *desid* अरिरिषति) 1 To go, move; अंभश्छायामच्छामृच्छति Si. 4 44 -2 To rise, tend towards. —II. 3 P. (इयर्ति, आर, ऋत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. -2 To move, shake. -3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. -4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचमियर्ति. -5 To display. -III. 5 P. (ऋणोति, ऋत) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To attack. —*Caus* (अर्पयति, आर्पिपत्, अर्पित) 1 To throw, cast, fling; fix or implant in; हृदि शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 87. -2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.); वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41; *S.* 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; S. 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 5. 11; R. 15. 77; Bg. 8. 7, 12. 14; करपलवार्पित Si. 9. 54. -3 To place in, insert, give, set or place; अपये पद्ममर्पयति हि R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रार्पितां *S.* 6 15. drawn in a picture; 2. R 31; द्वारदेशे- Amaru. 62: V. 4. 35; Ma. 7 6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमर्पयति प्रतिष्ठां R. G. -4 To hand or make over; give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इति सुतस्याभरणान्यर्पयति *S.* 1, 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. -5 To give up, sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कलिंगंगाशब्दौ आत्मानमर्पयतः S. D. 2. -6 To give back, restore; R. 19, 10; Bk 15 16, Amaru 94; Ms. 8. 191; Y. 2. 169. -7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

ऋक्ण *a.* Wounded, injured, hurt.

ऋक्थं [ऋच्-थक्] 1 Wealth. -2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death), see रिक्थ. -3 Gold. -Comp. -आदानः an inheritor, heir. —ग्रहणं receiving or inheriting property. —ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. -भागः 1 division of property, partition. -2. a share, inheritance. —भागिन्-हर, -हारिन् *m.* 1. an heir. -2. a co-heir.

ऋक, ऋकन् *a.* Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

ऋक्षः [ऋष्-स किच्च Un. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. -2 N. of a mountain -3 N. of a plant (भल्लूक). —क्षः, -क्षं 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. -2 A sign of the zodiac. -3 A star under which a man happens to be born. —क्षाः (*m* pl). The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven *Ri*shis; R. 12. 25. -क्षा The north. -क्षी A -Comp. —गंधा The plant Argyreia female bear. [cf. Gr. *arkos*; L. *ursus*]. -Comp. —गंधा the Plant Argyreia. Argentea (जांगली, महाश्वेता क्षीरविदारी). —गंधिका the plaant Batatas Paniculata. -चक्रं the circle of stars. -नाथः, -ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. -नेमिः N. of Vishnu. —राज्, —जः 1. The moon. -2. Jâmbuvat, the king of bears. —हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

ऋक्षवत् *m.* N. of a mountain near the Narmadâ; वप्रक्रियामृक्षवतस्तटेषु R. 5.44; ऋक्षवंतं गिरिश्रेष्ठमध्यास्ते नर्मदां पिबन् Ram.

ऋक्षीक *a.* Carnivorous like a bear. —का A goddess.

ऋक्षरः [ऋष्-क्सरन् Un. 3. 75] 1 A priest (ऋत्विज्). -2 A thorn. —रा,-रं Shower of rain; stream.

ऋक्षला Ved. A fetter.

ऋघायति Den U. 1 To tremble. -2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

ऋघावत् *a.* Ved. Raging, violent.

ऋच् 6 P. (ऋचति, आनर्च, आर्चीत् अर्चितुं) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; याभ्यां गायत्रमृच्यते Rv. 8. 38 10. -2 To cover, screen. -3 To shine.

ऋच् *f.* [ऋच्यते स्तूयतेऽनया, ऋच् करणे क्विप्] 1 A hymn (in general). -2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the *Ri*gveda (opp. यजुस् and सामन्); त्रेधा विहिता वागृचो यजूंषि सामानि Sat. Br. -3 The collective body of the *Ri*gvedas (pl.); ऋचः सामानि जज्ञिरे Bv. 10. 90. 9. -4 Splendour (for रुच्). -5 Praise. -6 Worship.

-Comp. —अयनं [ऋचामयनं] N. of a book, ऋक्पारायण ; °आदि N. of a collection of words in Pâṇini. —आचानं the time for reciting the Vedas. —गाथा N. of a certain song. —तंत्रं, -व्याकरणं N. of the Pariśishṭas of the Sâma-veda. —भाज् a. partaking of a Rik, (as a deity who is addressed with it). —विधानं the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rig-veda. —वेदः the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus [The Rigveda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Ashṭakas, each of which is divided into as many Adhyâyas ; according to another arrangement into 10 Maṇḍalas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuvâkas, and comprises 1000 Sûktas. The total number of verses or Riks is above 1000]. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda. —साम (°मे dual) the verses Rik and Sâman. °शृंगः N. of Vishṇu.

ऋग्म a Having the character of a Rik.

ऋग्मत्, ऋग्मिन् a. 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. -2 Worshipping, honouring.

ऋग्मिय a. Praiseworthy.

ऋचस् a Praising.

ऋचीकः [ऋच्-ईकक्] 1 The father of Jamadagni. -2 N. of a country.

ऋचीषः A hell. —षं A frying-pan.

ऋच्छ् 6 P. (ऋच्छति, आर्च्छीत्, आनर्च्छ, आर्च्छितुं) 1 To become hard or stiff. -2 To go, move. -3 To fail in faculties.

ऋच्छका Wish, desire.

ऋच्छरा Ved. 1 A fetter. -2 A harlot.

ऋज् I. 1 A (अर्जते, आर्जिष्ट, अर्जितुं, ऋजित) 1 To go -2 To obtain, acquire. -3 To stand or be firm. —4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn ; cf. अर्ज्

ऋजिप्य a. Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

ऋजीक a. [ऋज् गतौ ईकन् किच्च Un. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. -2 Mixed with. -3 Polluted, defiled. —कः 1 Smoke -2 N. of Indra.-3 N. of a mountain.

ऋजीति f. Ved. Burning, sparkling.

ऋजीष a. Ved. Seizing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). —षं 1 A frying-pan. -2 A hell. -3 The residue of Soma. 4 Water (Sây.).

ऋजीषिन् a. Ved. 1 Hastening towards, seizing. -2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

ऋजु, ऋजुक [अर्जयति गुणान् अर्ज्-उ Tv.] (जु or ज्वी f.) (compar. ऋजीयस्, superl. ऋजिष्ठ) 1 Straight (fig. also) ; उमां स पश्यन् ऋजुनैव चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32 , Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77 ; °प्रणाम R. 6. 25. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward , Pt. 1. 415. -3 Simple-minded, plain ; Mk. 5 ; Ratn. 2, 3. -4 Favourable ; beneficial, good. -Comp. —आयत a. sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended ; Ku 3. 45 ; M. 2. 7. —क्रतु a acting righteously. —गः 1. one who is honest in his dealings. -2. an arrow. —गाथ a. Ved. singing correctly. —नीतिः f. Ved. right conduct. —मिताक्षरा N. of a commentary on Yâjnavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitâksharâ —रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra. —वनि a. granting auspicious gifts.

ऋजुधा, -त्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity ; Si. 20. 9.

ऋजुधा ind. Straight, right.

ऋजूकृ 8 U To straighten, rectify.

ऋजूयति Den. P. To be or the right way, walk straight-forward.

ऋजूया ind. In a straight line.

ऋजूयु a. Honest, upright.

ऋज्वन् a. Going straight-forward.

ऋज्वी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. -2 A particular gait (of the planets.).

ऋंज् I. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. -2 To strive or long for -3 To decorate. -II. 1 A. To fry.

ऋंजमान a. 1 Running towards. -2 Striving after. -नः A cloud.

ऋण a. [ऋ-क्त] 1 Going. -2 Guilty. —णं 1 Debt ; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अनृण) ; ऋणं कृ to incur debt ; ऋणं दा to pay off or discharge debt ; अंत्यं ऋणं (पितृणं) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. -2 An obligation in general. -3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. धन). -4 A fort, strong-hold. -5 Water. -6 Land. -Comp. —अंतकः the planet Mars. —अपनयनं, -अपनोदनं, -अपाकरणं, -दानं, -मुक्तिः, -मोक्षः, शोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आदानं 'recovery of a debt', receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation). —उद्ग्रहणं recovering a debt in any way from the debt or (by friendly or legal proceedings) -ऋणं (ऋणार्णं) debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt. —कर्तृ a. one who gets into debt. —कारिन् a. one to whom praise is due as a debt ; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sây.) —ग्रस्त a. indebted, involved in debt. —ग्रहः 1. borrowing (money) -2 a borrower. —ग्राहिन् a. borrowing. (-m) a debtor, borrower. —चित् a. acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be paid for. —दातृ,-दायिन् a. one who pays a debt. —दासः [ऋणात् मोचनेन क्रीतो दासः] one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; ऋणमोचनेन दास्यत्वमभ्युपगतः ऋणदासः Mit. —मत्कुणः —मार्गणः security, bail. —मुक्तः released from debt. —मुक्तिः &c. see ऋणापनयन. -लेख्यं 'dept-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law); (Mar. कर्जरोखा).

ऋणवत्, —वन्, or ऋणावत् a. One who is in debt, indebted.

ऋणिकः [ऋणमस्त्यस्य-ठन्] A debtor ; Y. 2 56, 93.

ऋणिन् a A debtor, one indebted ; to another (on any account).

ऋत् A. ऋतीयते (a Sautra root) 1 To reproach, contemn. -2 To pity. -3 To go. -4 To rival ; have power.

ऋत a. [ऋ-क्त] 1 Proper, right. -2 Honest, true ; Bg 10 14 ; Ms 8. 82. -3 Worshipped, respected. -4 Bright, luminous (दीप्त) -5 Gone, risen, moved, affected by ; सुखेन ऋतः = सुखार्तः ; so दुःख°, काम° —तं ind. Rightly, properly. —तः 1 A sacrifice. -2 The sun (n also). -तं (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious.) -2 Sacred custom, pious action. -3 Divine law, divine truth. -4 Absolution. -5 Water ; सत्यं त्वा ऋतेन परिषिंचामि. -6 Truth (in general), right ; ऋतानृते Ms. 1. 29, 2 52, 8. 61, 104. -7 Truth (personified as an object of worship ; in later Sanskrit regarded as a child of Dharma). -8 Livelihood by picking or gleaning grains in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground) ; ऋतमुंच्छशिलं वृत्तं Ms. 4. 4. -9 The fruit of an action -10 Agreeable speech.-11 N. of an Aditya. -12 The Supreme Spirit. (In the Vedas ऋत is usually interpreted by Sâyaṇa to mean 'water,' 'sun' or 'sacrifice, where European scholars take it in the sense of 'divine truth.' 'faith' &c.). -Comp. —ज, —जात a. Ved. of a true nature, sprung from sacred truth. —जातसत्य a (Sây.) born for the sake of sacrifice and having true result. —जित् a. Ved. gaining the right. —ज्ञ a. (Sây.) knowing the sacrifice, familiar with the sacre

law. —द्युम् *a.* shining with truth. —धामन् *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature. 2 having an imperishable place. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu. —धीति *a.* Ved. of true disposition, or receiving true praise. —ध्वजः N. of Siva. —नी *a.* leading in the right way. —पर्णः =ऋतुपर्णः q. v —पेयः a sacrifice lasting one day. —पेशस् *a.* Ved. having a perfect shape. (*-m.*) one whose form consists of water ; *i. e.* Varuṇa. —प्सुः 1. a god who consumes sacrificial food.-2. one whose form is truth. —युक्तिः *f.* true application of a hymn. -युज् *a.* going to a sacrifice. —वाकः Ved. true speech. —सद् *a* dwelling in the sacrifice or truth. (*-m.*) fire —सदन, -नी the right or usual altar. -सापृ *a.* pervading truth ; steady in religious belief. —स्था *a.* standing right.

ऋतंभरः God, upholder of truth.

ऋतयति To desire sacrifice.

ऋतया *ind.* Through desire of reward.

ऋतस्पतिः Lord of sacrifices or of divine truth.

ऋतावन् *a.* Ved. 1 Bestowing food. -2 Possessed of sacrifice. -3 Of true nature or character ; according to fixed order, pious.

ऋतावृध् *a* Increaser of sacrifice, water, or of truth ; holy-minded (?).

ऋत(ता)यु *a.* Desirous of sacrifice.

ऋतेन *ind.* Duly, righty, truly, honestly, justly.

ऋतिः [ऋ-क्तिन्] An army. —*f.* 1 Going, motion. -2 Assault, combat. -3 Abuse, censure. -4 Emulation, envy. -5 A road -6 Manner of proceeding. -7 Prosperity. -8 Fitness, truth. -9 Remembrance. -10 Misfortune. -11 Protection -2 Auspiciousness (most of these meanings are found only in lexicons).

ऋतिकर *a.* 1 Injuring, giving pain. -2 Unfortunate.

ऋतीयति Den. P. 1 To quarrel, fight. -2 To be ashamed.

ऋतीया 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame.

ऋतीषह् *a.* Able to resist, enduring; overpowering an assailant.

ऋतुः [ऋ तु-किच्च Uṇ. 1. 71] 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six ; शिशिरश्च वसंतश्च ग्रीष्मो वर्षाः शरद्धिमः; sometimes only five; शिशिर and हिम or हेमंत being counted together ; cf. पंचर्तवो हेमंतशिशिरयोः समासेन Ait. Br.-2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time.-3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. -4 A period favourable for conception ; वरमृतुषु नैवाभिगमनं Pt 1; ऋतुः स्वाभाविकः स्त्रीणां रात्रयः षोडश स्मृताः Ms. 3. 46, 9. 70 ; Y. 1. 11, 79. -5 Any fit season or right time. -6 Fixed order or rule -7 Light, splendour. -8 A month. -9 N. of Vishṇu.-10 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'.-11 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. —अंतः 1. the close of a season. -2. termination of menstruation. -कालः, -समयः, -वेला 1. the time of menstruation, time favourable for conception, *i. e.* 15 nights from menstrul discharge ; -see ऋतु above. -2. the duration of a season. -गणः the seasons taken collectively. -गामिन् *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, *i e* after the period of menstruation). -ग्रहः a libation offered to the seasons, a kind of sacrifice. -धामन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. -पतिः 1. the lord of seasons, *i. e.* the spring.-2 N. of Agni. -पर्णः N. of a king of Ayodhyâ ; son of Ayutâyu, a descendant of Ikshvâku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice ;' and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship ; and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kuṇḍinapura before Damayantc had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband]. -पर्यायः,-वृत्तिः the revolution of the seasons. —पाः *m.* N. of Indra. —पात्रं the cup in which the libation is offered. —प्राप्त *a.* fertile, fruitful. —मुखं the beginning or first day of a season. —याजः a sacrifice offered to the seasons. —राजः the spring. —लिंगं 1. a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). -2. a symptom of menstruation.-ष्ठा(-स्था) *a.* fixed at the proper seasons. —संहारः 'collection of the seasons,' N. of Kâlidâsa's work on the six seasons. -संधिः 1. the junction of two seasons. -2. the last day in the bright fortnight (पौर्णमासी) and in the dark one (दर्श). —सात्म्यं diet &c. suited to the season. —स्तोमः a kind of sacrifice. —स्नाता a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; धर्मलोपभयाद्राज्ञीमृतुस्नातामिमां स्मरन् R. 1. 76. -स्नानं bathing after menstruation.

ऋतुमत् *a.* Ved. 1 Coming regularly. -2 Enjoying the seasons. —ती A woman during her courses.

ऋतव्य *a.* 1 Seasonable, relating to the season. -2 Devoted to or worshipping the seasons (as divinities).

ऋतुथा *ind.* 1 In order, duly. -2 Precisely, exactly. -3 At the right or fixed time.

ऋत्विय, ऋत्व्य *a.* 1 Due, regular. -2 Conforming to, or familiar with ceremonial rules -3 Menstruating. -4 Being in the period most favourable to conception. -*n* Menstruation.

ऋते *ind.* Except, without, with the exception of (usually with abl.). ऋते क्रौर्यात्समायातः Bk. 8. 105 ; अवेहि मां प्रीतमृते तुरंगमात् R. 3. 63 ; पापादृते S. 6. 22 ; Ku. 1. 51 ; 2. 57 ; some times with acc. ऋतेऽपि त्वां न भविष्यंति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32 ; rarely with instr.

ऋत्विज् *a.* Ved. Sacrificing at the proper season or regularly. —*m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice ; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1 1 ; ऋत्विग्यज्ञकृदुच्यते Y. 1. 35 ; cf. Ms. 2 143 also ; the four chief Ritvijas are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अध्वर्यु and ब्रह्मन् ; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

ऋदूदर *a.* Ved. Mild, kind.

ऋध् 4, 5 P. (ऋध्यति, ऋध्नोति, आनर्ध, आर्धीत्, अर्धितुं, ऋद्ध) ; sometimes 7 P. (ऋणद्धि) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति Ms. 9. 322. -2 To grow, increase (fig. also) -3 To cause to succeed, make prosperous. -4 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate ; Mâl. 5. 29. -5 To accomplish. —*Desid.* ईर्त्सति or अर्दिधिषति.

ऋद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich ; ऋद्धापणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R. 14. 30, 85 ; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8. 6 ; splendidly furnished ; मंदिरं Ku. 7. 55. -2 Increased, growing. -3 Stored (as grain). —द्धः N. of Vishṇu. —द्धं 1 Increase, growth. -2 A demonstrated conclusion ; distinct result.

ऋद्धि *f.* [ऋध्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Growth, increase. -2 Success, prosperity ; affluence, good fortune. -3 Elevation, exaltation, greatness ; U. 2. 11. -4 (*a*) Extent, magnitude, excellence ; Ku. 2. 58. (*b*) Grandeur, magnifience ; व्यक्तर्धि वः क्रीडितं Mâl. 5. 22. -5 Supernatural power or supremacy, perfection. -6 Accomplishment. -7 Prosperity personified as the wife of Kubera. -8 N. of Pârvatî, and of Lakshmî -9 N. of a medicinal plant ; (Mar. केवणी, मुरूडशेंग). -Comp. —काम *a.* desiring increase or prosperity. —साक्षात्क्रिया manifestation of supernatural power.

ऋद्धिमत् *a.* Prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich ; R. 19. 5.

ऋधत् *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving; °वारः having abundant wealth.

ऋधक् (क्) *ind.* 1 Separately. -2 Aside, apart. -3 Singly, one by one. -4 Particularly. -5 Truly.

ऋफ्, -ऋम्फ्, ऋम्फ् 6 P. To kill, injure.

ऋबीसं Ved. 1 Warmth of the earth, fire. -2 A fissure, rent, abyss.

ऋभु *a.* Ved 1 Skilful, clever, prudent (as an epithet of Indra, Agni and *A*dityas.). -2 Handy (as a weapon). -3 Shining far. —भुः 1 A deity, divinity a god dwelling in heaven. -2 The god who is worshipped by the gods. -3 A class of the attendants of gods. -4 An artist, smith, especially a coach-builder (रथकार). -5 N. of three semi divine beings called *Ri*bhu, Vibhvan and Vâja, sons of Sudhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised superhuman powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Asvins, and the miraculous cow of B*ri*haspati. They made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvash*tri*, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrfices. —M. W.].

ऋभुक्षः 1 N. of Indra -2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. -3 The thunderbolt of Siva.

ऋभुक्षिन् *m.* [ऋभुक्षः वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अस्यास्ति इनि] (Nom. ऋभुक्षाः acc. pl. ऋभुक्षः) 1 N of Indra. -2 N. of the Maruts. -3 A *R*ibhu in general. -4 Governing far ; reigning over *R*ibhus.

ऋभ्व *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Courageous, determined. -3 Spreading far. -4 Clever, skilful.

ऋभ्वन् *a.* Shining far.

ऋलुकः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

ऋलरी A kind of musical instrument.

ऋश् (A Sautra root) 1 To go. -2 To Kill.

ऋश्य *a.* [ऋश्-कर्मणि क्यप्] To be killed. —श्यः A white-footed antelope. —श्यं Killing. -Comp. -केतुः, -केतनः 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -2 N. of the god of love. —वः: a pit for catching antelopes. —पद् *a.* having the feet of an antelope.

ऋष् I 6 P. [ऋषति, आर्षीत्, आनर्ष, अर्षित्, ऋष्ट] 1 To go, approach. -2 To kill, injure, pierce. -3 To push. -II 1 P. (अर्षति) 1 To flow. -2 To glide.

ऋषभः [ऋष्-अभक् Un 3 123] 1 A bull. -2 (With names of other animals) the male animal, as अजर्षभः a goat. -3 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.) ; as पुरुषर्षभः, भरतर्षभः &c. -4 The second of the seven notes of the gamut ; (said to be uttered by cows; गावस्त्वृषभमाषिणः) ; *Si.* 11. 1 ; ऋषभोऽत्र गीयत इति *A*ryâ S. 141 5 The hollow of the ear. -6 A bear's tail. -7 A crocodile's tail. -8 A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicaments. -9 N of an antidote. -10 An incarnation of Vishnu. -11 A sacrifice (to be performed by kings) —भी 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). -2 A cow. -3 A widow. -4 The plant Carpopogon Pruriens (शूकशिंबी); also another plant. (शिराला). -Comp. —कूटः N. of a mountain.-द्वीपः,-पं N of a country. —ध्वजः N. of *S*iva.

ऋषभकः N. of a medicinal plant.

ऋषभतरः A small or young bull.

ऋषिः [cf. Un. 4. 119] 1 An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns. (*e. g.* कुत्स, वसिष्ठ, अत्रि, अगस्त्य &c.). These *Ri*shis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. They are the authors or *seers* of the Vedic hymns ; ऋषयो मंत्रद्रष्टारो वसिष्ठादयः ; or, according to Yâska, यस्य वाक्यं स ऋषिः, *i. e.* they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Sûkta the ऋषि is mentioned along with the देवता, छन्दस् and विनियोग. The later works mention seven *Ri*shis or *Saptarshayas*, whose names, according to Sat. Br., are गौतम, भरद्वाज, विश्वामित्र, जमदग्नि, वसिष्ठ, कश्यप and अत्रि ; according to Mahâbhârata, मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलह, क्रतु, पुलस्त्य and वसिष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajâpatis or progenitors of mankind, and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, *i. e.* दक्ष or प्रचेतस्, भृगु and नारद. In astronomy the seven *Ri*shis form the constellation of " the Great Bear "). -2 A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite ; (there are usually three classes of these saints ; देवर्षि, ब्रह्मर्षि or राजर्षि; sometimes four more are added ; महर्षि, परमर्षि, श्रुतर्षि and कांडर्षि. -3 A ray of light. -4 An imaginary circle. -Comp. —कुल्या 1. a sacred river. -2. N. of महानदी. -कृत् *a.* making one's appearance. -गिरिः N. of a mountain in Magadha. —चोदनं Ved. inspiring the singer. —छंदस् *n.* the metre of a *R*ishi. —जांगलः, —जांगलिका the plant ऋक्षगन्धा. —तर्पणं libation offered to the *R*ishis. —पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhâdrapada (observed by women.). —प्रोक्ता the plant माषपर्णी. —बंधु *a.* connected or related to the *Ri*shi. —मनस् *a.* inspired —मुखं the beginning of a Mandala composed by a *Ri*shi. —यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to a *Ri*shi (consisting of a prayer in low voice). —लोकः the world of the *Ri*shis. —स्तोमः 1. praise of the *Ri*shis. -2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

ऋषीतत *a.* Celebrated by the (sacred) sages.

ऋषीवत् *a.* Praising a *Ri*shi.

ऋषीवन् *a.* Ved. Accompanied by sages.

ऋषि(षी)कः N. of a country or its inhabitants (pl.),

ऋषु *a.* (ऋषॢ-गतौ-कु) 1 Going -2 Great, powerful, strong. -3 Wise. —षुः 1 A ray of the sun. -2 A firebrand -3 Glowing fire. -4 A *R*ishi (who sees the Mantras).

ऋष्टिः *m.f.* [ऋष्-क्तिन्-क्तिन] 1 A double-edged sword. -2 A sword (in general) -3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.) —Comp. —विद्युत् *a* shining with weapons.

ऋष्टिमत् *a.* Furnished with spears (as the Maruts).

ऋष्यः [ऋष्-क्यप्] A white-footed antelope. —श्यं A kind of leprosy. -Comp. —अंकः, —केतनः, केतुः N. of Aniruddha. —गता the plant Asparagus Racemosus (= ऋष्यप्रोक्ता). —गंधा the plant ऋक्षगंधा. —जिह्वं a kind of leprosy. —प्रोक्ता N. of several plants ; शूकशिंबी, अतिबला, शतावरी. —मूकः a mountain near the lake Pampâ which formed the temporary abode of Râma with the monkey-chief Sugrîva . ऋष्यमूकस्तु पंपायाः पुरस्तात् पुष्पितद्रुमः. —शृंगः N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vibhan*d*aka. According to mythical account he was born of a female deer, and had a small horn on his forehead and hence called '*Ri*shyasringa' or deer-horned. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great 'drought' well nigh devastated the country or Anga, its king Lomapada at the advice of Brahmanas, caused

Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter *Santa* (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers].

ऋष्यकः A painted or white-footed antelope.

ऋष्व *a.* Ved. Great, high, noble. —ष्वः N. of Indra and Agni.

ऋहत् *a.* Ved. Small, weak.

ॠ.

ॠ *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. —*m.* (ॠः) 1 N. of Bhairava. -2 A Dânava or demon. —*f.* 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons -2 Recollection -3 Motion, going. —*n*, The breast.

ॠ 9 P (ॠणाति, ईर्ण) To go, move.

ऌ, ॡ.

ऌ *ind* 1 The earth. -2 A mountain. -3 The mother of the gods. -4 The female nature. -5 A mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with ऌ or ॡ, except some of the tecnical names or Pâṇini for tenses and moods; *e. g.* लट् and लृट्).

ॡ *ind.* A mother, a divine female. —*m.* Siva. —*f.* = ऌ.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ) To come, approach &c.; (see इ).

एः *m.* N of Vishṇu. —*ind* An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a* [इ कन्] 1 One, single, alone, only, Bh. 3. 14 -2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28. -3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकान्वयो मम *S.* 7; मनस्येकं वचस्येकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मनां H. 1. 101. -4 Firm, unchanged; Pt. 1. 260. -5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. -6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; °पार्थिव, °धनुर्धरः, °ऐश्वर्य *M.* 1. 1 sole sovereignty; एको रागिषु राजते Bh. 3. 121. -7 Peerless, matchless. -8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78 -9 Oft used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकं *S.* 5. 30. -10 True. -11 Little. Oft used in the middle of comp. in the sense of 'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; दोषैकदृक् looking only to faults, त्वय्येकेषु Ku. 3. 15 your arrow only; so भोगैकवद्धस्पृहः. एकः— अन्यः or अपरः the one—the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); Si. 12. 45: see अन्य, अपर also. —कः N. of Vishṇu, the Supreme being. —का N. of Durgâ. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *æqus*] -Comp. —अंशः a separate part, part in general. —अक्ष *a.* 1,

having only one axle. -2. having one eye. -3. having an excellent eye. (-क्षः) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -अक्षर *a.* monosyllabic. (-रं) 1. a monosyllable. -2. the sacred syllable ओम्; Ms. 2. 83. °कोशः a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamdeva. °भावः the production of only one syllable, contraction. -अग्र *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. -2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्गीतश्रवणैकाग्रा R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; मुनमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1. 1. -3. unperplexed. -4. known, celebrated. -5. single-pointed. (ग्रः) (in Math.) the whole of the long-side of a figure which is subdivided. °चित्त, -°मनस् *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. °चित्तं, चित्तता intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. °दृष्टि *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. —अग्र्य = °अग्र. (-ग्र्य) concentration -अंगः 1. a body-guard. -2. the planet Mercury or Mars. -3. N. of Vishṇu. (-गं) 1 a single member or part. -2. sandal wood. -3. the head. —अंगिका preparation made with sandal-wood. -अंड: a kind of horse. —अधिपतिः a sole monarch or sovereign. —अनंशा the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kuhú or day of new moon (born together with Krishṇa and worshipped with Krishṇa and Baladeva and indentified with Durgâ). —अनुद्दिष्ट *a.* 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (-ष्टं) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). —अंत *a.* 1. solitary, retired. -2. aside, apart. -3. directed towards one point or object only. -4. excessive, great; °शैत्यात्कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1 36. -5. worshipping only -6. absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकांतगुणं Bh. 2. 7; कस्यैकांतं सुखमुपनतं Me. 109. (-तः) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; व्योम °विहारिणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. -2. exclusiveness. -3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. -4. exclusive aim or boundary. (-तं) an exlusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. (-त, -तेन, -ततः, ते) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, always, absolutely. -2. exceeding, quite wholly, very much; वयमप्येकांततो निःस्पृहाः Bh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; oft in comp; °विध्वंसिन् sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; °भीरु Mu. 3 5. always timid; so एकांतकरुण very weak &c. -3. alone, apart, privately. °भूत being alone or solitary. °मति *a.* devoted to one object only. °विहारिन् *a.* a solitary wanderer. °सुषमा 'containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jainas. °स्थित *a.* staying or remaining apart. —अंतर *a.* next but one, separated by one remove, *S.* 7. 27; V. 1. (-रः) a kind of fever. —अंतिक *a.* final, conclusive. —अंतित्वं devotion to one object. —अंतिन् *a.* devoted to one object only. (*-m.*) a worshipper of Vishṇu. —अन्नं one and the same food. (-न्नः) °आदिन् a mess mate. —अब्दा a heifer one year old. —अयन *a.* 1 passable for only one (as a foot-path). -2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाग्र. (-नं) 1. a lonely or retired place. -2. a meeting-place, rendezvous. -3. union of thoughts. -4. monotheism. -5. the sole object; सा स्नेहस्य एकायनीभूता M. 2. 15; एकायनीभूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. °गत = एकायन q. v. -अर्णवः general flood, universal deluge. —अर्थ *a.* having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; *Si.* 2. 114. (-र्थः) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. -2. the same meaning. -3. N. of a glossary. —अवम *a.* inferior or less by one. —अवयव *a.* made up of the same components. —अशीत or °तितम *a.* eighty-first. अशीतिः *f* eighty-one —अष्टका 1. the first or chief Ashṭakâ after the full moon. -2 th eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Mâgha (on which a श्राद्ध is to be performed). -अष्ठील *a.* having one kernel (-लः) N. of a plant (बुकवृक्ष). —अहन् (हः) 1. the period of one day. -2. A sacrifice lasting for one day. °गमः, °अध्वा a day's journey. —आतपत्र *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपत्रं जगतः प्रभुत्वं R. 2. 47, °त्रां भुवं 18. 4; K. 206; *Si.* 12; 33; V. 3. 19. —आत्मन् *a.* depending solely on one-self, solitary. —आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकायन. —आशु *a.* 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. —आवलिः, ली *f.* 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c; एकावली कंठविभूषणं वः Vikr. 1 30. लताविटपे एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2 (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; स्थाप्यतेऽपोह्यते वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं । विशेषणतया यत्र वस्तु सैकावली द्विधा ॥ K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नेत्रे कर्णांतविश्रांते कर्णौ दोःस्तंभदोलितौ &c. and Bk. 2. 19. —उक्तिः *f.* a single expression or word. —उत्तर *a.* greater or increasing by one. —उदकः (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the same deceased ancestor, Ms. 5 71. —उदरः, -रा uterine (brother or sister). —उदात्त *a.* having one Udâtta accent. -उद्दिष्टं Shrâddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deseased, not including other ansestors, Ms. 4. 110. -ऊन *a.* less by one, minus one. —ऋच् *a.* consisting of one verse (ऋच्). —एक *a.* one by one, one taken singly, a single one; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; R. 17. 83. (कं), -एकैकशः *ind.* one by one, singly, severally; *S.* 6. 11; °कं निर्दिशन् *S.* 7 pointing to each severally. —ओघः a continuous current. —कपाल *a* consisting of or contained in one cup. —कर *a.* (-री *f.*) 1. doing only one thing. -2 (-रा *f.*) one-handed. -3. one-rayed. —कार्य *a.* 1. acting in concert with, co-operating, having made common cause with; co worker; अस्माभिः सहैककार्याणां Mu. 2; R. 10. 40. -2. answering the same end. -3. having the same occupation. (र्यं) sole or same business. —कालः 1. one time. -2. the same time (-लं, -ले) *ind.* at one time, at one and the same time. °भोजनं eating but one meal in any given time. —कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. happening once only. -2. contemporary, coeval. —कुंडलः N. of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and Sesha —कुष्ठ a kind of leprosy; कृष्णारुणं येन भवेच्छरीरं तदेककुष्ठं प्रवदंत्यसाध्यं Susr. —क्षीरं the milk of one (nurse &c.). —गम्यः the Supreme spirit. —गुरु, -गुरुक *a.* having the same preceptor. (-रुः, -रुकः) a spiritual brother (pupil of the same preceptor). —ग्राम *a.* living in the same village. (-मः) the same village. —चक्र *a.* 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. °वर्तिन् *m.* sole master of the whole universe, universal monarch. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. —चर *a.* 1. wandering or living alone, alone; Ki. 13. 3; 3. 53 -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. -4. going together or at the same time. -5 gregarious. (-रः) a rhinocero. —चरण *a.* having only one foot. —चारिन् *a.* 1. living alone, solitary. -2. going alone or with one follower only. (-णी) a loyal wife. -चित्त *a* thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (-त्तं) 1. fixedness of thought upon one ob

ject. -2. unanimity ; एकचित्तीभूय H. 1 unanimously ; °ता fixedness of mind, agreement, unanimity. -चिंतनं thinking of only one object. —चेतस्, मनस् *a* unanimous ; see °चित्त. —चोदन *a.* resting upon one rule (-नं) referring to in the singular number —ज *a.* 1. born alone or single. -2. growing alone (a tree); Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind. -4. uniform, unchanging. —जः, -जा a brother or sister of the same parents. —जन्मन् *m.* 1 a king. -2. a Sûdra ; see °जाति below. —जात *a.* born of the same parents. —जाति *a.* 1. once born. -2. belonging to the same family or caste. (-तिः) a Sûdra (opp. द्विजन्मन्) ; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यस्त्रयो वर्णा द्विजातयः । चतुर्थ एकजातिस्तु शूद्रो नास्ति तु पंचमः ॥ Ms. 10. 4 ; 8. 270. —जातीय *a.* of the same kind or family.—ज्या the chord of an arc; sine of 30. —ज्योतिस् *m.* N. of Siva. —तान *a.* concentrated or fixed on one object only, closely attentive ; अन्योन्यैकतानमनसो हि वसिष्ठमिश्राः Mv. 3. 11. (-नः) 1. attention fixed on one object only. -2. musical harmony, = °तालः. —तालः harmony, accurate adjustment of song, dance, and instrumental music (cf. तौर्यत्रिकं). (—ली) an instrument for beating time, any instrument having but one note. —तीर्थिन् *a.* 1. bathing in the same holy water. -2. belonging to the same religious order ; Y. 2. 137. (*-m.*) a fellow-student, spiritual brother. —तेजन *a.* Ved. having only one shaft (an arrow). —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-one ; °त्रिंश 31st. —त्रिकः a kind of sacrifice performed in or lasting for a day. -दंष्ट्र, दंतः "one tusked," epithets of Gaṇesa. —दंडिन् *m.* N. of a class of Sannyâsins or beggars (otherwise called हंस). They are divided into four orders :—कुटीचको बहूदको हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः । चतुर्थः परहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात्स उत्तमः ॥ Hârita. —दिश् *a.* living in the same region or quarter. —दुःखसुख *a.* sympathising, having the same joys and sorrow. -दृश्,दृष्टि *a.* one-eyed.(*-m.*) 1.a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -3. a philosopher. —दृश्य *a.* the sole object of vision, alone being worthy of being seen. —दृष्टिः *f.* fixed or steady look. —देवः the Supreme god. —दैवत, -दे-(दै)वत्य *a.* devoted, directed, or offered to one deity. —देश *a.* occupying the same place. (-शः) 1. one spot or place. -2. a part or portion (of the whole), one side ; °अवतीर्णा K. 22 ; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4 ; Mv. 2 ; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17. ' what is claimed should be given by one who is proved to have got a part of it'; (this is sometimes called एकदेशविभावितन्याय). -देशिन् *a.* consisting of parts or portions, divided into parts. —देह, -देहिन् *a.* 1. having only one body. -2. elegantly formed. (-हः) the planet Mercury. —धनः a kind of jug with which water is taken up at certain religious ceremonies. (-नं) 1. an excellent gift -2. honorific offering. —धनिन् *a.* obtaining an honorific offering. —धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.* 1. possessing the same properties, of the same kind. -2. professing the same religion. —धुर, -धुरावह, -धुरीण *a.* 1. fit for but one kind of labour. -2. fit for but one yoke (as cattle for special burden ; P. IV. 4. 79) —धुरा a particular load or conveyance. —नक्षत्र a lunar mansion consisting of only one star. —नटः the principal actor in a drama, the manager (सूत्रधार) who recites the prologue. —नवत: ninety-first. —नवतिः *f* ninety-one.—नाथ *a.* having one master. (-थः) sole master or lord. —नायकः N. of Siva. -निश्चय *a.* come to the same conclusion or resolution, having the same aim. (-यः) general agreement or conclusion, unanimity. —निष्ठ *a.* 1. intently devoted or loyal (to one thing). -2. intently fixed on one object —नेत्रः N. of Siva ; (one-eyed). —पक्ष *a.* 1. of the same side or party, an associate. -2. partial. (-क्षः) one side or party ; °आश्रयविक्लवत्वात् R. 14. 34 ; °क्षे in one point of view, in one case. —पतिक *a.* having the same husband. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-one. —पत्नी 1. a faithful wife (perfectly chaste) ; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परामेकपत्नीं Me. 10. -2. the wife of a man who has no other wives ; Ms. 5. 158. -3 the wife of the same man ; a co-wife ; सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका चेत्पुत्रिणी भवेत् Ms 9. 183. °व्रतं a vow of perfect chastity ; कामेकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7. —पत्रिका the plant Ocimum Gratissimum (गन्धपत्रा). —पद्, -पाद् *a* 1. one footed, limping, lame. -2. incomplete. (-पाद्) *m.* N. of Siva or Vishṇu. (-पदी) a foot-path (for a single man to walk on). —पद *a.* 1. one-footed. -2 consisting of or named in one word. (-दं) 1. a single step. -2. a single or simple word. -3. the time required to pronounce a single word. -4. present time, same time. (-दः) 1. a man having one foot. -2. a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). (-दे) *ind.* suddenly, all at once, abruptly ; निर्दैत्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95 ; R. 8. 48 ; K. 45 ; V. 4. 3. (-दा) a verse consisting of only one Pâda or quarter stanza. (-दी) 1. a woman having one foot. -2. a Gâyatrî consisting of one Pâda. —पर *a.* Ved. an epithet of the dice in which one is decisive or of pre-eminent importance. —परि *ind.* one over or under, (a term at dice ; cf. अक्षपरि). —पर्णा 1. N. of a younger sister of Durgâ. -2. N. of Durgâ. -3. a plant having one leaf only. —पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa. —पाटला N. of a younger sister of Durgâ.—पाणः a single wager.-पात *a.* happening at once, sudden. —पातिन् *a.* 1. sudden. -2. standing alone or solitary. (-नी) *i. e.* ऋक् a verse to be taken by itself or independently of the hymn to which it belongs. —पाद् *a.* 1. having only one foot. -2. using only one foot. (-दः) 1. one or single foot. -2 one and the same Pâda. -3. N. of Vishṇu or Siva. —पादिका a kind of posture of birds. —पिंगः, -पिंगलः N. of Kubera, having a yellow mark in place of one eye ; (his eye was so made on account of a curse uttered by Pârvatî when he cast an evil eye at her). —पिंड *a.* united by the offering of the funeral rice-ball ; °ता, -त्वं consanguinity. —पुत्र *a.* having only one son. —पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being ; V. 1. 1.-2. the chief person. —पुष्कलः (रः) N. of a musical instrument. —प्रकार *a.* of the same kind. —प्रख्य *a.* singularly like. -प्रभुत्वं sole sovereignty. —प्रयत्नः one effort (of the voice). —प्रस्थः a measure. —प्रहारिक *a.* killed by one blow. —प्राणयोगः union in one breath. -बुद्धि *a.* Having only one thought. —भक्त *a.* 1. serving one master only. -2. worshipping one deity. -3. eating together. (-क्तं) N. of a religious ceremony ; eating but one meal (a day). °व्रतं eating but once a day as a religious observance. —भक्ति *a.* 1. believing in one deity. -2. firmly devoted. (*-f*) eating but one meal a day. —भार्या a faithful or chaste wife. (-र्यः) one having one wife only. —भाव 1. *a.* of the same or one nature. -2. sincerely devoted. -3. honest, sincerely disposed. (-वः) 1. one feeling, the same or unchanged devotion ; Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness, agreement. —भूत *a.* 1. being one, undivided. -2. concentrated, closely attentive. —भूमः a palace having one floor. —भोजन, —भुक्त *a.* 1. eating but one meal. -2. eating in common. —मति *a.* 1. fixed on one object. -2. unanimous, thinking in the same way. —मनस् *a.* 1. think-

ing with another of one thought : Mn. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive ; एकमनाः श्रोतुमर्हति देवः M. 2.-मात्र a. of one syllable. —मुख a. 1. having the face directed towards one place or object.-2. having the same aim.-3. having one chief or head.-4 having one door or entrance (as a मंडप). (-खं) 1. gambling. -2. kind of fruit (रुद्राक्षफल). मूर्धन् = °मुख q. v. —मूला = अतसी q. v. -यष्टिः यष्टिका a single string of pearls. —योनि a. 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste ; Ms. 9. 148. —रजः the plant भृंगराज. —रस a. 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour ; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only, साहस° U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness ; विक्रम° K. 7 ; भावैकरसं मनः Ku. 5. 82 ; M. 3. 10 ; Bv. 2. 155 ; Si. 6. 26 ; V. 1. 9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable ; Mâl. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one). अवलेकरसाः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (-सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2 the only flavour or pleasure. (-सं) a drama of one sentiment. —राज्, -राजः m an absolute king. —रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (-त्रं) one night. —रात्रिक a. lasting or sufficient for one night only. —राशिः 1. a heap, crowd -2. a sign of the zodiac. °भूत a. collected or heaped together. —रिक्थिन् m a co-heir ; Ms. 9. 162. —रूप a. 1. of one form or kind, like, similar ; Ki 8. 2. 9. 55. -2. uniform, one coloured. (-पं) one form or kind ; °ता uniformity, invariableness. —रूप्य a. formed or arising from one. —लिंगः 1. a word having one gender only. 2. N. of Kubera. (-गं) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (Phallus) : पंचक्रोशांतरे यत्र न लिंगांतरमीक्ष्यते । तदेकलिंगमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरनुत्तमा ॥ Sabdak. —वचन the singular number. -वर्ण a. 1. of one colour.-2. identical same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4. involving the use of one letter (°समीकरण). (-र्णः) 1. one form. -2. a Brâhmaṇa. -3. a word of one syllable. -4. a superior caste. (-र्णी) beating time, the instrument (castanet) ; °समीकरणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. —वर्णिक a. 1. of one colour. -2. of one caste. —वर्षिका a heifer one year old. —वस्त्र, -वसन a. having only one garment, in one dress. (-स्त्रं) a single garment. —वाक्यं one or unanimous opinion ; एकवाक्यं विवव्रुः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry ; °ता consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements.

—वाद्य: 1. a kind of drum or tabor. -2. the unitarian doctrine, monotheism. -वारं, -वारे ind 1. only once -2. at once, suddenly. -3. at one time. —विंश a. twenty-first ; consisting of twenty-one. (-शः) the Ekavimsastoma —विंशतिः f. twenty-one. —विध a. of one kind ; simple. —विलोचन a. one eyed ; see एकदृष्टि —विषयिन् m. a rival (having a common object or end in view). -वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero ; धर्म° Mv. 5. 48 —वृक्षः 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas.—वृत् f. heaven. —वृंदं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection —वृषः Ved. the chief bull. —वेणिः, -णी f. a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.) ; गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92 ; °धरा S. 7 ; धृत° S. 7. 21. —वेश्मन् n. a solitary house or room. -व्यवसायिन् a. following the same profession. —शत a 101st. (-तं) 101. —शफ a. whole-hoofed. (-फः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). —शरण the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). —शरीर a. of one body or blood, consanguineous. °अन्वयः consanguineous descent. °अवयवः a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. °आरंभः commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. —शाख a. having one branch. (-खः) a Brâhmaṇa of the same branch or school. -शीर्षन् = °मुख q. v. —शुंग a. having one sheath. (-गा) N. of a medicinal plant -शृंग a. having only one horn. (-गः) 1. a unicorn ; rhinoceros. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. a class of Pitris. -4. a mountain having one top. —शेषः a tree having one root. —शेषः 'the remainder of one', a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained ; e. g. पितरौ father and mother, parents (= मातापितरौ) ; so श्वशुरौ, भ्रातरः &c. —श्रुत a. once heard. °धर a. keeping in mind what one has heard once. —श्रुतिः f. 1. monotony. -2. the neutral accentless tone. (-ति) ind. in a monotonous manner. —श्रुष्टि a. Ved. obedient to one command. —षष्ट a. sixty-first. —षष्टिः f. sixty-one. °तम a. sixty-first. —संस्थ a. dwelling in one place ; R. 6. 29. —सप्तत, °तितम a. seventy-first.—सप्तति: f. seventy-one. —सभं a common place of meeting. —सर्ग a. closely attentive. (-र्गः) concentration. —सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. —साक्षिक a. witnessed by one. —सार्थं ind. together, in one

company. -सूत्रं N. of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. —स्तोमः N. of a Soma ceremony. —स्थ a. 1. being or centred in one place, Ku. 1. 49, Me 104 v. l. -2 close-standing, standing side by side ; Pt. 3. 53 -3. collected, combined. —स्थानं one or the same place, एकस्थाने प्रसूते वाक्‌ Pt. 4 5 —हंसः the chief or highest Hamsa (an allegorical designation of the soul). —हायन a. one year old ; Mâl. 4 8, U. 3. 28. (-नी) a heifer one year old. (-नं) the period of one year.

एकक a 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co adjutor ; U. 5. 5 ; Dk. 111. -2 Same, identical.

एकतम a. (n. °मत्, f. °मा) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (n °तर) 1 One of two, either ; P. VII. 1. 26.-2 Other, different. -3 One of many.

एकतस् ind. 1 From one side, on one side. -2 Singly, one by one ; एकतः अन्यतः on one side-on the other side, R 6 85 ; Ki. 5. 2 ; एकतः, -एकतः on the one side-on the other side ; S 4. 2.

एकता, -त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एकत्र ind. [एक-त्रल्] 1 In one place, in close connection. -2 Together, all taken together ; एवमेतान्येकत्र चतुर्दश कुलानि K 136 ; एकत्र-अपरत्र or एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकदा ind. 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously ; H. 4. 93.

एकधा ind. 1 In one way. -2 Singly. -3 At once, at the same time. -4 Together. -5 Once, sometimes.

एकल a. Alone, solitary ; U. 4.

एकशस् ind. One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् a. Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् num. a Eleven.

एकादश a. (शी f.) 1 Eleventh. -2 Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting for eleven months. —शी 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishṇu ; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). -2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitris on the eleventh day after decease. -शं The number eleven. -Comp. -अहः 1. a collection of 11 days. -2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. —उत्तमः N of Siva (the chief of the 11 Rudras). —द्वारं the eleven holes of the

body ; see ख. —रुद्राः (pl.) the eleven Rudras ; see रुद्र.

एकादशक *a.* Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादशिन् *a.* Consisting of e even.

एकीकृ 8 U. 1 To collect. -2 To unite, join together, combine

एकीभू 1 P. 1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, association. -2 Common nature or property.

एकीय *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from one. —यः A partisan, an associate.

एज् I 1 A. (epic. P.) (एजते, एजाञ्चक्रे, ऐजत, एजितुं, एजित) 1 To tremble, shake. -2 To move, stir ; धूतराष्ट्रोपमेजति Mb -3 To shine (P.). -WITH अप to drive away. —उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक *a.* Shaking.

एजत्क *a.* Trembling.

एजथुः *m.* Ved. Trembling, shaking (of the earth).

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एजित *p. p.* Shaken, agitated.

एजि *a.* Affected by wind.

एट् 1 A. (एटते, एटितु, एटित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एड *a.* Deaf. -डः A kind of sheep. -Comp. -गजः the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उरण) used for curing ring-worms. —मूक *a.* 1. deaf and dumb ; cf. अनेडमूक. -2. wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. -2 A wild goat. -3 A kind of medicinal plant. —का A ewe.

एडु (डू or डो) कः, —कं 1 A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of hard substances resembling bones. -2 A tomb, a wall round bones. -3 (With Buddhists.) A sanctuary filled with relics.

एणः, एणकः a A kind of black antelope ; the several kinds of deer are given in this verses:—अनूचो माणवो ज्ञेय एणः कृष्णमृगः स्मृतः । रुरुर्गौरमुखः प्रोक्त: शबरः शोण उच्यते ॥. -2 (In astr.) Capricorn. -Comp. —अजिनं deer-skin. —तिलकः, -भृत् the moon ; so °अंकः, °लांछनः &c. —दृश् *a.* one having eyes like those of a deer. (-*m.*) Capricorn.

एणी 1 A female black deer. -2 A kind of poisonous insect. -Comp. —पद् *a.* having feet like those of a deer. (-दः) a kind of snake.

एत *a.* (एता, एनी *f.*) 1 Of a variegated colour ; shining. -2 Come, arrived. -3 Going, flowing. —तः 1 A deer or antelope. -2 The hide of a deer. -3 A variegated colour.

एनी A river, flowing stream.

एतग्व *a.* 1 Going on their way (said of the horses of gods). -2 Variegated. -ग्वः A horse of a variegated colour.

एतश *a.* Ved. Of a variegated colour, shining. —शः A dappled horse (particularly the horses of the sun).

एतशस् *m.* 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A horse.

एतिः *f.* Ved Arrival, approach.

एतद् *pron. a.* (*m.* एषः, *f.* एषा, *n.* एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker) (समीपतरवर्ति चैतदो रूपं); the Nom. forms are used like those of इदं in the sense of 'here', एष पृच्छामि-एष कथयामि Mu. 3 here I ask &c. ; कदा गमिष्यसि एष गच्छामि Sk ; एषोस्मि कामलकी संवृत्तः Māl. 1 ; एते नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5. In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns, एषाह कार्यवशादायोधिकस्तदनीतनश्च संवृत्तः U 1. -2 As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to which it refers (एतद् (शब्दः) मे धनं ; but may sometimes remain in the neuter, एतद्देव गुरवः प्रवृत्तिः Ms. 2 206. -3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इद or any other pronoun ; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147 ; इति यदुक्तं तदेतच्चिन्त्य ; एतानि नामानि, एते ते &c. -4 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows ; मच्छलवंचकास्स्वेते ये स्तेनाटविकादयः Ms. 9. 257. —*ind.* In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. *Note.* एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining ; *e. g.* °अनंतर immediately after this ; °अंत ending thus ; °अर्थः this matter ; °अर्थे on this account, therefore ; °अवधि to this limit, so far ; °अवस्थ *a.* of such a state or condition. -Comp. —कालः the present time. —कालीन *a.* belonging to the present time. —क्षणात् *ind.* hence-forth. —द्वितीय *a.* one who does anything for the second time. —प्रथम *a.* one who does anything for the first time —योनिन् *a.* having one's origin in that.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this.

एतर्हि *ind.* 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days ; Ki. 1. 32. -2 Then (correlative to यर्हि). -3 A certain measure of time = 51 idāmīs or one-fifteenth of a *Kshipra* ; cf. इदानीं.

एतादृश्, -दृश, -दृक्ष (-शी, -क्षी) *a.* 1 Such, such like ; सर्वेपि नैतादृशाः Bh. 2. 51. -2 Of this kind, similar to this.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind ; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते मृगेन्द्रे R. 2. 51 ; Ku. 6. 89 ; एतावान्मे विभवो भवंत सेवितु M. 2 so far ; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally follows ; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि...आरोपितं यद्गिरिशेन पश्चादंक Ku. 1. 37. —*ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एतावत्त्वं 1 Quantity or number. -2 Greatness ; such a state or condition ; such extent

एतनः 1 Breath, expiration -2 A kind of fish (Silurus Pelorius)

एतृ *a.* Ved. 1 Going -2 Asking, requesting.

एदिधिषुःपतिः The husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not been married cf. अग्रेदिधिषु

एध् 1 A. (एधते, एधाचक्रे, ऐधिष्ट, एधितु, एधित) 1 To grow, increase ; विनापि संगमं स्त्रीणां अर्थेना सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. -2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort ; द्वावेतौ सुखमेधेते Pt. 1. 318 -3 To grow strong, become great -4 To extend. -5 To swell, rise. —*Caus.* To cause to grow or increase ; to greet, celebrate, honour ; नैदिधः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15 19 ; (तां) आशिर्भिरेधयामासुः Ku. 6. 90. —*Desid.* एदिधिषते.

एधः Fuel ; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 ; Si. 2. 99 ; R. 9. 81.

एधतु *a.* Increased, grown. —तुः 1 A man. -2 Fire. -3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

एधमान *a.* Prospering, increasing ; °द्विष् hating the impious who prosper (Sāy.).

एधस् *n.* 1 Fuel ; यथैधांसि समिद्धोऽग्निर्भस्मसात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37 ; अनलायागुरुचन्दनैधसे R. 8. 71 ; Ms. 11. 71 ; Y. 2. 160. -2 Prosperity (in comp.).

एधा Prosperity, happiness.

एधित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased ; Si. 14. 31. -2 Brought up ; मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -3 Filled ; Mv. 7. 6.

एनस् *n.* [इ-असुन्-नुट् Up. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault : आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174 ; Si. 14. 35 ; 16. 8. -2 Mischief, crime. -3 Unhappiness. -4 Censure, blame.

एनस्य *a.* 1 Caused by crime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनस्वत् or एनास्विन् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एना *ind.* Ved. Thus ; then, at that time.

एम *a.* To be obtained. —मः, एमन् *n* Ved. A course, way.

एरका A kind of grass (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishṇa and his family ; cf. Mb. मौसलपर्वन्).—कं A woolen carpet.

एरंगः A kind of fish.

एरंडः The castor-oil plant ; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves) ; and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादपे देशे एरंडोपि द्रुमायते. —डा Long pepper. -Comp. —पत्रिका, —फला the plant Croton Polyandrum (दंतीवृक्ष].

एरंडकः = एरंड.

एरु *a.* Ved. Going.

एर्वारुः, एर्वारुकः A species of cucumber.

एलकः A ram ; see एडक.

एलंगः A kind of fish.

एलवालु *n.*, एलवालुकं 1 The fragrant bark of कपित्थ (Feronia Elephantum). -2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलाविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलानां फलरेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamom (the seed of the plant). -Comp. —पर्णी the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एलायति Den. P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एलुकं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. एव *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. -2 Speedy, quick ; एवो गंता ; ये च एवा मरुतः Uṇ. 1. 150. —वः A course, way ; or a courser, a fleet horse ; स्वेभिरेवैश्चरतः Rv. 1. 62. 8 ; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit ; or, according to Sây., a desire or hymn. -Comp. —या *a.* granting protection ; or going in ways or courses. -यावन् *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (-*m.*) N. of Vishṇu.

2. एव *ind.* This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly ; एवमेव quite so, just so ; (2) same, very, identical ; अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40 that very man, (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth ; so नाम्नैव, स एव वीरः he alone (and not others) ; (4) already, गत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30 ; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as ; chiefly with participles ; उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered ; इति चिंतयन्नेव while just thinking &c. ; (6) also, likewise ; तथैव so also ; (7) like, as (showing similarity) अस्ति एव मेस्तु G. M. (= तव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement ; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4. it *will* (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction ; (10) diminution ; (11) command ; (12) restraint ; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way ; (referring to what precedes as well as to what follows) ; अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so ; एवंवादिनि देवर्षौ Ku. 6. 84 ; ब्रूया एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen ; यद्येवं if so ; किमेवं why so; मैवं, मा मैवं oh, not so, (do not do so), एवं has sometimes an adjectival force ; एवं वचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); सीता-अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्ते। रामः—एवं U. 1 ; एवं यदात्थ भगवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness ; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination ; (6) command ; or it is often used merely as an expletive (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). -Comp. —अवस्थ *a.* so situated or circumstanced -आदि, —आद्य *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like ; एवमादिभिः *S.* 5 ; Ku. 5. 29. -कारं *ind.* in this manner. —काल *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. —क्रतु *a.* Ved. thus minded. -गत *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced ; एवं गते under these circumstances. —गुण *a.* possessing such virtues, पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि *S.* 1. 12. -नामन् *a.* so called, bearing this name. —प्रकार, -प्राय *a.* of such a kind ; U. 5. 29 ; *S.* 7. 24 —भूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. —रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. —वाद् such an expression. -विद्, -विद्वस् *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. -विध *a.* of such a kind, such. -वीर्य *a.* possessing such a power. —वृत्त or वृत्ति *a.* behaving such ; of such a kind.

एवावद् *a.* Ved. So speaking, true.

एष् 1 U. (एषति ते, एषितु, एषित) 1 To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep or glide.

एष *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. -2 Gliding, running ; epithet of Vishṇu. —षः 1 Running or hastening towards. -2 Seeking -3 Wish, choice. —षा Wish, desire.

एषण *a* Seeking. —णः An iron arrow. -णं 1 Seeking. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Driving, pressing. -4 Probing. -णा 1 Seeking ; wish, desire. -2 Begging, request. -णी 1 A goldsmith's balance. -2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एषणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एषणिन् *a.* Seeking, striving to get

एषणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable ; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be aimed at or sought -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एषिन् *a.* Wishing, desirous.

एषिन् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. -2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.), यौवने विषयैषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

एष्टिः *f* Wish, desire.

एष्य *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. -2 To be approached. -3 To be probed.

एह Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एहस् *n.* Anger.

एहिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas ; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.

ऐ.

ऐ: *m.* N. of *Siva.* -*ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Holo ho); (2) remembrance, (3) inviting.

ऐक *a.* Belonging to one.

ऐकध्यं *ind.* At once.

ऐकध्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐकपत्यं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power.-2 Absolute monarchy.

ऐकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*). 1 Belonging to a simple word. -2 Consisting of single words. —कं The name given to the Naigama section of Yâska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭavas.

ऐकपद्यं 1 Unity of words -2 Being formed into one word.

ऐकभाव्यं Singleness of nature or purpose.

ऐकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18 36 ; अत्र सर्वेषामैकमत्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

ऐकराज्यं Monarchy.

ऐकशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

ऐकशफ *a.* (फी *f*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8 ; Y. 1. 170.

ऐकश्रुत्यं, ऐकस्वर्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

ऐकसहस्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

ऐकागारिकः 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित्तु हस्तवतैकागारिकेण Dk. 67; *Si.* 19. 111. -2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र *a* Intent on one object.

ऐकाग्र्यं Intentness on one object.

ऐकांगः A soldier of the body guard; Raj. T. 5. 249.

ऐकात्म्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul -2 Identity, sameness -3 Oneness with the Supreme soul

ऐकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. -2 Existence in the same subject, co-extension (in Logic); सारूप्येन हेतावैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhâshâ P. 69.

ऐकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. -2 Assured, certain, Sân K. ; Mu 4. -3 Exclusive. —के In private apart from others; Pt. 1

ऐकान्यिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकार्थ्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. -2 Consistency in meaning

ऐकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. -2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. -3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.)

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6 33. -2 Unanimity. -3 Identity, sameness. -4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. -5 An aggregate, whole -6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐक्षव *a.* (वी *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from sugar cane, sugary. -वं 1 Sugar. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्षव्य *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुक *a.* [इक्षु ठञ्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. -2 Bearing sugar-cane —कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुभारिक *a.* [इक्षुभार-ठञ्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्ष्वाक *a.* [इक्ष्वाकु-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvâku. —कः, -कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvâku, सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि U. 5. -2 The country ruled by the Aikshvâkus.

ऐंगुद *a.* (दी *f.*) [इंगुदी-अण्] Produced from the इंगुदी tree. —दं The nut of the इंगुदी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f*) [इच्छा ठञ्] 1 Optional, voluntary: विकल्पो व्यवस्थितो न त्वैच्छिकः Dây. B. -2 Arbitrary.

ऐड *a.* Ved. [इडा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing -2 Containing the word इडा (such as a chapter) -3 Belonging to a sheep. —डः N. of Purûravas (इडायाः अपत्यं).

ऐडक *a* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ऐड(ल)विडः (लः) N of Kubera.

ऐडु(ड)कं A wall &c of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (णी *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐणेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [एणी ढक्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यं A kind of coitus (रतिबंध).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतरा ढक्] Originating from Aitareya. —यः, -यं A descendant of Itarâ (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brâhmana and Aranyaka were revealed. -Comp. —उपनिषद् N. of an Upanishad.

ऐतरेयिन् *m* A reader of the Aitareya Brâhmana.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-ठक्] 1 Traditional -2 Historical. -कः 1 An historian. -2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Râm.; किलेत्यैतिह्ये· (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Pramâṇas or proofs by the Paurâṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुमव).

ऐदंपर्यं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदंपर i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं त्वैदंपर्यं Mâl. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐंदव *a.* (वी *f.*) [इंदु-अण्] Lunar; Mâl. 3. 1, U. 1. 34. —वः A lunar month —वी The plant सोमराजी. —वं 1 The asterism Mrigasiras. -2 The *Vrata* called चांद्रायण q. v.; Ms. 11. 126.

ऐंद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) [इंद्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27 —द्रः 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vâli (who are regarded as sons of इंद्र). -2 N. of a Samvatsara. -3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. -द्री 1 N. of a *Rik* addressed to Indra; इत्याद्यिका काचिदैंद्री समाम्नाता J. N. V.-2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैंद्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तश्चुंबति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. -3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. -4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and पौष. -5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife *Sachî*). -6 Misfortune,

misery. -7 A kind of cucumber. -8 An epithet of Durgâ.-9 Small cardamom. —द्रं 1 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). -2 Wild ginger.

ऐंद्रजालिक *a* (की *f.*) [इंद्रजालेन चरति ठक्] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. -2 Familiar with magic. —कः A juggler ; *Si.* 15. 25.

ऐंद्रतुरीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra

ऐंद्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

ऐंद्रशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐंद्राग्न *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni ; so ऐंद्रवारुण, ऐंद्रसौम्य &c.

ऐंद्रिः [इंद्रस्य पत्य- इञ्] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vâli, the monkey-chief. -2 A crow ; ऐंद्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विददार स्तनौ द्विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐंद्रिय, -यक *a.* [इंद्रिय-अण्, वुञ् वा] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. -2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —यं The world of the senses.

ऐंद्रियेधी *a* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

ऐंधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [इंधन अण्] Consisting of fuel. —नः N. of the sun.

ऐन्य *a.* [इन ण्य] Belonging to a master or the sun.

ऐभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [इभ-अण्] Belonging to an elephant , Ma. 3. 20.

ऐयत्यं [इयत् ष्यञ्] Quantity, number.

ऐरावणः (See ऐरावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

ऐरावतः [इरा आपः तद्वान् इरावान् समुद्रः तस्मादुत्पन्नः अण्] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. -2 An excellent elephant. -3 One of the chiefs of the Nâgas or serpent race (inhabiting Pâtâla) -4 The elephant presiding over the east. -5 A kind of rainbow. -6 A kind of lightning ; (said to be *n.* also in these two senses) -7 The orange tree. —तं 1 A vast and waterless region. -2 (pl.) N. of a Varsha -3 N of the northern path of the moon. -ती 1 The female of Indra's elephant. -2 Lightning. -3 N. of a plant (वटपत्री). -4 N. of the river Râvi in the Panjâba (=इरावती). -5 N of a particular portion of the moon's path

ऐरिणं [इरिणे भव अण्] Fossil or rock salt.

ऐरेयं [इरायां अन्ने भव ढक्] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐर्मं [ईर्म ष्यञ्] A plaster good for healing wounds

ऐलः [इलायाः अपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Purûravas (son of Ilâ and Budha). -2 The planet Mars. —लं 1 Food, a quantity of food. -2 A particular number.

ऐलबः Ved. Noise, cry ; °कारः Rudra's dog.

ऐलवालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलविलः 1 N. of Kubera , *Si.* 13. 18. -2 The planet Mars

ऐलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 Mars.

ऐश *a.* (शी *f.*) [ईश-अण्] 1 Belonging to Siva , R. 2. 75. -2 Supreme, regal.

ऐशान *a.* [ईशान-अण्] Belonging to Siva. —नी 1 The north-eastern direction. -2 N. of Durgâ.

ऐश्वर *a.* [ईश्वर-अण्] (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or the Supreme Being, majestic. -2 Powerful, mighty. -3 Belonging to *Siva* . R. 11. 76. -4 Supreme, royal. -5 Divine. —री N. of Durgâ.

ऐश्वरिकः (With Buddhists) Atheist.

ऐश्वर्यं [ईश्वर ष्यञ्] 1 Supremacy. sovereignty , एकैश्वर्यस्थितोऽपि M. 1. 1; निशाचर°.-2 Might, power, sway. -3 Dominion -4 Affluence, wealth, greatness ; °मत्तेषु S. 5.18. -5 Superhuman power. -6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐषमस् *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐषमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐषावीर *a* Ved. Weak, powerless.

ऐषीक *a.* Consisting of stalks ; made of reeds or canes , ऐषीकं पर्व a section of the सौप्तिक पर्व of Mb.

ऐष्टकं Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

ऐष्टिक *a.* (की *f*) [इष्टि ठक्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of इष्टि or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. —पूर्तिक *a.* belonging to इष्टापूर्त (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐहलौकिक *a* (की *f.*) [इहलोक-ठञ्] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इह-ठञ्] 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. -2 Local, of this place. —कं Business (of this world). -Comp. —दर्शिन् *a.* worldly minded.

ओ.

ओ *m* (औ) N. of Brahmâ. -*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). -2 An interjection of (1) calling ; (holla, ho) ; (2) remembrance ; (3) compassion (ah !).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird -4 A Sudra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence , as in दिवौकस् or स्वर्गौकस् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [cf. Gr. *oikos*].

ओकिवस् *a.* Meeting together, united (समवेत).

ओक्य *a.*1 Favourable to the house; *i. e.* to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. —क्यं 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general)

ओकणः (णिः) A bug , so ओकोदनी, ओकणी.

ओकलः A cake of flour.

ओख् 1 P. (ओखति, ओखांचकार, ओखितुं, ओखित) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able ; be sufficient. -3 To adorn or grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off, prevent.

ओगण *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary ; despised, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [उच्-घञ् पृषा° च] 1 A flood, stream, current ; पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44 ; so रुधिर°, बाष्प° &c. -2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quan-

tity; mass, multitude जन °, अत्र°, जन° &c -4 The whole -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -8 A kind of dance.

ओंकार. See under ओम्.

ओज् 1, 10 U (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयितुं, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able -2 To increase, grow.

ओज a. Odd, uneven. --जं = ओजस् q. v.

ओजस् n. 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds, (considered by Dandin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समासभूयस्त्वमेतद्गद्यस्य जीवितम् Kāv. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् a. 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं तदोजस्वि तदेव वीर्यम् R. 5. 37; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजायते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ a. (Super. of ओजस् = ओजस्विन्) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् a. More vehement, stronger.

ओज्मन् a. An instigator. -m. 1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडकः,-डवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (रि and प).

ओडिका, ओडी Wild rice.

ओड्राः (m. pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. -ड्रः The China-rose. -ड्रं The Javā flower.-Comp. -आख्य the China-rose. -पुष्पं the Javā flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओण् 1 P. (ओणति, ओणितुं) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि a Removing. -णी (du.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत a. [आ-वे-क्त] Woven, sewn with threads across. -Comp.-प्रोत a. 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-तं) ind. crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओतुः 1 The woof or cross threads of a web -2 A cat (f also) as in स्थूलो(लौ)तुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः, -नं [उन्द्-युच् Un. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice; e. g दध्योदनः, घृत°, गुड°, मांस° &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than be taught), e. g. ओदनपाणिनीयाः P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. —नी The plant (बला) Sida Cordifolia. -Comp. -आह्वया, -आह्वा, -ओदनिका N. of a medicinal plant (महासमगा).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; पुरोडाशं यद्योदनीयति.

ओद्मः, ओद्मन्, n 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् n. An udder.

ओपशः Ved. An ornament of the head; curl; a horn (Sāy.).

ओम् ind. 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!). (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यताममात्यः Māl. 6; ओमित्युक्तवतोथ शार्ङ्गिण इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीयश्चेद्योमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (c) command; (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off.- 3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is om, only om. Literally analysed, om is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter a is Vaisvana a, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; u is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the world of dreams, and m is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls; and the whole om is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see Gough's Upanishads pp. 69-73). In later times om came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods a (Vishnu), u (Siva), and m. (Brahma). It is usually called Pranava or Ekaksharam]. -Comp. -कारः 1. the sacred syllable ओम्. -2 the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एष तावदोंकारः Mv. 1; B. R. 3. 78.

ओमः Ved. 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् m 1 Protection. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् a. 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satiating, pleasing.

ओमात्रा Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्या Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरंफः A hard scratch; Māl. 7.

ओल a. Wet, damp. —लः An esculent root (सूरण).

ओलण्ड् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलंडति, ओलंडयति, ओलंडित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओल्ल a. Wet, damp. —ल्लः A hostage; °आगतः come or received as a hostage, (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasālabhanjikā)

ओषः 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour. —णी A pot-herb.

ओषधिः,-धी f. [ओषः पाको धीयते अत्र,-धा-कि Tv.] 1 A herb, plant (in general); ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; cf. संजीवन°. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. -Comp. —ईशः, -गर्भः, -नाथः the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुष्णामि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः Bg. 15. 13; R. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; S. 4. 2. —ज a. produced from plants. (-जः) fire. —धरः, -पतिः 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; Si. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). --प्रस्थः the capital of Himālaya; तत्प्रयातौषधिप्रस्थं स्थितये हिमवत्पुरं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं ind. Immediately, quickly.

ओष्ठाविन् a. Burning.

ओष्ठः [उष्यते उष्णाहारेण, उष्-कर्मणि थन् Un. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper); द्रावोष्ठौ छेदयेन्नृपः, Ms. 8. 282; अधर°, बिंब°. —ष्ठी A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (बिंबफल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in

आ or ई ; as बिंबो(बो)ष्ठी [cf. L. *ostium*]. -Comp. —अधरौ -ई the upper and lower lip. —उपमफला the creeper Bryonia Grandis (whose fruit resembles a lip). —कोपः -प्रकोपः a disease of the lips. —ज *a.* labial (produced by the lips). —जाहं the root of the lip. —पल्लवः -व a sprout like or tender lip —पुटः the cavity made by opening the lips —पुष्पः -ष्पं the tree [illegible] —रोगः any disease of the lips

[illegible] *a.* (At the end of comp) Taking care of the lips. —कः A lip

[illegible] [ओष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips -2 Belonging to the lips labial (as the sounds).

[illegible] A little warm, tepid [illegible]

[illegible] Ved. 1 Bringing, performing -2 Reaching. -3 Meditation. -Comp —अ ह्मन् *a.* one who has sa. [illegible] knowledge.

ओह[illegible] Praise ; idea, true notion [illegible]

औ.

औ *m.* 1 A sound. -2 N. of *Sesha* or Ananta. —*f.* The earth -*ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (ho, holla), (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition ; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्थिकः [उक्थ-ठक्] A Brâhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas*

औक्थिक्यं The text of the Ukthas

औक्थं A peculiar mode of recitation

औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen, *Si.* 5. 62.

औख्य *a.* [उखायां संस्कृतं ष्यञ्] Boiled in a pot (उखा).

औग्र्यं [उग्र-ष्यञ्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

औघः [ओघ-स्वार्थे अण्] Flood.

औचित्यं, औचिती [उचित-ष्यञ् षलोपे ङीष्] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitableness. -2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (such as संयोग, वियोग &c.) ; सामर्थ्यमौचिती देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वरादयः S. D. 2 ; in the example पातु वो दयितामुखं there is औचिती or fitness in taking मुख to mean सांमुख्यं (meeting) instead of आननं. -3 Habituation.

औच्चैःश्रवसः N. of Indra's horse.

औजसं Gold.

औजसिक *a.* (की *f*) [ओजसा वर्तते ठक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. —कः A hero.

औजस्य *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. —स्यं Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [उज्ज्वल-ष्यञ्] Brightness, brilliancy.

औड *a.* Wet, moist.

औडव *a.* (वी *f.*) [उडु-अण्] Belonging to stars ; K. 178. -वः A kind of *Râga* (in Music).

औडुप *a.* [उडुप-अण्] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औडुपिक *a.* (की *f.*) उडुपेन तरति ठक्] Crossing in a boat —कः A passenger in a boat or raft.

औडुंबर = औदुंबर q. v.

औड्रः [औड्र-अण्] An inhabitant, or the king of the Odra country, q. v.

औत्कंठ्यं [उत्कंठा-ष्यञ्] 1 Desire, longing for. -2 Anxiety.

औत्कर्ष्यं [उत्कर्ष-ष्यञ्] Excellence, superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर *a.* (-री-रा) [उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north. -Comp. —अह *a.* belonging to the following day. -पथिक *a.* going in the northern direction —पदिक *a.* comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरेयः [उत्तरायाः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarâ.

औत्तानपादः, —दिः [उत्तानपाद-अण् इञ् वा] 1 N. of Dhruva. -2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पत्ति-ठक्] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. -2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात *a.* (ती *f.*) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

औत्पातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पात-ठक्] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous ; R. 14 53. —कं A portent.

औत्पाद *a.* (दी *f.*) [उत्पाद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्पाद q. v.).

औत्पुटिक *a* (की *f.*) [उत्पुट ठक्] Receiving anything with उत्पुट (the mouth or beak turned upwards).

औत्र *a.* Gross, rough.

औत्स *a.* (त्सी *f.*) [उत्स-अञ्] Born or produced in a fountain

औत्संगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्संग-ठञ्] Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्सर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्सर्ग-ठञ्] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). -2 General (ops. to particular), not restricted -3 Terminating, concluding. -4 Leaving, quitting. -5 Natural, inherent. -6 Produced naturally or directly. -7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [उत्सुक-ष्यञ्] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness -2 Ardent desire. eagerness, zeal ; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा *S* 5 6 ; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1 2.

औदक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदक अण्] Aquatic, watery, referring to water ; -ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदंचन *a* (नी *f.*) [उदंचन-अण्] Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

औदनिकः [ओदनाय प्रभवति ठञ्] 1 A cook, (one who knows how to cook). -2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदपानादागतः अण्] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (Pl.) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

औदयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदय-ठञ्] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jainas), when actions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.

औदरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदरे एव प्रसितः ठञ्] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्याभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्य *a.* [उदरे भवः यत्] 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

औदश्वित, -श्वित्क *a.* (ती, की *f.*) [उदश्वित्-अण् ठक् वा] Made of or seasoned with, butter-milk. —तं Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदस्थान-ण] Accustomed to stand in water.

औदारिकं (With Jainas) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्य [उदार ष्यञ्] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity.-2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्ति); स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्यं, औदास्यं [उदासीन or उदास ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्यासोसि प्रजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. -2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference, (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुंबर *a.* (री) *f.* [उदुंबर अञ्] Made of or coming from, the Udumbara tree.-रः 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. —री A branch of the Udumbara tree. —रं 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree.-2 The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

औदुंबरकः A place full of Udumbara trees.

औद्गात्रं [उद्गातृ अञ् अण् वा] The office of the Udgâtri priest.

औद्दालकं [उद्दालेन निर्वृत्तः संज्ञायां कन्] A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो वल्मीकमध्यस्थाः कपिलाः स्वल्पकीटकाः। कुर्वन्ति कपिलं स्वल्पं तत्स्यादौद्दालकं मधु॥

औद्देशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्देश-ठञ्] 1 Showing indicative of. -2 Enumerating.

औद्धत्यं [उद्धत-ष्यञ्] 1 Arrogance insolence.-2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्धत्यमायोजितकामसूत्रं Mâl. 1. 4.

औद्धारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्धार-ठञ्] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —कं A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्भिज्जं [उद्भिज्ज-अण्] Fossil salt.

औद्भिद *a.* (दी *f.*) [उद्भिद्-अण्] 1 Issuing (as from a well). -2 Victorious. -दं 1 Spring water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्भिद्यं 1 Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

औद्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्वाह-ठञ्] 1 Relating to marriage.-2 Obtained in marriage, Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. —कं A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औधस *a.* (सी *f.*) [ऊधसः इदं अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औधस्यं Milk (produced from the udder); R 2. 66 v. l.

औन्नत्यं [उन्नत-ष्यञ्] Height, elevation (moral also).

औन्नेत्रं The office of the Unnetri, q. v.

औपकर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपकर्ण-ठञ्] Being near the ears.

औपकार्य -र्या [उपकार्य अण्] A residence, a tent.

औपग्रस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-ठञ्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपचार-ठञ्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —कं Figurative application.

औपच्छंदसिकं N. of a metre; see App.

औपजानुक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपजानु ठक्] Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपदेश-ठञ्] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपद्रविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपद्रव-ठक्] Relating to or treating of symptoms (of diseases).

औपद्रष्ट्र्यं [उपद्रष्टृ ष्यञ्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

औपधर्म्य [उपधर्म-ष्यञ्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [उपधि ढञ्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v.—यं The wheel of a carriage (रथाङ्ग).

औपनायनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनयन-ठञ्] Relating to or serving for उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68; Y. 1. 37.

औपनासिक (की *f.*) [उपनास-ठञ्] Being near the nose.

औपनिधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिधि-ठञ्] Forming or relating to a deposit. —कं A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषत्क *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिषदा जीवति ठञ्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औपनिषद *a.* (दी *f.*) [उपनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads, औपनिषदं दर्शनं (another name for Vedânta phil.). -दः 1 The Supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

औपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनीवि-ठञ्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); बद्धो दुर्बलरक्षार्थं मसियेनौपनीविकः Bk. 4. 26; औपनीविकमरुंद्ध किल स्त्री (करं) Si. 10. 60.

औपपक्ष्य [उपपक्ष-ष्यञ्] Being in the arm-pit.

औपपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपत्ति-ठञ्] 1 Ready at hand, within each. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपात-ठञ्] One who has committed an Upapâtaka, q. v.

औपभृत *a.* (ती *f.*) [उपभृत्-अण्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपमा-ठक्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-ष्यञ्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मौपम्येन भूतेषु दयां कुर्वंति साधवः H. 1. 12; करका °सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. l.

औपयज *a.* (जी *f.*) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज् q. v.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाय-ठक्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. -कः-कं A means, an expedient, remedy; शिवमौपयिकं गरीयसीं Ki. 2. 35.

औपयोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपयोग-ठञ्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

औपराजिक *a.* [उपराज्-ठञ्] Belonging to a viceroy.

औपरिष्ट *a* (ष्टी *f.*) [उपरिष्ट-अण्] Being or produced above.

औपरैधिकः A staff made of the wood of the Pîlu tree.

औपरो(रौ)धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपरोध-ठञ्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pîlu tree.

औपल *a.* (ली *f.*) [उपल-अण्] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (as a tax).

औपवस्तं Fasting, a fast.

औपवस्त्रं [उपवस्त्र-अण्] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

औपवास *a.* (सी *f.*) [उपवास-अण्] Given during fasting (money), to be done during fast.

औपवासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपवास ठञ्] Fit for fasting ; able to fast.

औपवास्य Fasting.

औपवाह्य *a.* [उपवाह्य स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). —ह्यः 1 A king's elephant -2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपवेश ठञ्] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपश्लेषिक *a* (की *f.*) [उपश्लेष-ठञ्] Relating to close or immediate contact.

औपसंक्रमण *a.* (णी *f*) (Anything) Proper to be done at the Upasan ramana.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपसंख्यान-ठक्] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

औपसदः [उपसद्-अण्] 1 An अध्याय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसद्. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपसर्ग ठञ्] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a Preposition. —कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, producing cold sweats &c. (वाताद्रिमारकपात).

औपस्थान (नी *f.*) [उपस्थान-ण] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

औपस्थानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपस्थान-ठक्] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

औपस्थिक *a.* [उपस्थ-ठक्] Living by rnication.

औपस्थ्यं [उपस्थ-ष्यञ्] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपहार-ठक्] Serving as an oblation or offering. —कं An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाधि-ठञ्] 1 Conditional. -2 Pertaining to attributes or properties ; an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाध्याय-वुञ्] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपानह्य *a.* [उपानह्-ञ्य] 1 Used for making shoes. -2 To be tied or bound on (as leather &c.).

औपायिक = औपयिक q. v.

औपासन *a.* (नी *f.*) [उपासन-अण्] 1 Relating to गृह्याग्नि or household fire. -2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. -नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. -2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the Manes.

औपेंद्र *a.* Belonging to Upendra ; *Śi.* 20. 79.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Sûdras (for ओम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them)

औम, औमिक, औमक (मी, की *f.*) [उमा-अण्-वुञ् वा] Flaxen.

औमीनं [उमानां क्षेत्र खञ्] A field of flax.

औरग *a.* (गी *f.*) [उरग-अण्] Serpentine, relating to a serpent. —गं The constellation. आश्लेषा.

औरभ्र *a.* (भ्री *f.*) [उरभ्र-अण्] Belonging to or produced from a ram. -भ्रं 1 Mutton. -2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (°भ्रः also)

औरभ्रकं [उरभ्राणां समूहः वुञ्] A flock of sheep.

औरभ्रिक *a.* [उरभ्र-ठञ्] (की *f.*) Belonging to sheep. -कः A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (सी *f*) [उरसा निर्मितः अण्] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate ; *S.* 7 ; *V.* 5 ; *R.* 16. 88. -सः, -सी A legitimate son or daughter ; *Y.* 2 128.

औरस्क *a.* Excellent, distinguished.

औरस्य = औरस q. v.

और्जित्यं [ऊर्जित ष्यञ्] Greatness, *Mv.* 2. 16.

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (र्णी, -की *f.*) [ऊर्णा-अञ्, वुञ् वा] Woollen.

और्ध्वकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऊर्ध्वकाल-ठञ्] Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेहं [ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण्] A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदे(दै)हिक *a* (की *f.*) [ऊर्ध्वदेहाय साधु ठञ्] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in h nour of the dead (as a rite). °क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites ; *Pt.* 1. —कं Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्ध्वस्रो(स्रो)तसिकः = शैवः, a Saiva or an adherent of the sect.

और्व *a.* (र्वी) [ऊरु-अण्] 1 Relating to Aurva. -2 Produced from the thigh. -3 Relating to the earth. -र्वः 1 N. of a celebrated *Rishi*. [He was a descendant of Bh*r*igu, (the son of Chyavana by his wife *Arushi*, and grandson of Bh*rigu*). The Mahâbhârata relates that the sons of Kârtavîrya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bh*rigu*, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (*ûru*), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him, the sons of Kârtavîrya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pit*r*is, the Bhârgavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse ; cf. Va*d*avâgni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhyâ] -2 Submarine fire ; त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवाम्बुराशौ *S.* 3. 3; so °अनलः. —र्वं Fossil salt.

और्वर *a.* Earthly ; *Śi.* 16. 27.

औलानं 1 Support. -2 Reservoir of water.

और्वशेयः [उर्वश्या. अपत्य ढक्] N. of Agastya.

औलूकं [उलूकानां समूहः अञ्] A collection of owls.

औलूक्यः [उलूकस्यापत्यं, यञ्] N. of Ka*n*ada, the propounder of the Vaiseshika philosophy ; (see औलूक्यदर्शन in Sarva. S.].

औलूखल *a.* (ली *f.*) [उलूखले क्षुण्णं अण्] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

औल्बण्यं [उल्बण-ष्यञ्] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* [-नी, -सी *f.*] उशनस्-अण्] Belonging or peculiar to Usanas ; originating from Usanas, or taught by him. —सं 1 The law-book of उशनस् (a treatise on civil polity). -2 N. of an Upapurâ*n*a.

औशिज *a.* (जी *f.*) [उशिज्-अण्] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

औशीनरः [उशीनरस्यापत्यं अञ्] The son of Usinara. —री N. of the wife of king Pururavas.

औशीरं [उशीर-अण्] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. -2 A bed ; औशीरे कामचारः कृतोभूत् Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c). -4 An unguent made of Usira. -5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर q. v. -6 A fan.

औशीरिका 1 The shoot (of a plant). -2 A basin.

औषणं [उषण-अण्] 1 Pungency. -2 Black pepper. —Comp. —शौंडी dried ginger.

औषध *a.* (धी *f.*) [ओषधि-अण्] Consisting of herbs. —धं 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. -2 A medicament, medicinal drug, medicine in general. -3 A vessel for herbs. -4 A mineral. -5 N. of Vishnu.

औषधिः, -धी *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); Y. 3. 276 v. l.; see ओषधि. -2 A medicinal herb; अचिंत्यो हि मणिमंत्रौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2. -3 An herb which emits fire; विरमंति न ज्वलितुमौषधयः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्योतींषि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. -4 An annual or deciduous plant; °धीपतिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीकृ 8 U. To reduce to a medicament.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषरं, -रकं [उषरे भवं अण्, ततः कन्] 1 Rock-salt. -2 Iron stone.

औषस *a.* (सी *f*) [उषस्-अण्] Relating to dawn, early, °आतप Ki. 9. 11. —सी Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the dawn.

औषसिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Walking out at day-break. -2 Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट्र *a.* (ष्ट्री *f.*) [उष्ट्र-अण्] 1 Relating to or produced from a camel. -2 Abounding in camels. —ष्ट्रं 1 The milk of a camel. -2 Camel-nature.

औष्ट्रक *a.* (की *f.*) [उष्ट्र-वुञ्] Relating to a camel. —कं A multitude camels, S. 5. 65.

औष्ट्ररथ *a.* (थी *f*) Belonging to a carriage drawn by camels.

औष्ठ्य *a.* [ओष्ठ-यत्] Relating to the lip, labial. -Comp. —वर्णः a labial letter, *i. e.* उ, ऊ, प्, फ्, ब्, भ्, म, and व्. —स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. —स्वरः a labial vowel

औष्णं [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth.

औष्ण्यं, औष्मं [उष्ण-ष्यञ्, उष्म-अण्] Heat, R. 17. 33.

क.

क The first consonant of the alphabet, and first letter of the guttural class.

कः 1 Brahman. -2 Vishṇu. -3 Kâmadeva. -4 Fire. -5 Wind or air. -6 Yama. -7 The sun. -8 The soul. -9 A king or prince. -10 Knot or joint. -11 A peacock. -12 The king of birds. -13 A bird. -14 The mind. -15 Body. -16 Time. -17 A cloud. -18 A word, sound. -19 Hair. -20 Light, splendour. -21 Wealth, property. —कं 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure (as in नाक which is explained thus; न कं सुखं = दुःखं; न अकं यत्र). -2 Water; सत्येन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhâsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव, the apparent meaning being Kesava). -3 The head; as in कंधरा (= कं शिरो धारयतीति). -Comp. ज *a.* watery, aquatic. -दः cloud (giving water.)

क A Taddhita affix added to nouns and adjectives, mostly to the former, in the sense of diminution, deterioration, similarity, endearment, or sometimes to express the original meaning of the word itself; *e. g.* वृक्षकः a small tree; बालकः a chap; पुत्रकः dear boy; अश्वकः a bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse itself (स्वार्थे कन्).

कंरव *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंबूलं N. of the eighth Yoga.

कंस् 2 A. (कंस्ते) 1 To go. -2 To command. -3 To destroy · see कस्.

कंसः -सं 1 A drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet. -2 Bell-metal, white copper. -3 A particular, measure known as आढक, q. v. —सः N. of a king of Mathurâ, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna. [He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Krishna and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While, after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter.] —सा N. of a daughter of Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa. -Comp. -अरिः, अरातिः, जित्, द्रुह्, द्विष्, हन् *m.* slayer of Kamsa, *i. e.* Krishna; स्वयं संचिकारिणा कंसारिणा दूतेन Ve. 1; निर्वेद्विवान् कंसद्विषः स विष्टे Si. 1. 16. —अस्थि *n.* bell-metal. —उद्भवा a fragrant earth. -कारः (री *f.*) 1. a mixed tribe; कंसकारशंखकारौ ब्राह्मणात्संबभूवतुः Sabdak. -2. a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder. —माक्षिकं a metallic substance in large grains, a sort of pyrites. -वणिज् *m.* a brazier or seller of brass vessels. —वधः —हननं the slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उग्रसेन.

कांसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of bell-metal &c.

कंसीय *a.* Fit for or relating to a cup. —यं Bell-metal.

कंसारं Ved. 1 A bone. -2 Rice, the grain of which becomes hard in the middle.

कक् 1 A. (ककते, ककित) 1 To wish. -2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady; see कंक्.

ककजाकृत *a.* Ved. Mutilated.

ककंदः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).

ककर्दुः Destruction of happiness or of enemies, Rv. 10 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of back of the head (घाटा.).

ककुंजलः The Châtaka bird.

ककुद् *f.* 1 A summit, peak. 2 Chief, head ; see ककुद below.-3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Dharma. According to Pâṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद in adj. or Bah. comp. ; *e. g.* त्रिककुद्. -Comp. —स्थः [ककुदि तिष्ठतीति] an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasâda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvâku; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुदं नृपाणां ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत् R.6.71. [Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra, went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore, called *Kakutstha* 'standing on a hump'].

ककुदः -दं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). -3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent ; ककुदं वेदविदां तपोधनश्च Mk. 1 5 ; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुदं नृपाणां R. 6. 71. -4 A sign or symbol of royalty ; नृपतिककुदं R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of serpent.

ककुद्मत् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] 1 Furnished with a hump ; Pt. 1. -2 Running high (as a wave). -*m.* 1 A mountain (having peaks). -2 A buffalo ; मदोदग्राः ककुद्मंतः R. 4. 22 ; a humped bull ; 13 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (ऋषभ). —ती The hip and the loins.

ककुद्वत् *m.* A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुद्मिन् *a.* Peaked ; furnished with a hump &c. -*m.* 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. -2 A mountain. -3 N. of Vishṇu; and of king रैवतक. °कन्या-सुता N. of Revatî and wife of Balarâma ; *Si.* 2. 20.

ककुंदरं The cavities of the loins ; Y.3. 96 (जघनकूप).

ककुभ् *f.* 1 A direction, quarter of the compass ; वियुक्ताः कांतेन स्त्रिय इव न राजंति ककुभः Mk. 5. 26 ; *Si.* 9. 25,3.33.-2 Splendour, beauty. -3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A sacred treatise or *S*âstra. -5 A peak, summit. -6 A Râgiṇî or personified mode of music -7 The personified quarter of the sky. -8 Breath, animation. -9 Unornamented hair ; or hair hanging down as a tail.

ककुभ *a.* Ved. Distinguished ; superior. —भः 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. -2 The tree Arjuna; ककुभसुरभिः शैलः U.1.33. -3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit.-4 One of the Râgas or personified musical modes. —भा 1 Space ; quarter. -2 One of the Râgiṇis. —भं A flower of the Kutaja tree ; Me. 22. -Comp. —अदनी ' food of the sky,' a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककुह *a.* Ved. Eminent ; excellent. —हः A part of a carriage.

ककेरुकः A worm in the stomach.

कक्क् 1 P. To laugh.

कक्कटः A kind of animal.

कक्कुलः The Bakula tree.

कक्कोलः —ली N. of a plant bearing a berry ; कक्कोलीफलजम्बि Mâl. 6. 19 v. l. -लं, -लक 1 A berry of this plant. -2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

कक्ख् 1 P. To laugh.

कक्खट *a.* 1 Hard, solid. -2 Laughing.

कक्खटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hiding-place. -2 The end of the lower garment ; see कक्षा.-3 A climbing plant, creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass ; यतस्तु कक्षस्तत एव वह्निः R. 7. 55, 11. 75 ; Ms. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit ; °अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-pit ; प्रक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं *Si.* 2. 42. -7 The harem of a king. -8 The interior of a forest ; आशु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27 ; कक्षांतरगतो वायुः Râm -9 The side or flank (of anything). -10 A woman's girdle ; as in अबद्धनिविडकक्षः. -11 A surrounding wall -12 A part of a boat. -13 The orbit of a plant. -14 A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Beleric Myrobalan or Terminalia Belerica. -17 A marshy ground. —क्षा 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. -2 An elephant's rope ; also his girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general) ; *Si.* 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall ; a wall. -5 The waist, middle part ; Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard ; area. -7 An enclosure -8 An inner apartment, a private chamber ; room in general ; Ku. 7. 70 ; Ms. 7. 224 ; गृहकलहंसकाननुसरन् कक्षांतरप्रधावितः K. 63, 182. -9 A harem. -10 Similarity. -11 An upper garment. -12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logic &c.).-13 Emulation or rivalry. -14 A secluded part of an edifice. -15 A particular part of a carriage. -16 The jeweller's weight, *Ratti*. -17 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waistband (Mar. कासोटा). -18 Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist. -20 Border or lace. -21 The basin of the balance (कक्षः also). —क्षं 1 A star. -2 Sin. -Comp. —अग्निः wind fire, conflagration ; R. 11. 92. —अंतरं inner or private apartment. —अवेक्षकः 1. a superintendent of the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet. -5. a debauchee.-6. a player ; painter. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour.-9. strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson).—उत्था a fragrant grass, (भद्रमुस्ता Cyperus).-धरं the shoulder-joint. —पः 1. a tortoise. -2. one of the nine treasures of Kubera. —(क्षा)पटः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. —पुटः the arm-pit. —रुहा = नागमुस्ता q. v. —शायः -युः a dog. —स्थ *a.* seated on the hip or the flank.

कक्षीकृत *a.* Agreed to, promised.

कक्षायते Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush. -2 To intend anything wicked.

कक्षीवत् *m.* N. of a renowned *Rishi* sometimes called Pajriya ; author of several hymns of the *Rigveda*.

कक्ष्य *a.* Ved. 1 Consisting of shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3 Filling the girth (Sây.). -क्ष्या 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. -3 A woman's girdle or zone ; Ki. 7. 8 ; *Si.* 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4 The upper garment. -5 The border of a garment. -6 The inner apartment of a palace. -7 A wall, enclosure. -8 Similarity.-9 A shrub yielding the black and red berry that serves as a weight. —क्ष्यं 1 The cup or receptacle of a balance. -2 A part of a carriage. -3 The hinder part. -Comp. —अवेक्षक = कक्षावेक्षक q. v.

कख् 1 P. (कखति) To laugh at, deride.

कख्या An enclosure ; division of a large building.

कगृ 1 P. To act, perform.

कंक् 1 A. To go.

कंकः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kshatriya. -5 A Vrishṇi. -6 A false or pretended Brâhmana. -7 Name assumed by Yudhishṭhira in the palace of Virâta. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.). —कार 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -Comp. —त्रोट; -टि: a kind of fish. —पत्र *a* furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers ; R. 2. 31 ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18. (-त्रं) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. —पत्रिन् *m.* = कंकपत्रः. —माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. —मुख-वदन *a.* shaped like a heron's mouth. (खः-खं), -वदनं a pair of tongs ; Ve. 5. 1. —शायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः, कंकटकः 1 Mail ; defensive armour ; military accoutrements ; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1 ; R. 7. 59 ; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अङ्कुश).

कंकणः -णं 1 A bracelet ; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71 ; इदं सुवर्णकंकणं गृह्यतां H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist) ; अयमगृहीतकमनीयकंकणः (करः) U. 1. 18 ; Mâl. 9. 9 ; त्वेभ्यः कंकणमोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेष्यतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. —4 A crest. —णः Water-spray ; नितंबे हाराली नयनयुगले कंकणभरं Udb.—णी, कंकणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -Comp. —भूषण *a.* adorned with tinkling ornaments. —मणी *f.* the jewel in a bracelet.

कंकणिन् *a.* Adorned with a bracelet.

कंकतः-तं, कंकती, -तिका A comb, haircomb ; Si. 15. 33. —तः 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कंकर [कं सुखं किरति क्षिपति क्षिपति कृ-अच्] Bad, vile, despicable. —रं 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (= 100 niyutas).

कंकरोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निकोचक).

कंकलोद्यं A kind of drug.

कंकालः-लं A skeleton; Mâl. 5. 14. -Comp. —मालिन् *m.* N. of Siva. —शेष *a.* reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton) ; U. 3. 43.

कंकालयः Body.

कंकुः A kind of corn.

कंकु(ग)ष्ठः -ष्ठं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कंकुष: The inner body (आभ्यंतरदेह)

कंकेरुः A kind of crow.

कंकेल —लिः The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = कक्कोली q. v.

कंखं Enjoyment, fruition.

कंगु *n*, कंगुनी A kind of Panic seed ;(four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhâva P.)

कंगुलः The hand.

कच् I. 1 P. (कचति, कचित) To sound, cry. -II 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ) ; रक्तं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कचः [कच्यते बध्यते इति कचः, कच्-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head) ; कचेषु च निगृह्यैतान् Mb. ; ; see °ग्रह below ; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by *S*ukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possesesd. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to *S*ukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore ; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devay*ani*, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with *S*ukra's wine ; but Devay*ani* again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities *S*ukra once moce performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-coveted charm, and, on the belly of *S*ukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devay*ani* thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless ; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brâhma*n*a, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. —चा 1 A female elephant.-2 Beauty, splendour.-Comp. —अग्रं curls, end of hair. —आचित *a.* having dishevelled hair ; कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. -आमोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (वाळा). —ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair ; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. —प 1. 'cloud drinker', grass. -2. a leaf (-प) a vessel for vegetables. —पक्षः, -पाशः -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair ; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection ; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे). —मालः smoke.

कचाकचि *ind.* 'Hair against hair'. (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगनं A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाकु *a.* 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. —कुः A snake.

कचाटुरः A gallinule.

कचुः *f.* An esculent root; see कच्वी.

कचेलं A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कच्चटं An aquatic plant.

कच्चर *a.* 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. —रं Buttermilk diluted with water.

कच्चित् *ind.* A particle of (*a*) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope') ; कच्चित् अहमिव विस्मृतवानसि त्वं *S.* 6 ; कच्चिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7 ; also 5, 6, 8, 9; (*b*) joy ; (*c*) auspiciousness.

कच्छः -च्छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not) ; यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1 ; गंधमादनकच्छोऽध्यासितः V. 5 ; Si. 3. 80 ; Mâl. 9. 16. -2 A marsh, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कच्छप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तुन). -च्छा 1 A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (वाराही). -Comp. —अंतः the border of a lake or stream ; marshy place ; Ki. 7. 39 ; 12. 54. —देशः N. of a place in the South. -पः (पी *f.*)

1. a turtle, tortoise, केशव धृतकच्छपरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1, Ms. 1. 44, 12. 42 (thus explained by Durga ; कच्छं आत्मनो मुखसपुट पाति । स हि किंचित् दृष्ट्वा शरीर एव मुखसपुट प्रवेशयति). -2. a tumour on the palate. -3 an apparatus used in the distillation of spirituous liquor. -4. an attitude in wrestling. -5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6 one of the nine treasures of Kubera. (-पी) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a cutaneous disease, wart or blotch.-3. a kind of lute; also the lute of Sarasvatî. —भूः *f.* marshy ground, morass. —रुहा a kind of grass (दूर्वा).

कच्छ(च्छा)टिका, कच्छाटी The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round, the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

कच्छपिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A wart accompanying gonorrhœa.

कच्छोटिका = कच्छाटिका q. v.

कच्छुः कच्छू *f.* Itch, scab. -Comp. —घ्नी the plant (पटोल); another plant (हपुषाभेदः).

कच्छुमती The plant Carpopogon Pruriens शूकशिंबी (said to cause itching on being applied to the skin).

कच्छुर *a.* [कच्छु-र् -ह्रस्वश्च] P. V. 2. 107 Vârt] 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Unchaste, libidinous -3 Poor, wretched. —रा N. of several plants ; शटी, शूकशिंबी.

कच्छोर A kind of Curcuma (शटी).

कच्वी A plant with an esculent root (Arum Colocasia) cultivated for food.

कज् 1 P. (कजति) 1 To be happy. -2 To be confused with joy, pride, or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last sense a Sautra root).

कज See under क.

कज्जलं [कुत्सित जलमस्मात्सभवति, कोः कदादेशः] 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament ; यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपशिखेव कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्वमति K. 105 ; अद्यापि तां विधुतकज्जललोलनेत्रां Ch. P. 15 ; °कालिमा Amaru. 88. -2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium.). -3 Ink.-ली 1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's mineral. -2 Ink. -Comp. —ध्वजः a lamp. -रोचकः -कं the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित *a.* Covered with lamp-black or with a collyrium prepared from it.

कज्ज्वलं Lamp-black (especially considered as an application to the eyes).

कंच् 1 A. 1 To bind. -2 To shine.

कंचारः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

कंचिका 1 A small boil. -2 The branch of bamboo.

कंचुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The skin of a snake, slough ; भोगिनः कंचुकविष्टाः Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb, cloth (in general) ; धर्म° प्रवेशिनः S. 5; कपटधर्म° Dk. 29. -4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body, robe ; अंतः कंचुकिकंचुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; सुभाषितरसास्वादजातरोमांचकंचुकं Pt. 2. 64. -5 A bodice, jacket ; क्वचिद्विदंगजाजिनकंचुकाः Si. 6 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81 ; (Phrase: —निंदति कंचुककारं प्रायः शुष्कस्तनी नारी ; cf. " a bad workman quarrels with his tools "). -6 A kind of drawers or short breeches. -7 A strap of leather. -8 Husk.

कंचुकालुः A snake.

कंचुकित *a.* 1 Furnished with armour, mailed. -2 Having a garment; कंथा° Bh. 3. 130.

कंचुकिन् *a.* Furnished with armour or mail. -*m.* 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain; (an important character in dramas); अंतःपुरचरो वृद्धो विप्रो गुणगणान्वितः । सर्वकार्यार्थकुशलः कंचुकीत्यभिधीयते ॥ (he must be a Brâhmaṇa, very old, &c.; cf. V. 3, 1 and S. 5. 3). -2 A libidinous man-debauchee.-3 A serpent. -4 A door-keeper. -5 Barley.

कंचुलिका, कंचुली A bodice ; स्वं मुग्धाक्षि विमैव कंचुलिकया धत्से मनोहारिणीं लक्ष्मी Amaru. 23.

कंचूलं An article of female dress, *i. e.* a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahmâ. —जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar. -Comp. -जः N. of Brahmâ. -नामः N. of Vishṇu.

कंजकः-की A kind of bird, Gracula Religiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The sun. -2 An elephant. -3 The belly.-4 An epithet of Brahmâ. -5 A peacock. -6 A hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus Indica (ब्राह्मणयष्टिका).

कट्, कंट् 1 P. (कटति or कंटति) To go.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, अकटीत्, कटितुं) 1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To encompass, cover or screen.

कटः 1 A straw mat ; Ms. 2, 204. -2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins ; the hollow above the hips.-4 The temples of an elephant; कंडूयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5 A particular throw of the dice in hazard ; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of grass. -7 Excess (as in उत्कट). -8 A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 An arrow. -11 A custom. -12 A cemetery, burial ground. -13 A time or season. -14 The plant Saccharum Sara (शर). -15 An annual plant. -16 Grass (in general). -17 A thin piece of wood, plank. —टी Long pepper. —टं Dust of flowers. -Comp. —अक्षः a glance, a side long look, leer ; गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Mâl. 1. 29 ; also 25, 28. Me. 35. °मुष्ट *a.* caught by a glance. °विक्षिप्तः an arrow-like look of love. -अग्निः a fire kept up with dry grass or straw ; the straw placed round a criminal to be burnt. —अंतः the extremity of the temples ; Si. 18. 42. —उदकं 1. water for a funeral libation. -2. rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). —कारः a mixed tribe (of low social position); (शूद्रायां वैश्यतश्चौर्यात् कटकार इति स्मृतः Usanas). —कोलः a spitting-pot. —खादकः *a.* eating much, voracious. —(कः) 1. a jackal -2. a crow. -3. a glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl. —घोषः a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. —पूतनः, —ना a kind of departed spirits ; अमेध्यकुणपाशी च क्षत्रियः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71 ; उत्तालाः कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः सांरावणं कुर्वते Mâl. 5. 11 (पूतन v. l.) ; also 23. —प्रभेदः opening of the temples, appearance of rut ; R. 3. 37. —प्रू *a.* acting by will. (-प्रूः) 1. Siva.-2. an imp or goblin -3. one who gambles or plays with dice. -4. a worm. -5. a kind of demi-god, (of the class of Vidyâdharas). -प्रोथः, -थं the buttocks. —भंगः 1. gleaning corn with the hands. -2. any royal calamity or misfortune. -भीः N. of several plants ज्योतिष्मती, अपराजिता &c. —मालिनी wine or any vinous liquor. —व्रणः N. of Bhîmasena. —शर्करा 1. a fragment of a mat broken off or of straw. -2. N. of a plant. —स्थलं 1. the hips and loins. -2. an elephant's temples.

कटंभरः N. of the कटभी tree. —रा N. of several plants:— 1 नागवला; 2 प्रसारिणी; 3 रोहिणी, 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलंबिका, 6 मूर्वा.

कटकः,-कं 1 A bracelet of gold ; आबद्धहेमकटकां रहसि स्मरामि Ch. P. 15 ; Si. 16. 77. -2 A zone or girdle. -3 A string. -4 The link of a chain. -5 A mat. -6 Sea-salt. -7 The side or ridge of a mountain ; मकुलद्रुमैः कटकैरिव स्वैः Ku. 7. 52 ; R. 16. 31,

-8 Table-land; *Si.* 4. 65.-9 An army, a camp; *Si.* 5. 59; Mu. 5. -10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). -11 A house or dwelling. -12 A circle or wheel. -13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. -14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटकिन् *m.* A mountain.

कटसी A cemetery.

कटायनं The plant Andropogon Muricatus (वीरणमूल).

कटिन् *a.* 1 Matted, screened. -2 Having handsome loins &c. —*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, best. —टः N. of *Siva.*

कटकटा An onomatopoetic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकटापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creeking or grating sound.

कटंकटः 1 Fire. -2 Gold. -3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. -4 N. of *Siva.* -5 The चित्रक tree.

कटंकटेरी 1 Termeric. -2 Yellow saunders; cf. दारुहरिद्रा.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटंबः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 An arrow.

कटा(ठा)कुः A bird.

कटाटंकः N. of *Siva.*

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. -2 A citizen.

कटाहः [कटमाहंति, आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispheriodal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई). -2 A turtle's shell. -3 A well. -4 A hill or mound of earth. -5 A fragment of a broken jar; *Si.* 5. 37; N. 22. 32. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Hell, the infernal regions. -8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. -9 A Dvipa or division of a known continent. -10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A par, pot.

कटिः, -टी *f.* [कट्-इन्] 1 The hip. -2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हरते मनः is said to be ग्राम्य). -3 An elephant's cheek. —टी Long pepper. -Comp. —कूपः the hollow above the hip, the loins. —तट the loins; कटीतटनिवेशितं Mk. 1. 27. —त्रं 1. a cloth girt round the loins. -2. a zone, girdle. -3. an ornament of small bells worn round the loins. -4. an armour of the hip or the loins. —देशः the loins. —(टि or टी) प्रोथः the buttocks. —मालिका a woman's zone or girdle. —रोहकः the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). —शीर्षकः the loins. —शृंखला a girdle furnished with small bells. —सूत्रं a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिल्लः A kind of gourd.

कटिल्लकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटितलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः, -रं 1 A cave, hollow. -2 The cavity of the loins. —रं A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriors, hips; *Si.* 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (टु or ट्वी *f.*) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. -2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. -3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. -4 (*a*) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (*b*) Disagreeable, unpleasant; श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः R. 6. 85. -5 Envious. -6 Hot, impetuous. —टुः 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -2 N. of several plants. —टु *f* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी). —*n* 1 An improper action.-2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. -Comp. —अंगः 1. the श्योनाक tree. -2. N. of the king Dilipa. —उत्कट ginger. —कंदः -दं 1. ginger, the fresh root or the plant. -2. garlic. —कीटः, -कीटकः a gnat, mosquito. —क्वाणः the टिट्टिभ bird. —ग्रंथिः,-थि *n.* dried ginger; so °भंगः, °भद्रं dried ginger or ginger —चातुर्जातकं an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of Laurus Cassia and of black pepper. —छदः the तगर tree. —ज *a.* prepared from acid substances. —तिक्तकः 1. the भूनिंब tree. -2. the शण tree. —तिक्ता = कटुतुंबी. —तुंबी a kind of bitter gourd. —त्रयं a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. -दला = कर्कटी plant. -निष्पावः grain not inundated. -पत्रः 1. N. of a medical plant. -2. सितार्जक tree. —पत्रिका N. of a tree कारी. —पाक -पाकिन् *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —फलः a sort of cucumber. (-ला) N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवल्ली. —बीजा long pepper. —मंजरिका the अपामार्ग tree. —मोदं a certain perfume. —रव *a.* having a harsh sound. (-वः) 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. —रोहिणी the कटुकी plant. -विपाक *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —स्नेहः the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -4 Fierce. -5 Harsh. —कः 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants:— पटोल, हृगचितृण, कुटज, अर्क, राजसर्षप. — का N. of several plants:— कटुरोहिणी, ताम्बूली, राजिका, तिक्तालाबुक. —का = कटुरोहिणी. —कं 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिकटुक 'bad curds'). -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -Comp —आलाबु, (बू) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. —त्रयं a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. —फलः = कक्कोल (Mar. ककोळ). (-लं) N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. —रोहिणी = कटुरोहिणी. -वल्ली = कटी.

कटुकत्वं Pungency.

कटुकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. —लः 1 A pungent flower. -2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chândâla. -Comp. -वीणा a kind of lute played by the Chândâlas.

कट्टारः A weapon, dagger.

कट्फलः N of a tree, commonly called कायफळ.

कट्वर *a.* Despised. —रं 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. 3 A sauce, condiment.

कठ् 1 P. (कठति, अकठीत्, कठित) To live in distress; see कट्.

कठः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampâyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. -2 A Brâhmana. -3 A note or simple sound. -4 A kind of *rik.* —ठाः The followers of that sage. —ठी 1 A female follower of Katha. -2 The wife of a Brâhmana. -Comp. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the *Katha* branch of the Yajurveda. धूर्तः a Brâhmana well-versed in the कठ branch of the Yajurveda. -श्रोत्रियः a Brâhmana who has mastered the कठ branch of the Yajurveda.

कठमर्दः An epithet of *Siva.*

कठर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कठल्यः, -कठल्लः Gravel.

कठाकुः A bird.

कठाहकः A gallinule.

कठिका Chalk.

कठिंजरः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कठिन *a.* 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं सारयंतीं Me. 92; Amaru. 72; Mu. 2. 20; so °स्तनौ. -2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विद्वौषे कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so °हृदय. -3 Inexorable, inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितांतकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद सा मानसीं V. 2. 11. -5 Giving pain. —नः A thicket. —ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. -2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (*n.* also in this sense). —नी Chalk. -Comp. —पृष्ठः, -कः a tortoise.

कठिनता, -त्वं 1 Hardness, firmness. -2 Severity -3 Cruelty, hard-heartedness; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty, obscurity.

कठिनिका, -कठिनी 1 Chalk. -2 The little finger.

कठेर *a.* Living in distress. -रः A needy or distressed man, a pauper.

कठोर *a* 1 Hard (fig. also), solid, stiff; कठोरास्थिग्रंथि Mâl. 5. 34. -2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कठोर यशः किल ते प्रियं U. 3. 27; so °हृदय, °चित्त. -3 Sharp, piercing; °अंकुश Sânti. 1. 22. -4 Full, developed, complete, full-grown, of mature age; कठोरगर्भां जानकीं विमुच्य U. 1, 1. 49, 6. 25; Mâl. 6. 19; so कठोरताराधिपलांछनच्छविः Si. 1. 20; so अ° new, young; Mâl. 1. 2. -5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमतिभिः K. 7; °रीभूतः दिवसः U. 2 it is noon-time. -Comp. —गर्भ *a.* far advanced in pregnancy; U. 1. 49. —गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of the Brahmânda purâna.

कठोरता, -त्व Hardness, firmness, severity.

कठोरयति Den. P. To furnish with buds, expand the blossoms of; Mâl. 9. 41.

कठोल *a.* Hard, resisting

कड् I. 1 U. (कडति-ते, कडित) 1 To be proud. -2 To unhusk; cf. कंड्. -3 To be disturbed or confused. -II 6 P. To eat, consume. -III. 10 U. 1 To protect. -2 To remove the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To break off a part, separate or detach, tear.

कड *a.* 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3 Ignorant, foolish.

कडकं Sea-salt obtained by evaporation.

कडंगः A spirituous liquor, a kind of rum.

कडंग(क)रः Straw, the stalks of various sorts of pulse &c.

कडंग(क)रीय *a.* To be fed with straw. —यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कड(ल)त्रं 1 A kind of vessel. -2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कडंदिका Science (कलडिका).

कडं(लं)बः 1 The stem or stalk (of a pot-herb). -2 The end or point, angle.

कडार *a.* 1 Tawny; कडार इवाय G. M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud, haughty, impudent. —रः 1 The tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कडितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar. -2 A sacrificial knife.

कड्ड 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough. -2 To be harsh or severe.

कण् I. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress), moan. -2 To become small. -3 To go or approach. II. 10 P. or -*Caus.* 1 To wink, to close the eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; तंडुलकणान् H. 1; Ms 11. 93. -2 An atom or particle (of anything). -3 A very small quantity; द्रविण° Sânti. 1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 5. -5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही मालिनीतरंगाणाम् S. 3. 7; अंबु°, अश्रु° Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An ear of corn. -7 Spark (as of fire). -8 The spark or facet of a gem. -9 Flake (of snow). -10 श्वेतजीरक. —णा 1 A kind of fly. -2 Long pepper. -3 Cumin seed. —णी 1 An atom, a drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The plant Premna Spinosa or Longifolia. -Comp. —अदः, -भक्षः, -भुज् *m.* a nick-name given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaiseshika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). —अन्न *a.* one whose food consists of grains. °ता the state of one who is made to live on grains. —गुग्गुलः a kind of plant. —जीरः a white kind of cumin seed. -जीरकं small cumin seed. -भक्षः, -भक्षकः, -भुज् *m.* N. of Kanâda. —भक्षकः a kind of bird. —लाभः a whirpool.

कणशः *ind.* In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तदिदं कणशो विकीर्यते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. -2 A small particle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A meal of parched wheat. -5 An enemy. -6 N. of a purificatory ceremony, *i. e.* waving round lamps at sacrificial rites. —का 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. -2 A drop (of water); Me. 98. -3 A kind of corn or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The अग्निमंथ tree.

कणिशः, —शं An ear or spike of corn.

कणिष्ठ *a.* The smallest, the most minute.

कणीक *a.* Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or bar; लोहस्तंभस्तु कणपः Vaijayantî; चापचक्रकणपकर्पण &c. Dk. 35.

कणभः A kind of fly with a sting.

कणाटीनः,-टीरः, -टीरकः A wagtail.

कणादः 1 N. of a philosopher; see under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कणीचिः,-ची *f.* 1 A sound. -2 A tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणे *ind.* A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (श्रद्धाप्रतीघात), कणेहत्य पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied.'

कणेरः, -रुः The कर्णिकार tree. —रा -रुः *f.* 1 A she-elephant -2 A courtezan, harlot.

कंट् 1 P. (कटति, कंटित) To go or move.

कंट *a.* Thorny.

कंटकः,-कं 1 A thorn; पादलग्नं करस्थेन कंटकेनैव कंटकं (उद्धरेत्) Chân. 22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting; Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything. -4 (fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उत्खातलोकत्रयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73; त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mv. 7. 8. -5 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance; nuisance; Ms. 9. 253. -6 Horripilation, erection of hair, thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A vexing speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 A sharp stinging pain, symptom of a disease. -11 (In Nyaya philosophy) Refutation of agruments, detection of error. -12 Impediment, obstacle. -13 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar mansions. —कः 1 A bamboo. -2 A work shop, manufactory. -3 Fault, defect. -4 N. of Makara or the marine monster, the symbol of the god of love. —की A kind of वार्ताकी,

-Comp. —अग्र: a kind of lizard.—अशन:,-भक्षक:,-भुज् m. a camel.—अष्ठील: a kind of fish (having many bones). —आगार: a kind of worm. —आढ्य: a kind of tree.—उद्धरणं 1. (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. -2. (fig.) removing annoyances, extirpating thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कंटकोद्धरणे नित्यमातिष्ठेद्यत्नमुत्तमम् Ms. 9. 252. —द्रुम: 1. a tree with thorns, a thorny bush; भवंति नितरां स्फीताः सुक्षेत्रे कंटकद्रुमाः Mk. 9. 7. -2 the Sâlmali tree or silk-cotton-tree (Mar. सावरी). —फल: 1. the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree. -2. the गोक्षुर plant -3. the castor-oil tree. -4. the Dhattura tree. -5. a term applicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat. —मर्दनं suppressing disturbance. —युक्त a. having thorns, thorny —विशोधनं extirpating every source of disturbance or trouble; राज्यकंटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. —वृंताकी a species of nightshade with thorny leaves (वार्ताकी). —श्रेणि:, -णी f. 1. the Solanum Jacquini. -2. a porcupine.

कटकार: N. of a tree (शाल्मली); also विकंकत. —री N. of several plants:—Solanum Jacquini, the silk-cotton tree.

कंटकारिका Solanum Jacquini; also the fruit of this tree.

कंटकाल: = कंटकफल q. v.

कंटाह्वयं The tuberous root of the lotus.

कंटकित a. 1 Thorny. -2 Covered with erect hair, thrilled; horripilated; प्रीति° त्वचः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22; S. 3. 15.

कंटकिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Thorny, prikly; कंटकिनो वनांताः Vikr. 1. 116. -2 Vexatious, troublesome.—m. A fish. —m. f. N. of several plants:—खदिर, मदन, गोक्षुर, वंश, बदर. -Comp. —ज a. 1. produced from a fish. -2 produced by the Mimosa tree. -फल: the bread-fruit tree (पनस). (-ला) मधुखर्जूरी plant.

कंटकिल: A thorny kind of bamboo.

कंटल: 1 N. of a plant (बर्बर). -2 A tree yielding a species of Gum Arabic.

कंटाल: f. N. of several plants:—वार्ताकी, वंश, बर्बर, बृहती.

कंटिन् a. Thorny.—m. N. of several trees:—खदिर, अपामार्ग, गोक्षुर.

कंठ् 1. 10 U. (कंठति-ते, कंठयति-ते, कंठित) 1 To mourn, grieve for. -2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or dat. case).

कंठ:,-ठं 1 Throat; कंठे निपीडयन् मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 5; कंठेषु स्खलितं गतेपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतं 6 3. -2 The neck, कंठाश्लेषपरिग्रहे शिथिलता Pt. 4. 6, कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me 3, 97, 111; Amaru. 19, 57; Ku. 5. 57 -3 Sound, tone, voice; सा मुक्तकंठं चक्रंद R. 14. 68; किमिदं किन्नरकंठि सुप्यते 8. 64; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि प्रमुक्तकंठं रोदिति U. 3. -4 The neck or brim of a vessel &c. -5 Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ).-6 The opening of the womb. -7 A bud on a stalk. -8 The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited.-9 The मदन tree. -10 Guttural sound. -Comp. —आग्नि: a bird (digesting in the throat or gizzard). —अवसक्त a. clinging to the neck. —आगत a. come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person).—आभरणं a neck-ornament, necklace; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतल्लोकस्य कंठाभरणत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वतीकंठाभरण —आश्लेष: neck-embrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6: °उपगूढ Bh. 3. 82. —उक्तं personal testimony. —कुब्ज: a kind of fever.—कूणिका the Indian lute. —ग a. reaching or extending to the throat. —गत a 1. being at or in the throat, coming to the throat; i. e. on the point of departing; न वद्येद्यावनीं भाषां प्राणैः कंठगतैरपि Subhâsh.; Pt. 1. 296.-2. approaching or reaching the throat. —तट:,—तटं, -टी the side of the neck. —तलासिका the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse. —दघ्न a. reaching to the neck. —नीडक: a kite —नीलक: a large lamp or torch, a whisp of lighted straw &c. (Mar. मशाल).-पाश:, —पाशक: 1. a rope tied round an elephant's neck.-2. a halter in general. -बंध: a rope for an elephant's neck. —भूषा a short neck-lace; विदुषां कंठभूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102 —मणि: 1. a jewel worn on the neck. -2. (fig.) a dear or beloved object. —लग्न a. 1. clinging to the throat.-2 suspended round the neck. -3. throwing the arms round the neck (in embraces), Mâl. 3. 2. —लता 1. a collar. -2. a horse's halter. —वर्तिन् a. being at or in the throat, i. e. on the point of departing; °प्राणैः R. 12. 54. —शालूकं a hard tumour in the throat. —शुंडी swelling of the tonsils. —शोष: (lit.) 1. drying up or parching of the throat. -2. (fig.) fruitless expostulation. —सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the neck. —सूत्रं a kind of embrace; (thus defined:—यत्कुर्वते वक्षसि वल्लभस्य स्तनाभिघातं निबिडोपगूहात् । परिश्रमार्थं शनकैर्विदग्धास्तत्कंठसूत्रं प्रवदंति संतः॥); कंठसूत्रमपदिश्य योषितः R. 19. 32. —स्थ a 1. being in the throat. -2. guttural (as a letter). -3 being in the mouth, ready to be repeated by rote. -4. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः ind 1 From the throat -2 Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठिन a. Belonging to the throat.

कंठी 1 Neck, throat. -2 A necklace, a collar. -3 A rope round the neck of a horse. -Comp. —रव: 1. a lion. -2 an elephant in rut; कंठीरवो महाग्रहेण न्यपतत् Dk. 7. -3. a pigeon. -4. explicit declaration or mention; (इति कंठीरवेणोक्तम्.)

कंठेकाल: N. of Siva (blue on the neck).

कंठ्य a. 1 Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat. -2 Guttural. -Comp. -वर्ण: a guttural letter; namely अ, आ, क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ्, and ह्.—स्वर: a guttural vowel (अ and आ).

कंडाल: 1 A boat. -2 A spade, hoe. -3 War. -4 A camel.-5 An esculent root.-6 A churning vessel.-7 A bag. —ला A churning vessel.

कंडोल: A camel. —ल:, —ला A churning vessel.

कंड् I. 1 U. (कंडति-ते कंडित) 1 To be glad or satisfied. -2 To be proud. -3 To unhusk. -II. 10 U. (कंडयति-ते, कंडित) 1 To thresh (corn, grain; &c.), unhusk. -2 To protect, defend.

कंडनं 1 Threshing, separating the chaff from the grain; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा. -2 Chaff. —नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed. -2 A pestle.

कंडित a Dislocated; S. 2.

कंडरा 1 A sinew (of which 16 are considered to be in the human body). -2 A principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंडानक: N. of a servant of Siva.

कंडिका 1 A short section, shortest subdivision; (as in the शुक्लयजुर्वेद) -2 N. of a country.

कंडु: m. f, कंडू: f. 1 Scratching.-2 Itching, itching sensation; कपोलकंडू: करिभिर्विनेतुं Ku 1. 9; Sânti. 4 17. -Comp. —आदि m. pl. the nominal verbs. —करी N. of a plant शूकाशिंबी. -घ्न: 1 N. of a plant. -2 white mustard.

कंडुर a. Scratching. -र: A species of reed.

कंडूति. *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itch; सुभग त्वत्कथारंभे कर्णे कंडूतिलालसा S. D.

कंडूमत् *a.* 1 Scratching.-2 Itching.

कंडूयति-ते Den. U. (*p. p* कडूयित) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कडूयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37; शृंगेण च स्पर्शनिमीलिताक्षीं मृगीमकंडूयत कृष्णसारः Ku. 3. 36; so शृंगं कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयनं कडूयमानां मृगीं S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कंडूयन, —नक *a.* Scratching. —नं Scratching, rubbing; कंडूयनैर्दंशनिवारणैश्च R. 2. 5. —नी A brush for rubbing. —कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कंडूया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching.

कंडूयितं Scratching.

कंडूयितृ *a.* Scratching, a scratcher.

कडूरा N. of a plant causing itch.

कंडूल *a.* 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itchy; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोत्कंपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itch. -लः An esculent root.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo).-2 A safe, store-room. -3 A camel (also *f.*). —ली The lute of a Chândâla. -Comp.-वीणा The lute of a Chândâla.

कंडोलकः 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.* [कण्-क्वन्] *a.* Ved. 1 Talented, intelligent. -2 Praising; प्रसक्षणो दिव्यः कण्वहोता Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Deaf. —ण्वः 1 N. of a renowned sage, foster-father of Sakuntalâ and progenitor of the line of काण्व Brâhmanas. He was the author of several hymns of the *Rig*-veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. —ण्वं Sin, evil. -Comp. —जंभन *a.* consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kanvas (?). -दुहितृ, -सुता Sakuntalâ, Kanva's daughter. --सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kanvas, friendly disposed to them. -होतृ *a.* one whose priest is a Kanva.

कण्वतम *a* Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kanvas (as Indra).

कतः,-कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तन् -ड Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादकं। न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति ॥ Ms. 6. 67. —कं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अंबुप्रसादन also.

कतफलः The clearing-nut plant.

कतम *pron.* *a.* [किम्-डतम्] (°मत् *n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्ऋतुमधिकृत्य गास्यामि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र यानुदाहरंत्यार्यमिश्राः Mâl. 1; G L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यतम it means 'any whosoever,' 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all'. It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron.* *a.* (°रत् *n.*) Who, or who or which of two; नैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कततः On which of the two sides?

कति *pron.* *a.* [किम्+डति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, कतिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कत्यग्नयः कति सूर्यासः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मर कति कृताः स्वांत ते विप्रलंभाः Sânti. 3. 18; -3 Some. When followed by चित्, चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कत्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्नद्रौ कतिचिदबलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासान् Me. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times.

कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [कति-अयच् पुक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 2; Me. 23; कतिपयदिवसापगमे some days having elapsed; वर्णैः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरिव Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयथ *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशस् *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणायालंति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अंच् Tv.] Fire; cf. खतमाल.

कत्थ् 1 A. (कत्थते, कत्थित) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कत्थिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4; कुरुष्वैतत्कर्मणा सर्वे कत्थेथाः Mb.-2 To praise, celebrate.-3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कत्थन *a.* Boasting, praising —नं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कत्पय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. —यं Water causing happiness.

कत्र् 10 P. (कत्रयति, कत्रित) To loosen, slacken, remove.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथ् 10 U. (कथयति-ते, कथित) 1 To tell, relate, narrate, communicate (usually with dat. of person), राममिष्वसनदर्शनोत्सुकं मैथिलाय कथयांबभूव सः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention, Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold conversation with; कथयित्वा सुमंत्रेण सह Râm. -4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show, V. 1. 6; Mâl. 8 10; आकारसदृशं चेष्टितमेवास्य कथयति S. 7. -5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरुभयस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तदिह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To denounce. -8 To suppose. --*Pass.* (कथ्यते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [कथ्-ण्वुल्] A narrator, a relator. —कः 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A disputant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. —नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ् णि॰ अ] 1 A tale, story; °प्रावीण्यं U. 4 historical knowledge. -2 A fable, feigned story, कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तदिह कथ्यते H Pr. 8. -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापानामलमश्रेयसे यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conversation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां S. 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composition, often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः। परंपराश्रया या स्यात् सा मताख्यायिका बुधैः ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. -6 (In phil.) Disputation, का कथा, or का कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याशब्देनैव दूरतः। हुंकारेणैव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आश्वाग्नुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Comp. —अनुरागः: taking pleasure in conversation, attention. —अंतरं 1. the course of conversation; स्मर्तव्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale —अवशेषः (or कथाशेष) *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, *i. e.* deceased, dead. —आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. —आरंभः commencement of a tale. —आरामः garden of fable. —आलापः speech, con-

versation. —उदय: the beginning of a tale. —उद्धातः 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूत्रधार) or their sense; see S. D. 290; *e. g.* in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrârâkshasa. -2. commencement of a tale or narration; अकुमारकथोद्धातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. —उपकथा —उपाख्यानं narration, relation, telling a story. —छलं 1. the guise of a fable. -2. giving a false account. -नायकः, -पुरुष: the hero or leading character of a story; रामायण° U. 4. 6. —पीठं 1. the introductory part of a tale or story.-2 N. of the first लम्बक or book of the कथासरित्सागर —प्रबंधः a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंग *a* 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly.-2. mad, foolish (-गः) 1. conversation, talk, or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1; कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चक्रतुः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. -2. a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनैरुदाहृतात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also) -प्राणः 1. an actor.-2. a professional story-teller. —मुखं the introductory portion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, discourse. —विपर्यासः changing the course of a story. —विरक्त *a.* reserved, taciturn, disliking conversation. —शेष *a.* see कथावशेष.

कथानकं A small tale; *e. g.* Vetâlapanchavimsati.

कथापयति Den. P. To tell, relate &c.

कथिकः 1 A narrator. -2 A story-teller.

कथित *p p* 1 Told, described, narrated. -2 Expressed. —तः The supreme being. —तं A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविदः R 11. 10. -Comp. पदं -पदता tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

कथीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. -2. To cause to remain only in narration

कथीकृत *a.* Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Ku. 4. 13.

कथं *ind.* [किम्-प्रकारार्थे थमु कादेशश्च] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare' मादृशंधाः कथं न स्युः संपद्दो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि कथं वात्मापहारं करोमि S. 1. (where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). -2 Oh what! indeed!(expressing surprise); कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. -3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, नु, वा, or स्विद् in the sense of, 'how indeed', 'how possibly,' 'I should like to know', (where the question is generalized), कथं वा गम्यते U. 3; कथं नामैतद् U. 6. -4 When connected with the particles चित्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way'; 'on any account', 'somehow', 'with great difficulty,' 'with great efforts', तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3, कथमप्युन्नमितं न चुंबितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तेत वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उत्थितः Pt. 1; विसृज्य कथमप्युमां Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amaru 12, 39, 50, 73; Pt 1. -5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिंस्तादृशाः संभवंति Mâl. 2 6. -Comp —कथिकः an inquisitive person —कारं *ind.* in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालंबा कीर्तिर्द्यामधिरोहति Si 2 52; कथंकारं भुंक्ते Sk.; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाण *a.* of what measure —भावः what state. —भूत *a.* 1. how being. -2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). —रूप *a.* of what shape. —वीर्य *a.* of what power.

कथंता 1 What sort or manner. -2 Inquiry, question, demand.

कद् I. 4 A. (कद्यते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. -II. 1 A. (कदते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. -2 To grieve. -3 To call. -4 To kill or hurt, see कंद्.

कदनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruction; U 5. 10 -2 War. -3 Sin.

कद् *ind.* [कद्-क्विप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. -Comp. —अक्षर 1 a bad letter. -2 bad writing. —अग्निः a little fire. —अध्वन् a bad road. —अन्नं bad food. —अपत्य a bad child, bad posterity. —अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. —अर्थ *a.* 1 useless, unmeaning. -2. having what purpose or aim? (-र्थः) a useless thing. -अर्थनं, -ना troubling, tormenting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight.-2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3 100; N. 8. 75. —अर्थित *a.* 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेर्न शक्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमार्ष्टुं Bh. 2. 106.-2. tormented, teased; आः कदर्थितोऽहमेभिर्वारंवारं वरिसंवादविघ्नकारिभिः U. 5. -3 insignificant, mean. -4. bad, vile. —अर्थीकृ 8 U. to disdain, despise. —अर्थीकृत *a.* 1. despised, disdained. -2. rendered useless and unavailing. —अर्य *a.* 1. avaricious, miserly.-2. little, insignificant, mean. -3. bad, disagreeable. (-र्यः) a miser Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. °ता -त्वं 1. avarice. -2. insignificance. -3. badness. °भावः avarice, stinginess. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आकार *a.* deformed, ugly. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (-रः) bad conduct -इंद्रियं a bad organ of sense. —उष्ट्रः a bad camel. —उष्ण (also कोष्ण) *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (-ष्णं) lukewarmness. —तृणं 1. a fragrant grass. -2. the plant कुंभिकी. —तोय an intoxicating drink, wine. —त्रि *m. pl.* three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage, युधि कद्रथवद्भीमं बभंज ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद् *a.* 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वदं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वरमकद्वदो नृपः Si. 14. 1. -2. vile, contemptible.

कद *a.* 1 Giving water. -2 Giving happiness. —दः A cloud.

कदक A canopy, awning.

कदनं See under कद्.

कदंबः, कदंबकः [कद् करणे अंबच् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20, 42; Mâl. 3. 7, Me. 25; R. 12. 99. -2 A kinde of grass. -3 Turmeric. -4 The mustard-seed plant. -5 A particular mineral substance. —बी N. of a plant (देवदाली). S 6; U. 5. 18. —बं A multitude. —बकं 1 A multitude, group; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. -2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकदंबकदंबकराजितं Ki. 5 9. -3 A kind of grass (देवताड).-Comp. -अनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढा कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. -2. spring —कोरकन्यायः see under न्याय. —पुष्पा,-ष्पी a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kadamba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze =°अनिल.

कदंबदः The mustard-seed plant.

कदरः 1 A saw. -2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. -3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Khadira as a sacrificial post. -रः, -रं A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. —रं coagulated milk.

कदलः,-कदलकः The plantain tree ; ऊरुद्वयं मृगदृशः कदलस्य कांडौ Amaru. 95 —ला N. of several plants—पृश्नि, डिंबिका and शाल्मलि. —ली 1 The plantain tree ; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20 ; हस्तस्पृष्टः सरसकदलीस्तंभगौरश्चलत्वं Me. 96, 77 ; Ku. 1. 36 R. 12. 96 ; Y. 2. 8. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag carried by an elephant. -4 A flag or banner. -Comp. —(ली) कुसुम the flower of the कदली plant. —वृंड, -स्कंधः a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A banner, flag ; Mâl 6.

कदलिन् *m.* A kind of antelope.

कदलीक्षता 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A beautiful woman.

कदा *ind* When, at what time : कदा गमिष्यसि- एष गच्छामि ; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c.; when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time' ; न कदापि never ; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once': आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् बिभेति कदाचन : Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101 ; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other': अथ कदाचित् once upon a time ; R 2 37, 12. 21 ; नाक्षैः क्रीडेत्कदाचित्तु Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169 ; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now' : कदाचित् काननं जगाहे कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रेमे K. 58 *et seq* [cf. L. *quando*].

कद्रु *a.* [कद्-रु] (द्रु or द्रू *f.*) 1 Tawny. -2 Variegated, spotted -द्रुः 1 The tawny colour. -2 The variegated colour. -द्रुः, -द्रूः *f.* Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nâgas -Comp. —पुत्रः, -सुतः a serpent.

कद्रुण *a.* Reddish-brown, tawny.

कद्वरं 1 Whey. -2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

कधप्रिय-कधप्री *a* Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कंतुं). 1 To be satisfied or contented -2 To love, wish. -3 To shine. -4 To go.

कनकं Gold ; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते *S.* 3. 13 ; Me. 2, 37, 67. —कः 1 The Palâsa tree. -2 The Dhattûra tree. -3 Mountain ebony. -Comp.-अंगदं a gold bracelet.-अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कुचौ ते स्पर्धेते किल कनकाचलेन सार्धम् Bv 2. 9. —अध्यक्षः the treasurer. —आह्वः the धत्तूर tree. (-ह्वं) = नागकेशर. —आलुका a golden jar or vase. —आह्वयः the Dhattûra tree. (-यं) a flower. -क्षारः borax. -टंकः a golden hatchet. -दंडं, —दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -दंडिका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; Mu. 2. —निकषः a streak of gold (rubbed on a touchstone). —पत्रं an ear-ornament made of gold ; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य कोपात् कर्णे कृतं कनकपत्रमनालपंत्या Ch. P. 10. —परागः gold-dust. —पलः a kind of fish. (-लं) a weight of gold. -प्रभ *a.* bright as gold. (-भा) the महाज्योतिष्मती plant. -प्रसवा the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. —भंगः a piece of gold. —रंभा the स्वर्णकदली plant. —रसः 1. a yellow orpiment. -2. fluid gold. —शक्तिः N. of Kârtikeya. —सूत्रं a gold necklace ; काकया कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पो विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. —स्थली 'a land of gold,' gold mine.

कनकमय *a.* Made of gold, golden.

कनखलं N. of a Tîrtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it ; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावन) ; तस्माद्गच्छेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णां जह्नोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनटी Red arsenic.

कनन *a.* One-eyed ; cf. काण.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish ; कीर्तिं नः कनयंति च Bk. 18. 25.

कना Ved. A girl ; the youngest girl.

कनिक्रद् *a.* Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

कनिष्ठ *a.* (Superl of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. -2 The youngest. -3 Lower -4 Having the feet downwards. —ष्ठः N. of *S*iva. —ष्ठा 1 The little finger. -2 A kind of heroine. -3 The wife of a younger brother. -Comp. —पदं -मूलं the least or first root.

कनिष्ठक *a.* The smallest. —ष्ठिका The little finger ; कनिष्ठिकाधिष्ठितकालिदासा Subhâsh. —कं A kind of grass.

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन *a.* Ved. Young. —नी 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीनकः 1 A boy, youth. -2 The pupil of the eye. —का 1 A maiden, girl. -2 The pupil of the eye. -निका 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् *a* (सी *f.*) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्), 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger, कनीयान् भ्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनीयस *a.* 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger. —सं Copper.

कनीचिः *f.* 1 A cart. -2 A creeping plant.

कनूज = कन्याकुब्ज q. v.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant ; (cf. कणेरा).

कंत *a* Happy.

कंतु *a* Happy. -तुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). -3 Granary.

कंथा 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics) ; जीर्णा कंथा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86 , Sânti. 4 4, 19. -2 A well. -3 A town. -Comp. -धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. -धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंद् 1 P. (कंदति, कंदित) 1 To cry ; lament. -2 (A) To be confounded or perplexed. -3 To confound.

कंदः-दं 1 A bulbous root. -2 A bulb ; Bh. 3. 69 ; (fig. also). ज्ञानकंद. -3 Garlic. -4 A knot, swelling. -5 An affection of the male or female organ —दः 1 A cloud. -2 Camphor. -Comp -मूलं a radish —संज्ञं prolapsus uteri. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कंदिन् *a.* Having a bulbous root. —*m.* An esculent root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंदट्टं The white water-lily ; cf. कंदोट.

कंदरः, -रं A cave, a valley ; किं कंदाः कंदरेभ्यः प्रलयमुपगताः Bh. 3. 69 ; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पी V. 1. 16 ; Me. 56. —रः A hook for driving an elephant. —रा-री A cave, valley, hollow. —रं Dry ginger. -Comp. —आकरः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love ; प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प इव रूपेण Mb. -2 Love (कंदर्प is thus derived:—क दर्पयामीति मदाज्जातमात्रो जगाद च । तेन कंदर्पनामानं तं चकार चतुर्मुखः ॥). -Comp. —कूपः pudenda muliebre. —ज्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. -दहनः, -मथनः N. of *S*iva. -मुषलः-मुसलः the male organ of generation. -शृंखल 1. membrum virile. -2. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिबंध).

कंदलः-लं 1 A new shoot or sprout ; U. 3. 40 -2 Reproach, censure. -3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. -4 A portent. -5 Sweet sound. -6 The plantain tree ; कदलदलोल्लासाः पयोबिंदवः Amaru. 48. -7 Collection ; U. 3. 11. —लः 1 Gold. -2 War, battle. -3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower ; विदलकदलकंपनलालितः *S*i. 6. 30 ; R. 13. 29.

कंदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree , आरक्तराजिभिरियं कुसुमै-

नवकंदली सलिलगर्भैः । कोपावृंतबाष्पे स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5 ; Me. 21 ; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -Comp. —कुसुमं 1. a mushroom. -2. the flower of the plantain tree.

कंदलित a. 1 Budded, blown. -2 Put forth, emitted.

कंदिरी N of a plant (Mar. लाजाळू.)

कंदुः m. f. [Un. 1. 14] A boiler, oven. -Comp. —पक्व a. parched, roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः-कं A ball for playing with, पतितोऽपि कराघातैरुत्पतत्येव कंदुकः Bh. 2 83 ; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19 ; R. 16. 83. -कः A pillow ; Bh 3. 145. -Comp. -लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोटः (टुः) 1 The white lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a provincial form for नीलोत्पल) ; मोहकुलायमाननेत्रकंदोट्टयुगलः Mâ . 7. —टं A blue lotus.

कंदोतः The white lotus.

कंधः 1 A cloud. -2 A kind of grass.

कंधरः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति] 1 The neck. -2 'The holder of water', a cloud. -3 A kind of grass. -4 N. of a vegetable (मारिष). —रा The neck ; कंधरां समपहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संचति जहास कस्यचित्, Y. 2. 220 ; Amaru. 16 ; see उत्कंधर also.

कंधिः [कं शिरो जलं वा धीयतेऽत्र] The ocean. —f. The neck.

कन्नं [कन्-क्त] 1 Sin. -2 A swoon, a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl ; संवद्धवैखानसकन्यकानि R. 14. 28 ; 11 53 -2 An unmarried girl, virgin, maiden , गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्वहंति Mâl. 7 ; Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name for a girl ten years old ; (अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी नववर्षा च रोहिणी । दशमे कन्यका प्रोक्ता अत ऊर्ध्वं रजस्वला Sabdak.). -4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines ; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition : see under अन्यस्त्री. -5 The sign Virgo -Comp. —छलः seduction ; पैशाचः कन्यकाच्छलात् Y. 1. 61. —जनः a maiden ; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mâl. 7. 1. —जातः the son of an unmarried girl ; Y. 2. 129 (= कानीन) ; for instance व्यास, कर्ण &c

कन्यका Ved. Calling a girl (कन्याह्वान) ; a girl (?).

कन्यला Ved a girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कन्या [Un. 4. 111] 1 An unmarried girl or daughter ; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33 , Ms. 10 8 -2 A girl ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden ; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in general. -5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, i. e. Virgo. -6 N. of Durgâ -7 Large cardamoms. -Comp. —अंतःपुरं the woman's apartments ; सुरक्षितेपि कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1 ; Mv. 2. 50. —आट a. following after or hunting young girls. (-टः) 1. the inner apartments of a house. -2. a man who hunts or goes after young girls. —कुब्जः N. of a country. (-ब्जं) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. —कुमारि f., -री N. of Durgâ. —गतं the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. —ग्रहणं taking a girl in marriage. —दानं giving away a girl in marriage. —दूषणं defilement of a virgin. —दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c). —धनं dowry. -पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in law. —पालः a dealer in slave girls. —पुत्रः, -गर्भः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कानीन). —पुरं the women's apartments. —भर्तृ m. 1. a son-in-law. -2. N. of Kârtikeya. -रत्नं a very fine girl ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. —राशिः the sign Virgo. —वेदिन् m. a son-in law (marrying one's girl) ; Y. 1 262. -शुल्कं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. —स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. —हरण ravishment or seduction of a maiden ; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2 A virgin.

कन्यस a. Younger. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कन्यामय a. Consisting of or in the form of a young girl ; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. —यं The harem (consisting mostly of girls).

कन्युषं The hand below the wrist.

कप् 1 P. To move , see कंप्.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of demons.

कपटः-टं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating , कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191 , कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9. 5. —टी A measure equal to the capacity of the hollows of the two hands joined together. -Comp. —तापसः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. —पटु a. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty , छलयन् प्रजास्त्वमनृतेन कपटपटुरैंद्रजालिकः Si. 15. 35. —प्रबंधः a fraudulent contrivance ; H. 1. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वचनं deceitful talk. —वेश a. disguised, masked. (-शः) disguise, false dress.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपटिन् a. Fraudulent, dishonest. —f. A kind of perfume (चिडा).

कपनः Shaking. —नः -ना Ved. A worm, caterpillar (घुण).

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). -2 Braided and matted hair. especially of Siva ; G L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie, (used as a coin) . निद्रव्यमित्राणि यांति यस्य न स्युः कपर्द(र्दि)काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् a. [कपर्द इनि] 1 Shaggy. -2 Wearing braided and matted hair —m. N. of Siva.

कपलं Ved. A half, a part.

कपाट-टं [क इव पटयति तद्वति कपाह्वि Tv.] 1 Leaf or panel of a door ; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R 3. 34 ; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3 11. -2 A door ; Si. 11. 60. -Comp —उद्घाटनं 1. the opening of a door. -2. A door key. —घ्नः a house-breaker, thief. —वक्षस् a. broad-chested ; R. 3. 34. —संधिः 1. the junction of the leaves of a door. -2. a manner of multiplying —संधिकः a disease of the ear.

कपालः-लं [कं शिरो जलं वा पालयति] 1 The skull as a bone ; चूडापीडकपालसंकुलगलन्मंदाकिनीवारयः Mâl. 1. 2 , ब्रह्मा येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं कारितः Bh. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd , कपालेन भिक्षार्थी Ms 8. 93. -3 A multitude, collection. -4 A beggar's bowl ; Ms. 6. 44. -5 A cup, jar in general , पंचकपाल -6 A cover or lid. -7 A treaty of peace on equal terms, —लः 1 The shell of an egg. -2 The cotyla of the leg of a man, any flat bone.-3 A kind of leprosy. -ली A beggar's bowl. [cf L. caput , Gr. kephale]. -Comp. —नालिका a sort of pin or spindle for winding cotton &c. —पाणिः, -भृत्, -मालिन्, -शिरस् m. epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgâ —संधिः a peace on equal terms, H. 4 100.

कपालिः N. of Siva.

कपालिका 1 A potsherd; Ms.4.78, 8. 250. -2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् a. 1 Furnished with or having a skull ; Y. 3. 243. -2 Wearing skulls , कपाले वा स्याद्यचेंदुशेखरं (वपुः) Ku. 5. 78. —m. 1 An epithet of Siva ; करं कर्णे कुर्वंत्यपि किल कपालिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. -2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brâhmaṇa

mother and fisherman father). —नी N. of Durgâ.

कपिः [कंप्-इन् नलोपः ; Un. 4. 143] 1 An ape, a monkey ; कपेरत्रासिषुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. -2 An elephant. -3 A species of Karanja. -4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलारस) -5 The sun. -6 N. of Vishnu. —पिः *f.* -पी A female monkey. -Comp. —आख्यः incense. —इज्यः an epithet (1) of Râma ; (2) of Sugrîva. —इंद्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet (1) of Hanûmat ; नदयंति वृन्दशे वृंदानि कपींद्रः Bk. 10. 12 ; (2) of Sugrîva ; इयर्थं यत्र कपींद्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45 ; (3) of Jâmbavat. —कच्छुः *f.* N. of a plant. —कंदुकं the skull. —केतन, —ध्वजः N. of Arjuna ; Bg. 1. 20. —चूडा -चूतः the hog-plum tree. -जः, -तैलं, -नामन् *m.* storax or benzoin. —प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Râma -2. of Sugrîva. —रथः an epithet of (1) Râma ; (2) Arjuna. —लोमन् *f.* a kind of perfume. -लोहं brass. -वक्त्रः N. of Nârada. —शाकः-कं a cabbage. —शीर्षं the upper part (coping) of a wall. —शीर्षकं vermilion (Mar हिंगुळ). —शीर्णी a kind of musical instrument.

कपिंजलः 1 The Châtaka bird. -2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —त्थं 1 The fruit of the above tree. -2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. -Comp. -आस्यः a kind of monkey

कपिल *a.* [कपि लच्] 1 Tawny, reddish ; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh. -2 Having tawny hair ; Ms. 3. 8 ; (Kull. = कपिलकेशा). —लः 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it ; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. -2 A dog. -3 Benzion. -4 Incense. -5 A form of fire. -6 The tawny colour. -7 Impure benzoin. -8 N. of the sun.-9 N. of a country. -10 One of the incarnations of Vishnu. —ला 1 A brown cow. -2 A kind of perfume -3 A kind of timber. -4 The common leech. -5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. -Comp. —अक्षी a kind of deer. —अंजनः N. of Siva. —अश्वः an epithet of Indra. —आचार्यः Vishnu. —द्युतिः the sun. —द्राक्षा a vine with brown grapes. द्रुमः a kind of perfume. —धारा 1. N. of the Ganges -2. a holy place. —स्मृतिः *f.* the Sânkhya Sûtras of Kapila.

कपिश *a.* [कपि-मत्वर्थे श] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. -2 Reddish ; (छायाः) संध्यापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां *S.* 3. 27 ; तोये कांचनपद्मरेणुकपिशे 7. 12 ; V 2. 7 ; Me. 21 ; R. 12. 28. —शः 1 The brown colour. -2 A compound of red and black colour. -3 Storax or coarse benzoin. —शा 1 The Mâdhavî creeper. -2 N. of a river. —शा, -शी, -शं A spirit, a kind of rum. -Comp. —अंजनः N. of Siva. —अयनः 1. spirit, a kind of rum. -2. a deity

कपिशित *a.* Embrowned ; *Si.* 6. 5.

कपिशीका A kind of liquor.

कपीतनः N. of several plants such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. -2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय *a.* Mean; worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [को वायुः पोत इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. -2 A bird in general. -3 A particular position of the hands -4 The grey colour of a pigeon. -Comp. —अंघ्रिः *f.* a sort of perfume. —अंजनं antimony. —अरिः a hawk, falcon. —आभ *a.* of the colour of a pigeon. (-भः) a pale or dirty white colour. —चरणा a sort of perfume. —पालिका, -पाली *f.* an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. —राजः the king of pigeons. —वर्णी samll cardamoms. —वर्णा a kind of perfume. —सारं antimony —हस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c. ; कपोतहस्तक कृत्वा *S.* 6.

कपोतकः 1 A small pigeon. -2 A mode of folding the hands together. —कं Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. -2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [Un. 1. 66] A cheek, क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं *S.* 3. 10, 6. 14 ; R. 4. 68. —ली The knee-cap -Comp. —काषः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. -फलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्तिः *f* the temples and cheeks ; or excellent (*i. e.* broad) cheeks ; cf. गंडभित्ति. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [केन जलेन फलति फल्-ड Tv.] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त) ; कफापचयादारोग्यैकमूलमाशयाग्निवृद्धिः Dk. 160 ; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्तैः कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. -2 A watery foam or froth in general. -Comp. —अरिः dry ginger. —कूर्चिका saliva, spittle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —घ्न, नाशन, -हर *a.* removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. -ज्वरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् *m.* pepper.

कफल *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कफ-इनि] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —*m.* An elephant (?)

कफणिः, कफोणिः कफणी *f.* The elbow.

कफेलु *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफोडः Ved. The elbow.

कब् 1 P. (कबति, काबित) 1 To colour. -2 To praise.

कबंधः, -धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life) ; (स्वं) नृत्यत्कबंधं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —धः 1 The belly. -2 A cloud. -3 A comet. -4 N. of Râhu. -5 Water (said to be *n.* in this sense) ; *Si.* 16. 67. -6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Râmâyana. [While Râma and Lakshma*n*a lived in the Da*nd*aka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Râma and Lakshma*n*a. He advised Râma to form friendship with Sugrîva ; see R. 12. 57].

कबं(बं)धिन् *a.* ' Endowed with water ', epithet of the Maruts. -*m.* N. of Katyayana.

कबर, -री Usually written कवर-री q. v.

कबित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कबिल *a.* Tawny. —लः The tawny animal.

कबुलिः *f.* The hinder part of an animal.

कम् *ind.* Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कम् 1 A. (कामयते, चकमे-कामयांचक्रे, कांत) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with ; कन्ये कामयमानं मां न त्वं कामयसे कथं Kâv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्राम्यता) ; कलहंसको मंदारिकां कामयते Mâl. 1. -2 To long for, wish, desire; न वीरसूशब्दमकामयेतां R. 14. 4 ; निष्कष्टुमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् 5. 26 ; 4. 48 ; 10. 53 ; Bk. 14. 82. -3 To have intercourse with. -4 To value highly.

कमन *a.* [कम्-युच्] 1 Lustful, libidinous. -2 Wishing for, desirous ; *Si.*

6. 74. -3 Lovely, beautiful. —नः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 The Asoka tree. -3 N. of Brahmâ. -4 A Brahmaṇa. -Comp. —छद्‌ः a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमंकं Ku. 1. 37. -2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शास्त्रावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; नद्यपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं *S.* 3. 9. v. l.

कमर *a.* [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desirous.

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

कम्र *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Beautiful.

कमठः [Uṇ. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संप्राप्तः कमठः स चापि नियतं नष्टस्तवादेशतः Pt. 2. 184. -2 A bamboo. -3 A water-jar. —ठी A female tortoise or a small tortoise -Comp. —पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः,-लु *n.* A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलूपमोऽमात्यस्तनुत्यागी बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -Comp. —तरुः the tree of which Kamaṇḍalus are made. —धरः an epithet of *S*iva.

कमल *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Pale-red. —लः 1 The Sârasa bird. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Brahm*a*. —ली A collection of lotuses. —लं [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10.; so हस्त°, नेत्र°, चरण°, &c. -2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. -3 Copper. -4 A medicament, drug. -5 The *S*arasa bird. -6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. Comp. —अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. -आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. -2. a lake full of lotuses. —आलया an epithet of Lakshmî; Mu. 2. —आसनः 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahm*a*; क्रांतानि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Ku 7. 70. —ईक्षणा a lotus eyed lady. —उत्तरं safflower. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —जः 1. an epithet of Brahm*a*. -2 the lunar asterism called Rohi*ni*. —जन्मन् *m.*, -भवः, -योनिः, -संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahm*a*.

कमलकं A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshm*i*. -2 An excellent woman. -Comp. —पतिः, -सखः an epithet of Vishṇu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; साभ्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुप्तां Me. 90; रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः *S.* 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कंप् 1 A. (कंपते, चकंपे, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also); चकंपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. —*Caus.* 1 To shake, cause to tremble. -2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कंपः [कंप् घञ्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित्प्रतिगृह्य मूर्ध्नः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विद्युत्कंपः &c. -2 A modification or the Svarita accent. —पा Shaking, moving, tremor. -Comp —अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. —लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

कंपन *a.* [कंप्-ल्युट्] Trembling, shaking. —नः 1 *S*is*i*ra season (November-December). -2 A kind of missile. -3 A kind of fever (सान्निपातिक). —नं 1 Shaking, tremor. -2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल्ल = कांपिल्ल q. v.

कंपित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, shaking. -2 Shaken, swung. —तं 1 Trembling, tremor. -2 Causing to shake.

कंप्र *a* [कंप्-र] 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधाय कंप्राणि मुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कंप्रा शाखा Sk. -2 Agile, quick.

कंब् 1 P. (कंबति, कंबित) To go, move.

कंबर *a.* Variegated. —रः Variegated colour.

कंबलः [Uṇ. 1. 105.] 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबलवंतं न बाधते शीतं Subhâsh.; कंबलावृतेन तेन H. 3 -2 A dewlap. -3 A sort of deer. -4 An upper garment of wool. -5 A wall. -6 A small worm. -लं Water. -Comp. -वाह्यकं a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंबलकः -कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कंबलिका 1 A small blanket. -2 A kind of female deer.

कंबलिन् *a.* Covered with a blanket. —*m.* A bullock, ox. -Comp. —वाह्यकं a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंबिः,—बी *f.* 1 A ladle or spoon. -2 A shoot. -3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कंबु *a.* (बु or बू *f.*) Spotted, variegated. -बुः —बु (*m.*, *n*) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कंबुः किमयं चकास्ति दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवादनीयः N. 22. 22; *Si.* 18. 54. —बुः 1 An elephant. -2 The neck. -3 The variegated colour. -4 A vein of the body. -5 A bracelet. -6 A tube-shaped bone. -Comp. —आतायिन् *m.* a kind of kite. —कंठी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell. —ग्रीवा 1. a conch-shaped neck, (*i.e.* a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). -2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कंबुकः 1 A conch, shell. -2 A mean or contemptible person.

कंबू *a* Stealing. —*m.* 1 A thief, plunderer. -2 A bracelet; cf. Uṇ. 1. 93.

कंबोजः 1 A shell. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंबोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. l.

कंमु *n.* The fragrant root (उशीर).

कयाधुः *f.* The wife of Hiraṇyakasipu and mother of Prahlâda.

कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [करोति, कीर्यते अनेन इति, कृ-कॄ-अप्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c.; दुःख°, सुख°, भय° &c. —रः 1 A hand; करं व्याधुन्वंत्याः पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं *S.* 1. 24. -2 A ray of light, beam; यमुद्दर्तुं पूषा व्यवसित इवालंबितकरः V. 3. 34; also मातिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरभून्न पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि *Si.* 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. -4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराक्रांतमहीभृदुच्चकैरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः *Si.* 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also), (ददौ) अपरांतमहीपालव्याजेन रघवे करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. -5 Hail. -6 A particular measure of length equal to 24thumbs. -7 The asterism called हस्त. -Comp. -अग्रं 1. the forepart of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. -आघातः a stroke or blow with the hand. —आरोटः a finger-ring. —आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. —आस्फोटः 1. the chest. -2. a blow with the hand. —ऋद्धिः *f.* 1. a cymbal. -2. a small musical instrument. -कंटकः,-कं a finger-nail. —कमलं,-पंकजं,-पद्मं a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलवितीर्णैरंबुनीवारशष्पैः U. 3. 25. —कलशः,-शं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). —किसलयः,-य 1. 'sprout like hand,' a tender hand; करकिसलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. -2. a finger. —कुड्मलं the finger. —कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; °पेयमंबु Ghaṭ. 22. —ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं 1. levying a tax. -2. taking the hand in marriage. -3. marriage. —ग्राहः 1. a husband. -2 a tax-collector. -घर्षणः, -घर्षिन् *m.* the churning-stick. —छदः the teak tree. —जः a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजक्षुण्णात् Ve. 4. 1; *Si.* 11. 37; Bv. 1. 105;

Amaru. 85 (-जं) a kind of perfume. —जाल a stream of light.—तलः the palm of the hand , वन्द्वैकाकरतलैः S. 4. 4 ; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं (lit.) an *Amalaka* fruit (fruit of the Myrobolan) placed on the palm of the hand ; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand ; करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. °स्थ *a.* resting on the palm of the hand —तालः,-तालक 1. clapping the hands ; स जहास दत्तकरतालमुच्चकैः Si. 15 39. -2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिका,-ताली 1. clapping the hands ; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7 -2. beating time by clapping the hands. —तोया N. of a river. —दः *a.* 1. paying taxes -2. tributary करदीकृताखिलनृपां मेदिनीं Ve. 6. 18. -3 giving the hand to help &c.—दक्ष *a.* handy, dexterous. —पत्रं 1 a saw. -2. playing in water °वत् *m.* The palm tree. —पत्रकं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it.—पल्लवः 1 a tender hand -2. a finger ; cf. °किसलय.-पालः, -पालिका 1. a sword. -2 a cudgel -पात्र 1. splashing water about while bathing. -2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. -पीडनं marriage ; cf. पाणिपीडन. -पुटः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. -बालः,-वालः 1. sword ; अघोरघंटः करवालपाणिर्व्यापादितः Mâl. 9; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालम् Gît. 1. Si. 13. 60. -2. a finger-nail. -भारः a large amount of tribute. -भूः a finger-nail. —भूषणं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet. -मालः smoke.-मुक्तं a kind of weapon; see आयुध. —रुहः 1. A finger-nail ; अनाघ्रातं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः S. 2. 10 ; Me. 96. -2. a sword. -वालिका a small club. -वीरः, -वीरकः 1. a sword or scimitar. -2. A cemetery. -3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. -4. a kind of tree. (-रा) red arsenic. (-री) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother. -2. N. of Aditi. -3. a good cow. (-रं) the flower of the tree. -शाखा a finger. -शीकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. -शूकः a finger-nail. -शोथः swelling of the hands. -सादः 1. weakness of the hand. -2. the fading of rays. -सूत्र a marriage string worn round the wrist. -स्थालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -स्वनः clapping of the hands.

करकः,-कं [किरति करोति वा जलमत्र कृ-वुन् Tv.] 1 The water-pot (of an ascetic), K. 41. -2 The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot). -कः 1 The pomegranate tree. -2 Hand. -3 Tax -4 A kind of bird. -कः, -काः, -कं Hail , तान्कुर्वीथास्तुमुलकरकावृष्टिपातावकीर्णान् Me. 54 ; Dv. 1 35 , U. 3. 40. -Comp. —अम्भस् *m* the cocoa-nut tree —आसारः a shower of hail. —जं water —पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करंकः 1 A skeleton. -2 The skull ; प्रेतरंकः करंकादंकस्थादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16 , also 5. 19.-3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut); a small box: as in तांबूलकरंकवाहिनी (used in Kâdambarî). -4 A kind of sugar-cane. -5 Any bone of the body.

करंजः [कं शिरो जलं वा रंजयति Tv.] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः [किरति मदं कृ अटन् Un. 4. 81] 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 Safflower. -3 A crow; Sânti 4.19.-4 An atheist, unbeliever. -5 A degraded Brâhmaṇa. -6 A man of a low profession. -7 A musical instrument. -8 The first Srâddha ceremony performed in honour of a dead man. —टा 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow ; Mk. 7. -2 N. of कर्णीसुत the propounder of the science and art of theft. -3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करटिन् *m.* An elephant ; द्विगते श्रूयंते मदमलिनगंडाः करटिनः Bv. 1. 2.

कर(रे)टुः A kind of bird (crane).

करण *a.* [कृ-ल्युट्] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing.-2 (Ved.) Clever, skilled.—णः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. -2 A man of a mixed tribe. -3 A writer. —णं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing; effecting; परहित°, संध्या°, प्रिय° &c. -2 Act, action. -3 Religious action. -4 Business, trade. -5 An organ of sense; वपुषा करणोज्झितेन सा निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42 ; पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः Me. 5 ; R. 14. 50. -6 The body ; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां करणं यत्तव कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. -7 An instrument or means of an action ; उपमितिकरणमुपमानं T. S. -8 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined:—व्यापारवदसाधारणं कारणं करणं. -9 A cause or motive (in general). -10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.) ; साधकतमं करणं P. 1. 4. 42 ; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्यद्व्यापारादनंतरम् । विवक्ष्यते यदा यत्र करणं तत्तदा स्मृतम् ॥ -11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof; Ms. 8. 51, 52, 151. -12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time , Ku. 6 40. -13 (In astrol.) A division of the day , (these Karanas are eleven). -14 The Supreme being. -15 Pronunciation. -16 The posture of an ascetic. -17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. -18 A field. -19 Plastering with the hand. -20 The usage of the writer caste. —णी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. -2 A surd or irrational number. -Comp. —अधिपः the soul. —ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. —त्राणं the head.

करंडः [कृ-अंडन् Un. 1. 126] 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo); करंडपिंडिततनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84 ; सर्वमायाकरंड 1. 77 -2 A bee-hive.-3 A sword. -4 A sort of duck (कारंडव). -5 Liver.

करंडकः, -करंडिका, करंडी *f.* A small box made of bamboo.

कराडिन् *m.* A fish.

करंधय *a.* Kissing the hand.

करभः [कृ-अभच् Un. 3. 122 , करे भाति, भा क Tv.] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers ; metacarpus, as in करभोरूः R. 6. 83. ; see करभोरू below. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 A young elephant. -4 A young camel; Si. 5. 3. -5 A camel in general. -6 A kind of perfume. —भी A she-camel. -Comp. —ऊरूः *f.* a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore arm ; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते S. 3 21 ; Si. 10. 69 ; Amaru. 69; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant ; cf. Ku. 1. 36.

करभकः A camel.

करभिन् *m.* An elephant.

करभीरः A lion.

करमट्टः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् *m.* A prisoner.

करंब, करंबित *a.* कृ अंबच् ; Un. 4. 82] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated ; प्रकाममादित्यमवाप्य कंटकैः करंबितामोदभरं विवृण्वती N. 1. 115. 85 ; स्फुटतरफेनकदंबकरंबितमिव यमुनाजलपूरं Gît. 11. -2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (बः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. -2 Mud ; करंभवालुकातापान् Ms. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhâtithi takes it to mean 'mud'). -3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. -4 A mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. -2 Flour mixed with curds.

करहाटः 1 N. of a country ; (perhaps the modern Karhâda in Satâra district) ; करहाटपतेः पुत्री त्रिजगन्नेत्रकार्मणम् Vikr. 8. 2. -2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group of lotuses.

करांगणः 1 A market or fare. -2 A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, (a small kind of crane.)

कराल a. 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible ; U. 5. 5, 6 1 ; Mâl. 3, Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27 ; R. 12. 98 ; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening wide ; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large, high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged ; pointed ; Ve. 2. 6 ; Mâl. 1. 38. -5 Harsh ; Mâl. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spacious, Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. —लः 1 Resin, pitch. -2 A disease of the teeth. -3 Black Tulasi. -ला A terrific form of Durgâ, ° आयतन ; न करालोपहाराच्च फलमन्यद्विभाव्यते Mâl. 5. 33. —ली One of the seven tongues of fire. —लं A particular condiment. -Comp. —दंष्ट्र a. having terrific teeth. —वदना an epithet of Durgâ.

करालिकः 1 A tree. -2 A sword. —का N. of Durgâ.

करिका Scratching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिन् m. [कर-इनि] 1 An elephant. -2 The number '8' (in Math.) -Comp. —इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः, -वरः a large elephant, lordly elephant ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70 ; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण मदांधबुद्ध्या Nîtipr. 2. -कुंभः the frontal globe of an elephant ; Bv 2. 177. —कुसुंभः a fragrant powder of नागकेशर. —गर्जित the roaring of an elephant (बृंहितं करिगर्जित Ak.) —दंतः ivory. —दारकः a lion. —नासिका a musical instrument. —पः an elephant-driver. —पोतः, —शावः, —शावकः a cub, young elephant. —बंधः a column to which an elephant is tied. —माचलः a lion. —मुखः an epithet of Ganesa. —यादस् n. a water-elephant. —वर = °इंद्र q. v. —वैजयंती a flag carried by an elephant. —स्कंधः a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant ; कथमेत्य मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6 ; Bv. 1. 2.

करीरः [कॄ-ईरन् Uṇ 4. 30] 1 The shoot of a bamboo. -2 A shoot in general , आर्निन्यिरे वंशकरीरनीलैः Si. 4. 14 ; N. 5. 14. -3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels ; पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93 ; cf. also किं पुष्पैः किं फलैस्तस्य करीरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन वृद्धिं समासाद्य न कृतः पत्रसंग्रहः Subhâsh. -4 A water-jar. -रा -री 1 The root of an elephant's tusk. -2 A cricket, a small grass-hopper.

करीरिका The root of an elephant's tusk.

करीरकं Battle, fight.

करीषः, -षं [कॄ-ईषन् Uṇ. 4. 26] Dry cow-dung. -Comp —अग्निः fire of dry cow-dung.

करीषकषा A strong wind or gale.

करीषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण a. [करोति मनः आनुकूल्याय, कृ-उनन् Tv.] Tender, pathetic, pitiable exciting pity, mournful ; करुणध्वनिः V. 1 : Si. 9. 67 , विकलकरुणैरार्यचरितैः U. 1 28. —णः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness. -2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as. one of the 8 or 9 sentiments) , पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13 ; 7. 12 ; विलपन्...करुणार्थग्रथितं प्रियां प्रति R. 8. 70. -3 The Supreme being. -4 A Jaina saint. —णं Ved. An action, a holy or sacred rite. -Comp. —मल्ली the Mallikâ plant. —विप्रलंभः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness ; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिरार्द्रांतरात्मा Me. 93 ; so सकरुण kind ; अकरुण unkind. -Comp —आत्मन् a. tender hearted. —आर्द्र a. tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -पर, -मय a. very kind. -विमुख a. merciless, cruel ; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना R. 8. 67. -स्वनः -ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a piteous tone, wail.

करुणिन् a. Pitiable, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [कृ-एणु Uṇ. 2. 1 ; के मस्तके रेणुरस्य Tv.] 1 An elephant in general ; करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. -2 The Karnikâra tree. -णुः -णूः f. 1 A female elephant ; ददौ रसात्पंकजरेणुगंधि गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 16. 16. -2 N. of the mother of Pâlakâpya. -3 N. of a medicinal plant. -Comp. —भूः, -सुतः N. of Pâlakâpya, the founder of the science of elephants.

करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of the plant Karenu.

करेणू m. f. A male or female elephant.

करेन(व)रः Storax.

करोट, करोटिः f. 1 The skull ; Mv. 5. 19. -2 A cup or basin.

कर्क् 1 P. To laugh (a Sautra root).

कर्क a. [कृ-क Uṇ. 3. 40] 1 White. -2 Good, excellent. -र्कः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Fire. -4 A water-jar. -5 A mirror. -6 A white horse. [cf. Pers. *kark* ; L. *cancer* ; Gr. *karkinos*]. -Comp. —चिर्भिटी small cucumber.

कर्कटः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 A kind of crane. -4 The fibrous root of a lotus. -5 A thorn. -6 The curved end of the beam of a balance. -7 A kind of coitus (रतिबंध). -8 The radius of a circle. -9 Compass, circuit. -10 A kind of pin or wedge. —टी 1 A female crab. -2 A kind of cucumber. -3 The curved end of a balance. -4 A small water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Compass, circuit. -4 A kind of sugar-cane. -5 A hook. -की A female crab. -कं 1 A poisonous root. -2 A particular fracture of the bones. -Comp. —अस्थि n. the shell or crust of a crab. -रज्जुः a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः, -टी f. A sort of cucumber.

कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a species of cucumber ; Pt. 5. -2 A kernel.

कर्कंडुः A kind of cranes.

कर्कंधुः, -धूः f [कर्कं कटकं दधाति, धा-कू Uṇ 1. 93] 1 The jujube tree कर्कंधूफलपाकमिश्रपचनामोदः परिस्तीर्यते U. 4. 1 ; कर्कंधूनामुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्यग्रसंध्या S. 4. v. 1 -2 The fruit of this tree ; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर a. 1 Hard, solid. -2 Firm. —रः 1 A hammer. -2 A mirror. -3 A bone, broken piece (of skull); fragment ; Mâl. 5. 19. -4 A strap or rope of leather. -Comp. -अक्षः a wag tail. —अगः the Khanjana bird. —अधुकः a blind well ; cf. अंधकूप.

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small holes at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कश a. [कर्क-श] 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or मृदु); मर्यादापास्फालनकर्कशांगुलौ R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73 ; ऐरावतास्फालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदंगमिंद्रः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36 ; Si. 15. 10, 16. 18, 63. -2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.). -3 Violent, strong, excessive ; तस्य कर्कशविहारसंभवं R. 9. 68. -4 Hardy, strong, muscular, robust. -5 Strict, imperative, peremptory ; Mv. 2. 11.

-6 Desperate. -7 Ill-conducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). -8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend ; तर्के वा भृशकर्कशे मम समं लीलायते भारती P. R. -शः A sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्कारुकः A gourd ; Mk 1. 51.

कर्किः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्केतनः-नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

कर्कोटः, -टकः 1 One of the eight principal cobras [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkota, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his day of adversity] -2 The sugar-cane. -3 The बिल्व tree.

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree. -रं 1 Gold. -2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकः Turmeric

कर्ज् 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण् 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. -2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ q. v.

कर्ण *a.* Ved. 1 Having long ears -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain) —र्णः 1 The ear , अहो खलभुजंगस्य विपरीतवधक्रमः । कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also ; कर्णे दा to listen ; कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known ; R. 1. 9 ; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear ; Ch. P. 10 ; कर्णे कथयति whispers in the ear; cf षट्कर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahabharata. [He was the son of Kuntī begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kuntī). When the child was born, Kuntī, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarāshtra and given over to his wife Rādhā who brought him up like her own child ; whence Karna is often called *Sūtaputra*, *Rādheya* &c. Karna when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karna's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karna's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it ; but as Karna showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karna was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas]. -Comp. -अंजलिः the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अनुजः Yudhishthira -अंतिक *a.* close to the ear ; स्वनसि मृदु कर्णान्तिकचरः *S.* 1. 24. -अंदुः -दू *f.* an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्पणं giving ear, listening. -आस्फालः the flapping of the elephant's ears —इंदुः *f.* a semicircular ear-ring. -उत्तंसः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities) (Mammata says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितत्व ; cf. also his remark *ad loc* :-कर्णावतंसादिपदे कर्णादिध्वनिनिर्मितिः । संनिधानार्थबोधार्थं स्थितेष्वेतत्समर्थनं ॥ K. P. 7). -उपकर्णिका rumour ; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). —ऊर्णः a kind of deer. —कीटा टी 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. -क्ष्वेडः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. —गूथः ear wax (-थः) -गूथकः hardening of the wax of the ear. -गोचर *a.* audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप *a.* (also कर्णेजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. —जपः -जापः slandering, tale bearing, calumniating. —जलूका a small centipede -जाहं the root of the ear ; अपि कर्णजाहविनिवेशितानन: Māl. 5. 8. -जित् *m.* 'conqueror of Karna', epithet of Arjuna, the third Pandava prince. —ज्वरः pain to the ear , U. 5. 6. —तालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्तारितः कुंजरकर्णतालैः R. 7. 39, 9. 71 ; Si 17. 37. -दर्पणः an ear-ring. —दुंदुभिः = कर्णकीटा. —धारः a helmsman, a pilot , अकर्णधारा जलधौ विप्लवेतेह नौरिव H. 3. 2 ; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. -धारिणी a female elephant. -पथः the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay , इति कर्णपरंपरया श्रुतं Ratn 1. —पर्वन् *n* the eighth (*i. e.* Karna) section of the Mahabharata. —पाकः inflammation of the outer ear. —पालिः -ली *f.* 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (-ली) an ornament of the ear -पाशः a beautiful ear , U. 6 27. —पुटं the auditory passage of the ear. -पूरः 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring ; इदं च करतलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree -3. the Sirisha tree -4. the blue lotus. —पूरकः 1. an ear-ring.-2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. —प्रणादः, -प्रतिनाहः a disease of the ear. —प्रांतः the lobe of the ear. —फलः a kind of fish. -भूषण, -भूषा an ear-ornament. —मूलं the root of the ear ; R. 12. 2. —मोटी a form of Durga. —योनि *a.* having the ear as a source. -लता-लतिका the lobe of the ear. —वंशः a raised platform or dais of bamboo. -वर्जित *a.* earless. (-तः) a snake. —विवरं, -छिद्रं, -कुहरं, -रंध्रं the auditory passage of the ear -विट् *f.* ear-wax. —विषं 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. —वेधः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -वेधनी, -वेधनिका an instrument for piercing the ear. -वेष्टः, -वेष्टनं an earring. -शष्कुली the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage), N. 2. 8. -शूलः, -लं ear-ache. -श्रव *a.* audible, loud ; कर्णश्रवेऽनिले Ms. 4. 102. -स्रावः, -संस्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear —सूः *f.* Kunti, mother of Karna. -हीन *a.* earless (-नः) a snake.

कर्णकः Ved. 1 A prominence; handle.-2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3 A tendril. -4 White hair ; Bh 3. 126. -5 A kind of fever.

कर्णलः *a.* Having ears.

कर्णवत् *a.* 1 Long-eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णाकर्णि *ind.* From ear to ear

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears. -2 Hav-

ing a helm. —कः A steersman. –का 1 An ear-ring –2 A knot, round protuberance. –3 Pericarp of a lotus. –4 A small brush or pain. –5 The middle finger –6 A fruit stalk. –7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. –8 Chalk. –9 A trowel. –10 A bawd. –Comp. –अचलः N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णिन् *a.* 1 Having ears. –2 Long-eared. –3 Barbed (as an arrow). —*m.* 1 An ass. –2 A helmsman. –3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. –4 A disease of the uterus.

कर्णिकिन् *m.* an elephant.

कर्णिल *a.* Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्य) कर्णाटदेशाजगाति विदग्धां कंठभूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18 102. —टी *f.* 1 A woman of the above country; कर्णाटीचिकुराणां तांडवकरः Vb. 1. 29. –2 The हंसपदी plant. –3 One of the Râginîs or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23; Rs 6. 6, 20. –2 The pericarp of a lotus. —रं A flower of the Karnikâra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28. —वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गंधतया स्म चेतः। प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः॥). –Comp. –प्रियः an epithet of Siva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). –2 N. of the mother of Mûladeva, father of the science and art of thieving. –Comp. —रथः a covered litter; a lady's vehicle palanquin; कर्णीरथस्थां रघुवीरपत्नीं R. 14 13. —सुतः Mûladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णीसुतकथव संनिहितविपुलाचला K 19; कर्णीसुतप्रहिते च पाथि मतिमकरवम् Dk.

कर्त् 10 P. (कर्तयति, कर्तित) 1 To slacken, unloose. –2 To remove.

कर्त *a.* Ved. Cutting. —र्तः 1 A hole, cavity. –2 Rending, tearing.

कर्तन *a.* Cutting. —नं 1 Cutting, lopping off, Y. 2. 229, 286. –2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्तनसाधन).

कर्तनी Scissors.

कर्तरिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. –2 A Knife. –3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य *a.* What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुत्रः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा गुरुः। रिपुस्थानेषु वर्तंतः कर्तव्या भूतिमिच्छता॥ Mb.

कर्तृका A mall sword, a knife.

कर्त्रिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. –2 Scissors.

कर्तव्य *pot. p.* What is fit or ought to be done; इनिसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3 11; मया प्रातर्निःसत्त्व वन कर्तव्यं Pt. —व्यं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation: कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2 62; Y. 1. 331.

कर्तृ *a.* or *s.* [कृ-तृच्] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent; वंशस्य° R. 2. 64; व्याकरणस्य कर्ता author; ऋणस्य कर्ता one who incurs debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. –2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). –3 The Supreme spirit. –4 An epithet of Brahmâ. –5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. –6 A priest. –Comp. —अभिप्राय *a.* accruing to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्तृक *a.* An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्र Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्व *a.* Ved. To be done. —त्वं 1 Obligation, duty. –2 Task.

कर्द् 1 P. (कर्दति, कर्दित) 1 To rumble (as the bowels). –2 To caw (as a crow).

कर्दनं Rumbling of the bowels. —नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्दः,-कर्दटः 1 Mud. –2 Clay. –3 The fibrous root of the lotus. –4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्दमः [Un. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ नूपुरलग्नकर्दमधरौ प्रक्षालयंती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35; पथश्चाश्यानककर्दमान् R. 4. 24 –2 Dirt, filth. –3 (Fig.) Sin. –4 N. of a Prajâpati. –मं flesh. –Comp. —आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्दमकः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. –2 A kind of serpent.

कर्दमित *a.* 1 Muddy. –2 Made clotty; Mâl. 3. 9.

कर्पटः,-टं 1 Old, ragged or patched garment –2 A piece of cloth, strip. –3 A solid garment; or a red-coloured garment. –4 A cloth; Pt. 5.

कर्पटक,-न् *a.* Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon; चापचक्रकणपकर्पणप्रासपट्टिश &c.; Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. –2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). –3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in घटकर्पर; जीयेय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै वहेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण Ghat. 22. –4 The skull –5 A kind of weapon. –6 A back bone; Mâl. 5. 22.

कर्पासः, -सं, -सी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, -रं [Un. 4. 90.] Camphor. –Comp. —खंडः 1 a field of camphor. –2. a piece of camphor. —तैलं camphor liniment. —नालिका a kind of food —मणिः 1 a kind of jewel. –2. a white mineral (used in medicine).

कर्पूरकः Zedoary.

कर्फरः A mirror.

कर्ब् 1 P. (कर्बति) To go, move, approach.

कर्ब *a.* Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्बु(र्वु)र *a.* 1 Variegated, or spotted; क्वचिल्लसद्घनतिकुरंबकर्बुरः Si. 17. 56. –2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey; पवनैर्भस्म कपोतकर्बुरं Ku. 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. –2 Sin. –3 An evil spirit, demon. –4 The Dhattura plant. –5 Rice growing amidst inundation. —रा N. of a plant (वर्वरी) —री An epithet of Durgâ. —रं 1 Gold. –2 Water. –3 The Dhattûra plant.

कर्बु(र्वु)रित *a.* Variegated; U. 6. 4; Si. 5. 68.

कर्बू(र्वू)र *a.* Variegated. —रः 1 A demon. –2 N. of a plant. –3 The variegated colour. —रा A leech. —रं 1 Gold. –2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् *n.* [कृ-मनिन् Un. 4. 144] 1 Action, work, deed. –2 Execution, performance. –3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विप्रवंद्यानां कर्म M. 4. –4 A religious rite, (it may be either नित्य, नैमित्तिक or काम्य). –5 A specific action, moral duty. –6 (*a*) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahman, (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. (*b*) Labour, work. –7 Product, result. –8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth). –9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; कर्मायत्तं फलं पुंसां बुद्धिः कर्मानुसारिणी Bh 2. 89, 94. –10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. –11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; thus defined:–एकद्रव्यमगुणं संयोगविभागेष्वनपेक्षकारणं कर्म Vais. Sutra (It is five fold:-उत्क्षेपणं ततोऽवक्षेपणमाकुंचनं तथा। प्रसारणं च गमनं कर्माण्येतानि पंच च॥ Bhâshâ P. 6.). –12 Organ of sense. –13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. –Comp. —अक्षम *a.* in-

capable of doing anything. -अंगं part of any act ; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darsa sacrifice). -अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. -अनुरूप *a*. 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. -अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties. -अनुसारः consequence of, or conformity to acts. -अंतः 1. the end of any business or task.-2. a work, business, execution of business. -3. a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मांतः इक्षुधान्यादिसंग्रहस्थानं Kull.).-4. cultivated ground. -अंतरं 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. suspension of a religious action. -अंतिकं *a*. final.(-कः) a servant, workman. -अर्ह *a*. fit or suitable to the act or rite (-र्हः) a man. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). -आत्मन् *a*. endowed with the principles of action, active ; Ms. 1. 22. (-*m*.) the soul. -इंद्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेंद्रिय; (they are:—वाक्पाणिपादपायूपस्थानि Ms. 2. 99 ; see under इंद्रिय also). -उदारं any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. -उद्युक्त *a*. busy, engaged, active, zealous. -करः 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave). कर्मकराः स्थपत्यादयः Pt. 1 ; Si. 14. 16; -2. Yama. -कर्तृ *m*. (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action ; *e. g*. पच्यते ओदनः, it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति ' सुकरैः स्वैर्गुणैः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तेति तद्विदुः ॥.-कांडः,-डं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. -कारः 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2. any labourer in general (whether hired or not). -3. a black-smith ; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकय । न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं ॥ Udb. -4. a bull. —कारिन् *m*. a labourer, artisan, workman. -कार्मुकः,-कं a strong bow. -कीलकः a washerman. -क्षम *a*. able to perform any work or duty ; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts,that is, भरतवर्ष; cf. कर्मभूमि. -गृहीत *a*. caught in the very act (as a thief).-घातः leaving off or suspending work. -चं(चा)डालः 1. ' base in deed, ' a man of very low acts or deeds ; Vasishtha mentions these kinds:-असूयकः पिशुनश्च कृतघ्नो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचांडाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमः ॥ -2. one who commits an atrocious deed ; U. 1. 46. -3. N of Râhu. -चेष्टा active exertion, action. -चोदना 1. the motive impelling one to ritual acts. -2. any positive rule enjoining a religious act. -ज *a*. resulting from an act. (-जः) 1. the holy fig-tree. -2. the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4. the effect arising from human acts.- संयोग, वियोग &c. -5. heaven.-6. hell. -ज्ञ *a*. one acquainted with religious rites. -त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts.-दुष्ट *a*. corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespectable. -दोषः 1. sin, vice ; Ms. 6. 61, 95. -2 an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act) ; Ms. 1. 104.-3. evil consequence of human acts.-4. discreditable conduct.-धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpurusha, (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -ध्वंसः 1. loss of fruit arising from religious acts. -2. disappointment. -नामन् (in gram.) a pacticipial noun. —नाशा N. of a river between Kâsi and Vihâra. -निष्ठ *a*. devoted to the performance of religious acts.-न्यासः renunciation or the result of religious acts.-पथः 1. the direction or source of an action. -2. the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग) -पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life ; Pt. 1. 372. -प्रवचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case ; *e. g*. आ in आ मुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मप्रवचनीय ; so अनु in जपमनु प्रावर्षत् &c ; cf. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. -फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life, (pain, pleasure). -बंधः,-बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). -भूः,-भूमिः *f*. 1. the land of religious rites, *i. e*. भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for man's probation); प्राप्यैषा कर्मभूमिं Bh. 2. 100, K. 174, 319. -2. ploughed ground. -मीमांसा the Mîmâmsâ of ceremonial acts ; see मीमांसा. -मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. -युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, *i. e*. the Kali-yuga. —योगः 1. performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. -2. active exertion, industry. -वचनं (with Buddhists) the ritual. -वज्रः an epithet of Sûdra. —वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life.-वाटी a lunar day (तिथि). -विपाक = कर्मपाक. -शाला a work-shop.-शील,शूर *a*. assiduous, active, laborious. —शौचं humility. —संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. -सचिवः a minister. —संन्यासिकः, -संन्यासिन् *m*. 1. a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly acts. -2. an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their reward. -साक्षिन् *m*. 1. an eye-witness ; Ku. 7. 83. -2. one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man ; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions ; सूर्यः सोमो यमः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभस्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) सिद्धिः *f*. accomplishment of any business or desired object ; success. -स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मठ *a*. [कर्मन्-अठच् P. V 2. 35.]. 1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2 Working diligently. -3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a*. [कर्मन्-यत्] Skilful, clever. -ण्या Wages. -ण्यं Activity.

कर्मिन् *a*. 1 Working, active, busy. -2 Engaged in any work or business. -3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense ; कामिभ्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46. -*m*. A mechanic, artisan ; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a*. Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मंदिन् *m*. An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the bamoo (वंशलोचन)

कर्मारः 1 A blacksmith ; Y. 1.163, Ms. 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कर्मीर *a*. Variegated, spotted.

कर्व् 1 P. (कर्वति, कर्वित) To be proud, boast.

कर्वः 1 Love, desire. -2 A rat.

कर्वटः 1 The market town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). -2 Declivity of a mountain ; (also कर्वटक in this sense). -टं A city.

कर्व(र्बु)र *a*. Variegated. -रः 1 Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. -4 A sort of medicament. -री 1 An epithet of Durgâ -2 Night.-3 A Râkshasa. -4 A tigress.

कर्शन *a*. Rendering lean. -नः Fire.

कषः [कृष्-अप् घञ् वा] 1 Drawing,

dragging, pulling ; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing. -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. -र्षः, -र्षं A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Mâshas. -Comp. -आपण = कार्षापण q. v.

कर्षक a. [कृष्-ण्वुल्] Who or what draws, attracts &c. -कः A cultivator, husbandman ; Y. 2. 265.

कर्षण a. 1 Dragging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (in time), see below. -णं [कृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow); भज्यमानमतिमात्रकर्षणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation, Ms. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्षणिः f. An unchaste woman.

कर्षित a. 1 Drawn, attracted. -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. -4 Ploughed.

कर्षिन् a. 1 Who or what draws &c. -1 Attractive. -m A ploughman. -णी 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कर्षूः f. 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. -m. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

कर्हि ind. Ved. When, at what time ?

कर्हिचित् ind. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97 ; 4. 77 ; 6. 50.

कल् I. 1 A. (कलते, कालित) 1 To count. -2 To sound -II 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on ; करालकरकंदलीकलितशस्त्रजालैर्बलैः U 5. 5 ; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Gît. 1 ; कलितललितवनमालः ; हलं कलयते ibid. ; कलय वलयश्रेणीं पाणौ पदे कुरु नूपुरौ 12 ; Sânti. 4. 18. -2 (a) To count, reckon ; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30 (b) To measure; महा पांथः पृथा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114. -3 To assume, take, have, possess ; कलयति हि हिमांशोर्निष्कलंकस्य लक्ष्मीं Mâl. 1. 22 ; Si. 4. 36, 9 52. -4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of ; कलयन्नपि सव्यथोऽवतस्थे Si. 9. 83 ; कांपितं विरहखेदितचित्ता कांतमेव कलयंत्यनुनिन्ये 10 29 : N. 2. 65, 3. 12 ; Mâl 2 9 -5 To think, regard, consider ; कलयेदमानमनयं साखि मां Si. 9. 58 6. 54, 15. 55, 16. 64; Sânti 4. 15 ; व्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Gît. 4, 7. -6 To undergo, be influenced by ; मद्लीलाकालितकामपाल Mâl. 8 ; धन्यः कोपि न विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते नवे यौवने Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on ; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite ; Mâl. 9. 41. -11 To utter a sound, murmur. -12 To take hold of the die called Kali. -III. 10. P. (कालयति, कालित) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward -2 To carry off. -3 To collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल a. [कल्-घञ्] 1 Sweet and indistinct (अस्पष्टमधुर) ; ; क र्गं कलं किमपि रौति H. 1. 81 ; सारसैः कलनिर्ह्रादैः R. 1. 41, 8. 59 ; M. 5. 1. -2 (Hence) Low, soft, sweet (note &c.) ; melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, gingling, tinkling, &c. ; भास्वत्कलनूपुराणां R. 16. 12 ; कलकिंकिणी रवं Si. 9. 74, 82 ; कलमेखलाकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude ; undigested. -लः 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone -2 (In poetry) Time equal to four Mâtrâs. -3 (m. plu.) A class of Manes. -लं Semen. -Comp. -अंकुरः the Sârasa bird. -अनुवादिन् m. 1. a sparrow. -2 a bee -3. the Châtaka bird. -अविकलः a sparrow. -आलापः 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरत्कलालापविलासकोमला करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकम् K. 2. -3. a bee. -उत्ताल a. high, sharp. -कंठ a. having a sweet voice. (-ठः) (ठी f.) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a goose, swan. -3. a pigeon. -कलः 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise ; चलितया विदधे कलमेखलाकलकलोऽलकलोलदृशान्यया Si. 6 14 ; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas) ; Bh. 1. 27, 37 ; Amaru. 28. -3. N. of Siva. -4 resin, pitch. -कूजिका, -कूणिका a wanton woman. -घोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तूलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. -धूत silver. -धौतं 1. silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. -2. gold; विमलकलधौतत्सरुणा खङ्गेन Ve. 3 -3. a low or pleasing tone. °लिपिः f. 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. characters written in gold ; मरकतशकलकलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलेखं Gît. 8. -ध्वनिः 1. a low sweet tone. -2 a pigeon. -3. a peacock. -4. the (Indian) cuckoo. -नाद a. having a low and sweet tone. (-दः) a swan ; see कलध्वनि. -भाषण lisping, the prattle of childhood. -रवः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -विशुद्ध a. soft and clear ; S 5. -हंसः 1. a gander, a swan ; वधूदुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake ; Bk. 2. 18, R. 8. 59. -3. the suprem soul. -4. an excellent king.

कलंकषः (षी f.) 1 A lion. -2 A musical instrument.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन a. (at the end of comp.) Causing, effecting. -नः A sort of cane. -नं 1 A spot, mark. -2 A defect, an offence, fault. -3 Taking, seizing, grasping ; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः -4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. -5 Sounding. -6 A embryo at the first stage after conception. -ना 1 Taking, seizing, grasping ; कालकलना A. L. 29. -2 Doing, effecting. -3 Subjection. -4 Understanding, comprehension. -5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित p. p. 1 Held, seized, taken : U. 5 5. -2 Broken Pr. 1. -3 Plucked, gathered . U 3. 6 -4 Arisen, produced : U 5 2 कलितकुलिशघातः कोपि खलति वानाः R. G -5 Influenced ; Mâl. 8. -6 Mixed ; Mâl. 10. 10. -7 Known, understood , Mâl. 8. 13, 2. 9. -8 Furnished, endowed ; Mâl 6. 6 , Ku 6. 76. -9 Gained, obtained. -10 Reckoned, counted. -11 Separated, divided. -12 Sounded indistinctly, murmured.

कलक. 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.) , R. 13. 15. -2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute ; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सैव Mk. 10. 34 ; R. 14. 37 , so कुल°. -3 A fault, defect , Bh 3. 48. -4 Rust of iron. -Comp. -हृत् m. an epithet of Siva.

कलंकयति Den. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित a. Spotted, stained, defamed ; U. 6. 37.

कलजः 1 A bird. -2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. -3 Tobacco. -जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत a. Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife, वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R 8 83 , 1 32; 12. 34 , यद्भर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2 68. -2 The hip and loins; इंदुमूर्तिमिवोद्दामन्मथविलासगृहैरनगुरुकलत्रां K. 189 (where क° has both senses) ; Ki 8. 9, 17 -3 Any royal citadel. -4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलंदरः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (सर्वविद्या).

कलभः (भी f.) [कल्-अभच् Un. 3. 122 ; करेण शुंडया भाति ; भा क, रस्य लत्वं Tv.] 1 A young elephant, cub , लघु कलभेन यूथपतेरनुकृत M. 5 ; द्विपेंद्रभावं कलभः श्रयन्निव R. 3. 32 ; 11. 39 , 18. 38. -2 An elephant 30 years old. -3 A young camel ; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [Un. 4. 84] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January ; सुतेन

पांडोः कलमस्य गोपिकाः Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. -2 A pen, a reed for writing with. -3 A thief. -4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंबः 1 An arrow. -2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंबुट (Fresh) Butter.

कललः,-लं 1 The fœtus, uterus. -2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. -2 Womb.

कलविंकः, -गः 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. -2 A sport, stain.

कलशः, -सः (शं, -सं) [केन जलेन लश-स-ति Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. °जन्मन्, °उद्भवः N. of Agastya. -2 A churn. -3 A kind of measure. -4 A rounded pinnacle on the top of a temple. -Comp. -(स) उदधिः the ocean.

कलशी (सी *f.*) A pitcher, a jar; Si. 11. 8. -Comp. —सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः,-हं [कलं काम हंति हन्-ड Tv.] 1 Strife, quarrel; ईर्ष्याकलहः Bh. 1.2; लीला° S. Til. 8; so शुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. -2 War, battle. -3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. -4 Violence kicking, beating &c.; Ms. 4. 121; (where Medhâtithi and Kullûka explain कलह by दंडाविनेतरेतरताडनं and दंडाद्दंडयादि respectively). -5 A road, way. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 A cry, sound; Mâl. 9. 18. -Comp. —अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D.:—चाटुकारमपि प्राणनाथं रोषादपास्य या । पश्चात्तापमवाप्नोति कलहांतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. —अपहृत *a.* taken by main force or violence. —कार, —कारिन् *a.* quarrelsome, turbulent. —प्रिय *a.* fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. (-यः) an epithet of Nârada. (-या) a bird (सारिका).

कला [कल्-अच्] 1 A small part of anything; U. 1. 1; a bit, jot; कलामप्यकृतपरिलंघः K. 304; सर्वे ते मित्रगात्रस्य कलां नार्हंति षोडशीं Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. -2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen); जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Mâl. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 71; Me. 89. -3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); धनवीथिवीथिमवतीर्णवतो निधिरंभसामुपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32 (where कलाः means 'digits' also). -4 A division of time, variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds or 8 seconds. -5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. -6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts as music, dancing &c. -7 Skill, ingenuity. -8 Fraud, deceit. -9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. -10 A boat -11 The menstrual discharge. -12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body; (they are:—आद्या मांसधरा प्रोक्ता द्वितीया रक्तधारिणी । मेदोधरा तृतीया तु चतुर्थी श्लेष्मधारिणी ॥ पंचमी च मल धंच षष्ठी पित्तधरा मता । रेतोधरा सप्तमी स्यात् इति सप्त कलाः स्मृताः ॥). -13 An atom. -14 A term for the embryo -Comp. —अंतर 1. another digit. -2. interest, profit; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Lilâ. —अयनः a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). —आकुलं deadly poison. —केलि *a.* gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kâma. —क्षयः waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. —धरः, -निधिः, -पूर्णः the moon; अहो महत्त्वं महतामपूर्वं विपत्तिकालेपि परोपकारः । यथास्यमध्ये पतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिः पुण्यचयं ददाति ॥ Udb. —भृत् *m.* 1. the moon. -2 an artist &c.

कलावत् *a.* Versed in the (64) arts; Mâl. 2. 10. —*m.* The moon (having digits); Ku. 5. 71; Mâl. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलांकुरः 1 The Sârasa bird, crane. -2 N. of Kamsa.

कलाचिक-कलाची 1 A ladle. -2 The fore-arm.

कलाटीन The white water wagtail.

कलादः,-दकः A goldsmith.

कलाधिकः A cock.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls; रशनाकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail; तं मे जातकलापं प्रेषय मणिकठक शिखिनं V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कांची or रशना &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11 A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft (जटा°) or knot of braided hair. —घर A bundle of grass.

कलापकं 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्भिस्तु कलापकं); for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. —कः 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle (= कलाप), Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् *a.* 1 Having a quiver. -2 Spreading its tail (as a peacock). —*m.* 1 A peacock; कलविलापि कलापिकदंबकं Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 The Indian fig-tree (वृक्ष) -4 The time (when peacocks spread their tails).

कलापिनी The night.

कलांबिः *f.* 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

कलामकः A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

कलायः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. वाटाणा); Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः [कल् इनि] 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33; Amaru. 19. -2 War, battle. -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कलिवर्ज्यानि इमानि &c -4 Kali age personified, (this Kali persecuted Nala). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibhîtaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A hero. -9 An arrow. —*f.* A bud. -Comp —कारः,-कारकः,-क्रियः an epithet of Nârada. —द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the Bibhîtaka tree. —प्रिय *a.* quarrelsome. (-यः) 1. N. of Nârada. -2 a monkey, ape; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कलिका, -कलिः *f.* 1 An unblown flower, a bud; चूतानां चिरनिर्गतापि कलिका बध्नाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3; किमाम्रकालिकाभंगमारभसे S. 6; Rs. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -3 The bottom or peg of the Indian lute.

कलिंग *a.* 1 Clever. -2 Cunning. —गाः (pl.) N. of a country and its

inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलादर्शितपथः कलिंगाभिमुखो ययौ R. 4 38 ; (its position is thus described in Tantras :-जगन्नाथात्समारभ्य कृष्णातीरांतगः प्रिये। कलिंगदेशः संप्रोक्तो वाममार्गपरायणः ॥). —गः 1 The fork-tailed shrike. -2 N. of several plants ; (as शिरीष, प्लक्ष &c.). —गा A beautiful woman. —गं Indra grain (इंद्रयव).

कलिंजः A mat, a screen.

कलित See under कल्.

कलिंदः 1 N. of the mountain on which the Yamunâ rises. -2 The sun.-3 The Bibhîtaka plant. -Comp. —कन्या, —जा, -तनया, -नंदिनी, -सुता epithets of the river Yamunâ ; कलिंदकन्या मथुरां गतापि R. 6. 48 ; कलिंदजातीरे Bv. 2. 120, Gît. 3. —गिरिः the Kalinda mountain. °जा, °तनया. °नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamunâ ; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल a. [कल् इलच् Un. 1. 54] 1 Covered with, full of. -2 Mixed, blended with ; तत एवाक्रंदकलिलः कलकलः Mv. 1. -3 Affected by, subject to ; अकल्कक लिलः Si. 19. 98. -4 Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A large heap, confused mass ; त्वंशासि हृदय क्वेदृकाकालिलं Bh. 3. 34 ; confusion ; यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतितरिष्यति Bg. 2. 52.

कलुंकः A cymbal. -का 1 A tavern. -2 A meteor.

कलुष a. [कल्-उषच् Un. 4. 75] 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul ; गंगारोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8 ; Ki. 8. 32 ; Ghat. 13. -2 Choked, hoarse, husky ; कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 5. -3 Bedimmed ; full of ; Si. 6. 8. -4 Angry, displeased, excited ; U. 3. 13 ; भावावबोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ R. 5. 64 (Malli, takes कलुष to mean 'unable,' 'incompetent'). -5 Wicked, sinful, bad. -6 Cruel, censurable ; R. 14. 73. -7 Dark, opaque. -8 Idle, lazy. -9 Perverted ; °भूतायां बुद्धौ Pt. 3. 184 ; कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः &c. —षः A buffalo. —षं 1 Dirt, filth, mud ; विगतकलुषमंभः Rs. 3. 22. -2 Sin. -3 Wrath. -Comp. —योनिज a. illegitimate, of impure origin ; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषित a. 1 Turbid or muddy. -2 Offended, displeased ; Mu. 3. 9. -3 Wicked.

कलुषीकृ 8 U. 1 To make turbid or unclean. -2 To obscure, taint, sully ; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः,-रं The body ; यावत्स्वस्थमिदं कलेवरगृहं Bh. 3. 88 ; H. 1. 47 ; Bg. 8. 5 ; Bv. 1. 103, 2, 43.

कल्क a. [कल्-क Un. 3. 40] Sinful, wicked. —ल्कः, -ल्कं 1 The viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. -2 A kind of tenacious paste ; Y. 1. 277. -3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general). -4 Ordure, fæces. -5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy ; Si. 19. 98. -6 Sin. -7 Levigated powder ; तां लोध्रकल्केन हृतांगतैलां Ku. 7. 9. -8 Incense. -9 The wax of the ear. -Comp. —फलः the pomegranate plant.

कल्कनं Deceiving, over-reaching, falsehood.

कल्किः The tenth and last incarnation of Vishnu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies ; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several avatâras of Vishnu, thus refers to the last or Kalki avatâra —म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव धृतकल्किशरीर जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gît. 1. 10).

कल्किन् a. 1 Foul, turbid, dirty. -2 Wicked. —m. see कल्कि above.

कल्प a. [क्लृप्-घञ्] 1 Practicable ; feasible, possible. -2 Proper, fit, right. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Able competent (with a gen., loc., inf. or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य यशसः कल्पः Bhâg. able to do his duty &c. ; स्वक्रियायामकल्पः ibid . not competent to do one's duty ; अकल्प एषामधिरोढुमंजसा पदं ibid, so स्वभरण कल्प &c. —ल्पः 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance.-2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule ; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 ' able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others' ; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative ; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147. -3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination ; उदारः कल्पः S. 7. -4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites) ; क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U 2 ; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R 1. 94 ; Ms. 7. 185. -5 End of the world, universal destruction -6 A day of Brahmâ or 1,000 Yugas, being a period of 432 million years of mortals and measuring the duration of the world ; श्रीश्वेतवाराहकल्पे (the one in which we now live), कल्पं स्थितं तद्भूतां तत्राभिस्ततः किम् Sânti. 4. 2. -7 Medical treatment of the sick. -8 One of the six Vedângas, i. e. that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts ; see under वेदांग. -9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to.' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority) : कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36 ; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन्नृषिकल्पे राजनि S. 2 ; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2 ; so मृतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c -10 The doctrine of poisons and antidotes. -11 One of the trees of paradise, cf. कल्पद्रुम. —ल्पा-ल्पं A kind of intoxicating liquor. -Comp. —अंतः end of the world, universal destruction ; Bh. 2. 16. °स्थायिन् a. lasting to the end of a कल्प. -आदिः renovation of all things in the creation.—कारः 1. author of Kalpasûtra, q. v. -2. a barber. —क्षयः end of the world, universal destruction ; e g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं जगत् Ks. 2. 10. —तरुः, —द्रुमः, —पादपः, -वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise ; R. 1. 75, 17 26, Ku 2 39, 6. 41. -2. a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree', नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48, N. 1. 15. -3 (fig.) a very generous person ; सकलार्थिसार्थकल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1. —पालः 1 a protector of order. -2. a seller of spirituous liquors. -लता, -लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's paradise ; Bh. 1. 90 -2. a creeper supposed to grant all desires ; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46 ; cf. कल्पतरु above. —विद् a. conversant with sacred precepts ; R 1. 94. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the form of Sûtras.

कल्पकः [क्लृप्-ण्वुल्] 1 A rite. -2 A barber.

कल्पनं [क्लृप् ल्युट्] 1 Forming, fashioning, arranging. -2 Performing, doing, effecting. -3 Clipping, cutting. -4 Fixing. -5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. -ना 1 Fixing, settlement ; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247 ; Ms. 9. 116. -2 Making, performing, doing.-3 Forming, arranging, विषमासु च कल्पनासु Mk. 3. 14 ; केश° Mk. 4. -4 Decorating, ornamenting. -5 Composition. -6 Invention. -7 Imagination, thought ; कल्पनापोढः Sk = कल्पनाया अपोढः. -8 An idea, fancy or image (conceived in the mind); Sânti. 2. 8. -9 Fabrication. -10 Forgery. -11 A contrivance, device. -12 (In Mim. phil.) = अर्थापत्ति q v. -13 Decorating an elephant.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पित्रा *a* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed ; *S.* 3 22, see क्लृप् cause. —तः An elephant armed or caparisoned for war.

कल्मन = कर्मन् q v.

कल्मलिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलीकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. —षः, -षं 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 Sin ; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषध्वंसकारी H. 1. 21 ; Bg. 4. 30 ; 5 16 ; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22 —षः Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (षी *f*) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. —षः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. -षी 1 N. of the river Yamunâ. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. -षं Stain. -Comp. -कठः an epithet of Siva. —पादः N. of a king (सौदास).

कल्य *a.* [कलयति चेष्टामत्र, कल-यक्; कल् कर्मणि यत्, कलासु साधु कला-यत् वा Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy ; सर्वे कल्ये वयासि यतते लब्धुमर्थान्कुटुंबी V. 3. 1 ; Y. 1. 28 ; यावदेव भवेत्कल्यस्तावच्छ्रेयः समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared ; कथयस्व कथामेतां कल्याः स्मः श्रवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 Instructive. -ल्यं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes, -5 Good news. -Comp. —आशः, -जग्धिः *f.* the morning meal, breakfast. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller. —वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (-र्तं) (hence) anything light, trivial, or unimportant, a trifle ; ननु कल्यवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle ; स्त्रीकल्यवर्तस्य कारणेन 4, स इदानीमर्थकल्यवर्तस्य कारणादिदमकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant (हरीतकी). -3 Congratulation -Comp. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [कल्ये प्रातः अण्यते शब्द्यते, अण्-घञ्] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate ; त्वमेव कल्याणि तयास्तृतीया R. 6. 29 ; Me. 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good ; U. 2. 2 : कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mâl. 1. 3. -णं 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity ; कल्याण कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चंद्रार्धचूडामणिः H. 1. 212 ; तद्रक्ष कल्याणपरंपराणां भोक्तारमूर्जस्वलमात्मदेह R. 2. 50, 17. 11, Ms. 3. 60 ; so °अभिनिवेशी K, 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. -णी 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow ; R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer ; U. 4. —Comp. —कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, beneficial, good, Bg. 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtuous. —धर्मन् *a.* virtuous. —बीजं a kind of pulse ; (Mar. मसूर). —वचनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a.* (णिका *f.*) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. —णिका Red arsenic.

कल्याणिन् *a* (नी *f.*) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्ल् 1 A. (कल्लते, कल्लित) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल्ल *a.* Deaf ; °ता—त्वं 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि *ind.* To-morrow.

कल्लोल *a.* Inimical, hostile. —लः 1 A large wave, billow ; आयुः कल्लोललोलं Bh. 3. 82 ; कल्लोलमालाकुल Bv. 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी A river ; स्वर्लोककल्लोलिनि त्व पापं तिरयाधुना मम भवव्यालावलीढात्मनः G. L. 50, so विपुलपुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्यः.

कल्हारं A white water-lily.

कव् 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose (as poem). -3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful. —कं A mushroom ; विड्जानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171 ; Ms. 5. 5 ; 6. 14.

कवचः, -चं [cf. Uṇ. 4. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable.(हुं-हूं) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. -Comp. —पत्रः the birch tree. —हर *a* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour ; कवचहरः कुमारः Sk. ; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. (-रः) a boy, child.

कवटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कवडः Water for washing the mouth.

कवत्नु *n* A bad deed.

कवनं Water.

कव(ब)र *a.* [Uṇ. 4. 154.] (-रा, -री *f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled ; *Si.* 5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Variegated. —रः, -रं 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. —रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कव(ब)री A braid or fillet of hair; वृथधी विलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4 ; *Si.* 9. 28 ; Amaru. 59. -Comp. —भरः, —भारः a fine head of hair ; घटय जघने काञ्चीमंच स्रजा कवरीभरं Git. 12.

कवरकी A prisoner.

कवलः, -लं [केन जलेन वलते चलति, वल-अच् Tv.] 1 A mouthful ; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलैस्तृणानां R. 2. 5 ; 9. 59 ; कवलच्छेदेषु संपादिताः U. 3 16. -2 A gargle.

कवलयति Den. P. To eat, devour ; Pt. 4 ; Mâl. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

कवलित *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). -2 Chewed. -3 (Hence) Taken, seized ; as in मृत्युना कवलिता.

कवष, -कवष् *a.* Ved. Sounding, creaking (as the door). —षः A shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट See कपाट.

कवार A lotus.

कवारि *a.* Ved. Selfish, stingy ; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि *a.* [कु-इ Uṇ 4. 138] 1 Omniscient ; Bg. 8 9 ; Ms. 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praiseworthy. —विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage ; कवीनामुशना कविः Bg. 10. 37 ; Ms. 7 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet ; तद्ब्रूहि रामचरितं आद्य कविरसि U. 2 ; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी R. 1. 3 ; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 ; *Si.* 2 86. -3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras, कविरिव वृषपर्वणः K. 56. -4 Vâlmîki, the first poet. -5 Brahmâ. -6 The sun. —*f.* The bit of a bridle ; see कविका. -Comp. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vâlmîki, the first poet. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. —राजः 1. a great poet : श्रीहर्षं कविराजराजिमुकुटालंकारहीरः सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपांडवीय. —रामायणः an epithet of Vâlmîki.

कविकः,-का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry ; सुकविता यद्यस्ति

राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21 ; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरो भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः। हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय ॥ P. R. 1. 22.

कवि(वी)यं The bit of a bridle.

कवेलं A lotus.

कवोष्ण *a.* Slightly warm, tepid ; R. 1. 67.

कव्यं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors ; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147, 97, 128. —व्यः A class of Manes. -Comp. —वालः 1. fire. -2. a class of Manes. —वाहु *m.*, -वाहः, -वाहनः fire.

कश् 1 P. To sound.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.). —शा 1 A whip ; इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः। तव गात्रे पतिष्यन्ति सहास्माकं मनोरथैः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where the word may be *m.* or *f.*). -2 Flogging. -3 A string, rope. -4 The mouth. -5 A quality.

कश्य *a.* [कशामर्हति, कशा-यत्] Fit to be whipped or flogged. —श्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A horse's flank.

कशस् *n* Water.

कशिकः A mungoose.

कशिपु *m.* or *n.* 1 A mat. -2 A pillow. -3 A bed. —पुः 1 Food. -2 Clothing. -3 Food and clothing (according to विश्व).

कशे(से)रु *m. n.* 1 The backbone. -2 A kind of grass. —रुः One of the nine divisions of Jambudvipa.

कशेरुकः, कसेरुकः-का A sort of grass. —का The back-bone.

कश्मल *a.*[Uṇ. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious ; मत्संबंधात्कश्मला किंवदंती स्याच्चेदस्मिन्हंत धिङ्मामधन्यं U 1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of mind, lowness or depression of spirits ; कश्मलं महदाविशत् Mb. ; कुतस्त्वा कश्मलमिदं विषमे समुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2. -2 Sin. -3 A swoon. -4 Consternation, alarm.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country the modern Kâshmira. (Its position is thus described in Tantras:—शारदामठमारभ्य कुंकुमाद्रितटांतकः। तावत्कश्मीरदेशः स्यात् पंचाशद्योजनात्मकः). -Comp. -जः, -जं, -जन्मन् *m. n.* saffron ; कश्मीरजस्य कटुताऽपि नितांतरम्या Bv. 1. 71. v. l.

कश्यप *a.* Having black teeth. —पः 1 A tortoise. -2 A sort of fish. -3 A kind of deer. -4 N. of a *Ri-shi*, the husband of Aditi and Diti, and thus the father both of gods and demons, (so called because he drank कश्य 'liquor' ; cf. कश्यपस्तस्य पुत्रोऽभूत् कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः। Mârk. P.). [He was the son of Marichi, the son of Brahmâ. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mahâbhârata and other accounts, he married Aditi and 12 other daughters of Daksha, and begot on Aditi the twelve *Adityas*. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny—serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Prajâpati]. -Comp. —नंदनः an epithet of Garuḍa.

कष् I. 1 U. (कषति-ते, कषित) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape ; समूलकाषं कषति Sk.; Bk. 3. 49. -2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stone (as gold) ; छदहेम कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषाणनिभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69. -3 To injure, destroy. -4 To itch. -5 To leap. -II. 10 P. (काषयति) To hurt.

कष *a.* [कष्-अच्] Rubbing, scratching. —षः 1 Rubbing. -2 A touchstone ; छदहेम कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषाणनिभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69 ; Mk. 3. 17. -Comp. —पट्टिका a touch stone ; Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण *a.* [कष्-ल्युट्] Unripe, immature. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking, scratching , कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोत्कंपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9 ; कषणकंपनिरस्तमहाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. -2 Test of gold by the touch-stone.

कषा = कशा q. v.

कषाकुः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

कषि *a.* Injurious, harmful, hurtful.

कषित *a.* Hurt, injured.

कषिः *f.* 1 Test, trial. -2 Injury, trouble, pain.

कषाय *a.* 1 Astringent , S. 2. -2 Fragrant ; स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31 ; U. 2. 21 ; Mv 5. 41. -3 Red, dark-red ; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3. 32. -4 (Hence) Sweet sounding ; Mâl. 7. -5 Brown. -6 Improper, dirty. —यः, -यं 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six *rasas*) ; see कटु ; यो वक्त्रं परिशोषयति जिह्वां स्तंभयति कंठं बध्नाति हृदयं कषति पीडयति च स कषायः Susr. -2 The red colour. -3 A decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four, eight, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. -4 Plastering, smearing ; Ku. 7. 17 ; anointing. -5 Perfuming the body with unguents ; Rs. 1. 4. -6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. -7 Dirt, uncleanness. -8 Dulness, stupidity. -9 Attachment to worldly objects. -10 Decay, ruin. —यः 1 Passion, emotion. -2 Kali yuga.

कषायित *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured , अमुना कषायितस्तनी Ku. 4. 34 ; Si. 7. 11. -2 Affected.

कषायिन् *a.* 1 Yielding a resinous exudation, astringent. -2 Dyed of a red colour. -3 Worldly-minded. —*m.* N. of several plants :—खर्जूर, शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषीका A kind of bird.

कषे(से)रुका The back-bone, the spine.

कष्कषः A kind of poisonous insect.

कष्ट *a.* [कष्-क्त] 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong ; रामहस्तमनुप्राप्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition). -2 Painful, grievous ; मोहादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14, 56 , कष्टोऽयं खलु भृत्यभावः Ratn 1 full of cares ; Ms. 7. 50 ; Mâl. 9. 37 ; Y. 3. 29 ; कष्टा वृत्तिः पराधीना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः। निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा दरिद्रता ॥ Châṇ 59. -3 Difficult , स्त्रीषु कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1 ; U. 7. -4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy) , Ms. 7. 186, 210. -5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. -6 Boding evil. -7 Sorrowful, miserable. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain ; कष्टं खल्वनपत्यता S. 6 ; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163. -2 Sin, wickedness. -3 Difficulty, effort ; कष्टेन some how or other. —ष्टं *ind.* Alas ! Ah ! हा धिक् कष्टं ; हा कष्टं जरयाभिभूतपुरुषः पुत्रैरवज्ञायते Pt. 4. 78 -Comp —आगत *a.* arrived or got with difficulty. —कर *a.* giving pain, troublesome. —कारः -कारकः the world (as the scene of miseries). —तपस् *a.* one who practises hard penance ; *S.* 7. -संश्रय *a.* attended with troubles ; Pt 1. 163 ; 2. 118. —साध्य *a.* to be accomplished with difficulty. -स्थानं a bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कस् I. 1 P. (कसति, कसित) To move, go, approach. -II. 2 A. (कस्ते or कंस्ते) 1 To go. -2 To destroy.

कसः A touchstone, cf. कष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसिपुः Food, boiled rice.

कसेरुः A kind of grass.

कस्तंभी Ved. The prop of a carriage-pole.

कस्तीरं Tin.

कस्तु(स्तू)रिका, कस्तूरी Musk ; कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 ; 1. 121 ; Ch. P. 7. -Comp. —मृगः the musk-deer.

कस्मल = कश्मल q. v.

कस्वर *a.* 1 Going. -2 Injuring.
कह्वाह: A buffalo.
कह्लारं The white lotus, कह्लारपद्मकुसुमानि मुहुर्विधुन्वन् Rs. 3. 15.
कह्व: A kind of crane.
कांशि: A cup ; (कंसपात्र).
कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [कंसाय पानपात्राय हितं कंसीयं तस्य विकारः यञ् छलोपः cf. P. IV. 3. 168] Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 65. —स्यं 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. -2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्य:, -स्यं A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet ; Si. 15. 81. -Comp. —कार: (री *f.*) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —ताल: a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मल verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काक: [कै शब्दकरणे-कन् Uṇ. 3. 43] 1 A crow; काकोऽपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च भुंक्ते Pt. 1. 24. -2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. -3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). -5 A sectarial mark (तिलक). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of a Dvipa. —का N. of several plants काकनासा, काकोली &c. —की A female crow. -कं 1 A multitude of crows. -2 A modus coeundi. -Comp. —अक्षिगोलकन्याय see under न्याय. —अरि: an owl. -उदर: a snake ; काकोदरो येन विनीतदर्पः Kavirâja ; काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. —उलूकिका, -उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow ; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra). —चिंचा the Gunjâ plant. —छद:, -छदि: 1. a wag-tail. -2. a side-lock of hair ; see काकपक्ष below. —जात: the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय *a.* (anything) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally; an accident ; अहो नु खलु भोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Mâl. 5 ; काकतालीयवत्प्राप्तं दृष्ट्वापि निधिमग्रतः H. Pr. 35, some times used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally' ; फलंति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न बिभ्यति Ve. 2. 14. °न्याय see under न्याय. —तालुकिन् *a.* contemptible, vile. -दंत: (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing ; °गवेषणं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). —ध्वज: the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken). —पक्ष:, -पक्षक: side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42 ; 3. 28 ; U. 3. -पदं 1. the sign (^) in Mss. denoting that something has been left out. -2. an incision in the skin. (-द:) a particular mode of sexual intercourse. -पुच्छ:, -पुष्ट: the (Indian) cuckoo. -पेय *a.* shallow; काकपेया नदी Sk. —भीरु: an owl. —मद्गु: a gallinule. —यव: barren corn (the ear of which has no grain) ; यथा काकयवाः प्रोक्ता यथारण्यभवास्तिलाः । नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि धनहीनास्तथा नराः ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb; (काकयवाः = निष्फलतृणधान्य). -रुत the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances); Si. 6. 76. —वंध्या a woman that bears only one child. -स्वर: a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काकणं Leprosy with black and red spots.

काकणि: A kind of small coin.

काकरु(रू)क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. -क: 1 A hen-pecked husband. -2 (की *f.*) An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक(का)ल: A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलक: 1 The top of the windpipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. -क: 1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A kind of rice.

काकलि:, -ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet tone; अनुबद्धमुग्धकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Rs. 1. 8. -2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not ; फणिमुखकाकलिसंदंशक...प्रभृत्यनेकोपकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. -3 Scissors. -4 The Guñja plant. -Comp. —रव: the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकलीक: A low sweet tone.

काकार *a.* Scattering water (के जलमाकिरति).

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. -2 A sum of money equal to 20 *cowries* or to a quarter of a Pana -3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Mâsha. -4 A part of a measure. -5 The beam of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Paṇa q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3 cowrie ; H. 3. 123.

काकिल: 1 A jewel worn upon the neck. -2 The upper par of the neck.

काकु: *f.* 1 Change of the voice under different emotions, such as fear, grief, anger ; भिन्नकंठध्वनिर्धीरैः काकुरित्यभिधीयते S. D. ; अलीककाकुकरणकुशलता K. 222. -2 (Hence) A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative), as in questions of appeal, (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1. 146. -3 Muttering, murmuring. -4 Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुत्स्थ: [ककुत्स्थस्यापत्यं, ककुत्स्थ-अण्] A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of the kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्थमालोकयतां नृपाणां R. 6. 2 ; 12. 30, 46 ; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुदं The palate.

काकोल: 1 A raven ; Y. 1. 174. -2 A snake. -3 A boar. -4 A potter. -5 A division of the infernal regions or hell ; Y. 3. 223. -6 A poisonous substance.

काक्ष: [कुत्सितमक्षं अत्र, कोः कादेशः ; cf. P. VI. 3. 104] A side-long look, a glance. --क्षं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look ; काक्षेणानादरेक्षितः Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fragrant earth.

काग: A crow ; cf. काक.

कांक्ष् 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (कांक्षति, कांक्षित) 1 To wish, desire, long for ; यत्कांक्षंति तपोभिरन्यमुनयस्तास्मिंस्तपस्यंत्यमी S. 7. 12 ; न शोचति न कांक्षति Bg. 12 ; 7. न कांक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32, R. 12. 58 ; Ms. 2. 242. -2 To expect, wait for.

कांक्षा [कांक्ष्-अ] 1 Wish, desire. -2 Inclination, appetite ; as in भक्तकांक्षा.

कांक्षित *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. -2 Expected. --तं A wish, desire.

कांक्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [कांक्ष्-णिनि] Wishing for, desirous ; दर्शन°, जल° &c. ; Bg. 11. 52.

कांक्षोरु: A heron.

काच: 1 Glass, crystal ; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44 ; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया Sânti. 1. 12 ; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः ॥ H. 2. 68. -2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to support burdens. -3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline ashes. -5 The string of the balance. —चं 1 Alkaline salt. -2 Wax. -Comp. --अक्ष: N. of an aquatic bird (बक). —घटी a glass ewer. —भाजनं a glass vessel. —मणि crystal, quartz. —मलं, —लवणं, —सं[illegible]वं black salt or soda.

काचक: 1 A glass, stone. -2 Alkaline ashes &c.

काचित *a.* Suspended in a loop or by a swing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of pa-

pers or the leaves of a manuscript; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writing.

काचिघः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold. -3 A vegetable.

काचूकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravâka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad water.

कांच् 1 A. (कांचते, कांचित) 1 To shine. -2 To bind.

कांचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [कांच् ल्युट्] Golden, made of gold; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका कांचनी वासयष्टिः Me. 79; कांचनं वलयं *S.* 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. —नं 1 Gold (ग्राह्यं) अमेध्यादपि कांचनं Ms. 2. 239. -2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property, wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus. -5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding. -नः 1 The Dhattûra plant. -2 The Champaka tree. -नी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. —अंगी a woman with a golden (*i. e.* yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. —कंदरः a gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru.—भूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow) soil. -2. gold-dust. —संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H. 4. 113.

कांचनकः The fruit of rice or grain. —कं Yellow orpiment.

कांचनारः (लः) The Kovidâra tree.

कांचनीय *a.* Golden. —या Yellow orpiment (गोरोचना).

कांचिः, -ची *f.* [कांच् बंधने इनि] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि कांचीगुणस्थानमनिंदितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; *Si.* 9. 82; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति).—Comp. —पुरी, नगरी the same as कांची (2). -पदं the hips and loins.

कांचिकं Sour gruel.

कांजिकं, कांजिका, कांजी, कांजीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं,-न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुक्तस्तनं *S.* 3. 10. -2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण *a.* [कण् निमीलने कर्तरि घञ् Tv] 1 One-eyed; अक्ष्णा काणः Sk; काणेन चक्षुषा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. -2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie); प्रासः काणवराटकोपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुंच माम् Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. फुटकी कवडी). -णः A crow.

काणूकः 1 A crow. -2 A cock. -3 A kind of goose. -4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tâla tree.

काणेयः,-रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. -2 An unmarried woman. -Comp. —मातृ *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only). काणेलीमातः अस्ति किंचिचिह्नं यदुपलक्षयसि Mk. 1.

कांडः,—डं 1 A section, a part in general. -2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. -3 A stem, stock, branch; लीलोत्खातमृणालकांडकवलच्छेदे U. 3. 16, Amaru. 95, Ms. 1. 46. 48, Mâl. 9. 34. -4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kândas of the Râm. -5 A separate department or subject, *e. g.* कर्म° &c. -6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. -9 Cane, reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water. -12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Private place. -14 A kind of measure. -15 Praise, flattery. -16 A horse. -17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -Comp. -कारः a maker of arrows. (-रं) the betel-nut. -गोचरः, an iron arrow. —पटः, -पटक a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; *Si.* 5. 22. —पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. —पृष्ठः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier -2. the husband of a Vaisya woman.-3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. -4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religious, profession &c. In Mv. 3. Jâmadagnya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपृष्ठ, (स्वकुलं पृष्ठतः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत्। तेन दुश्चरितेनासौ कांडपृष्ठ इति स्मृतः॥). (-ष्ठं) the bow of Karna and Kâma. —भंगः, -भग्नं a fracture of the bone or limbs. —वीणा the lute of a Chândâla.-संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). —स्पृष्टः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईरन् ईरच् वा] An archer, (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपृष्ठ as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कंडोलः.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kanva.

कात *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour; यन्मयैश्वर्यमत्तेन गुरुः सदसि कात्कृतः Bhâg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kârtikeya).

कातर *a* [ईषत्तरति स्वकार्यसिद्धिं गच्छति, तृ अच् कोः कादेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged, वर्जयंति च कातरान् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11. 78; Me. 77. -2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; किमेवं कातरासि *S.* 4. -3 Agitated; perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. -4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes), R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79. -रः 1 A large kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice, कातर्यं केवला नीतिः शौर्यं श्वापदचेष्टितम् R. 17. 47.

काति *a* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kâtyâyana.—यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vartikas to supplement the Sûtras of Pânini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yajnavalkya. -3 N. of Parvati. -Comp. —पुत्रः, सु N. of Kartikeya.

कात्यायनीय *a.* Composed by Katyayana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कातुः ell.

काथंचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty

काथिकः [कथायां साधु:, कथा-ठक्] A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः [cf. Un. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कलहस); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9 -2 An arrow; *Si.* 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. —बं Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबकः An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds; Mal. 9. 16; मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree; निषेव्य मधु माधवाः सरसमत्र कादंबरं *Si.* 4 66 —री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; का

कंबरीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृदमिष्यते S. 6 ; or कादंबरीमदविघूर्णितलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लांगलभृतः पतनं पृथिव्याम् Udb., °रसभरेण K. 240 -3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant.-4 An epithet of Sarasvatî, the goddess of learning.-5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Incidental, occasional.

काद्रवेयः A kind of snake ; *Si.* 20. 43.

कानक *a.* [कनक-अण्] Golden. —कं The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

काननं 1 A forest, a grove ; R. 12. 27, 13. 18 ; Me. 18, 42 ; काननावनि forest-ground. -2 The mouth of Brahm*a*.-3 A house. -Comp. —अग्निः wild fire conflagration. —ओकस् *m.* 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्ठिकं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिनेयः, -यी [कनिष्ठा-अपत्यार्थे ढक् इनङ् च] The offspring or the youngest child.

कानीनः [कन्याया अनूढाया अपत्यं अण् कनीनादेशः ; P. IV. 1. 116] 1 The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129 ; see also the definition given in Ms. 2. 172.-2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Kar*n*a.

कांत *p. p.* [कम्-क्त] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear ; कांतं क्रतुं चाक्षुषं M 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable ; भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful ; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति *S.* 2. —तः 1 A lover. -2 A husband ; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात् किंचिदूनः Me. 100 ; *Si.* 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A king of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयस्). -8 An epithet of (1) Kartikeya, (2) Krish*n*a.—तं 1 Saffron -2 A kind of iron. -Comp. -अयसं the load stone. —पक्षिन् *m.* a peacock (of iron) —लोहं the loadstone. —लौहं steel.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman.-2 A mistress, wife in general ; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; so *Si.* 10 73.-3 The Priyangu creeper. -4 Large cardamoms. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -Comp. —अंघ्रिदोहदः the Asoka tree ; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary forest ; गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81 ; Bh. 1. 86 ; Y. 2. 38. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity. —रः 1 A red variety of the sugarcane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bamboo. —री A kind of sugarcane. —रं 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कांतारकः A kind of sugarcane.

कांतिः *f* [कम् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Loveliness, beauty ; Me 15 , अक्लिष्टकांति *S.* 5 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance ; Me 84. -3 Personal decoration or embellishment. -4 Wish, desire. -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love . (S D. thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दीप्तिः-रूपयौवनलालित्य भोगाद्यैरंगभूषण । शोभा प्रोक्ता सैव कांतिर्मन्मथाप्यायितद्युतिः । कांतिरेवातिविस्तीर्णा दीप्तिरित्यभिधीयते 130, 131). -6 A lovely or desirable wom in. -7 An epithet of Durg*a*. -8 A digit of the moon. -Comp. —कर *a* beautifying, illuminating, brightening -द *a* beautifying, adorning. (-दं) 1 bile. -2. clarified butter. —द दायक, -दायिन् *a* adorning —भृत् *m* the moon.

कांतिमत् *a.* Lovely, beautiful, splendid ; Ku. 4. 1, 5 71 ; Me 30. —*m* 1 The moon. -2 N. of Cupid.

कांदवं Anything roasted of baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांदविक. A baker, a confectioner.

कांदिशीक *a.* 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive ; मृगजनः कांदिशीकः संवृत्तः Pt. 1. -2 (Hence) Terrified, afraid ; Bv. 2 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a county ; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक *a* (की *f.*) [कपट-ठक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Wicked, perverse. —कः 1 A flatterer, parasite. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.

कापथः [कुत्सितः पंथाः] A bad road ; (lit. and fig.). —थं N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल कापालिक *a.* [कपाल-अण्-ठक्-वा] Relating to skulls -लः,-लिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them ; Pt. 1. 212. —लं A kind of leprosy. -ली 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality ; Mal. 4.

कापालिन् *m* N of Siva.

कापिक *a* (की *f.*) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल *a* (ली *f.*) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Taught by or derived from Kapila.—लः 1 A follower of the Sankhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिशं A spirituous liquor.

कापिशायनं 1 Liquor ; *Si.* 10. 4. -2 A deity.

कापिशेयः An imp, goblin.

कापेय [कपेर्भावः कर्म वा, ढक्] 1 The monkey species -2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुरुषः A mean, contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सुसंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापोत *a.* (ती *f.*) [कपोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour. —तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Antimony. -3 Natron -4 Fossil. —तः The grey colour. -Comp. —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काप्यकरः,-कारः A penitent.

काप्यकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

काम् *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः [कम्-घञ्] 1 Wish, desire ; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3. 67 oft. used with the inf. form ; गंतुकामः desirous to go ; Bg. 2. 62 ; Ms. 2. 94.-2 Object of desire ; सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुरुषार्थ) ; cf. अर्थ (8) and अर्थकाम. -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust ; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarâma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being. —मा Desire, wish. —मं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [K*a*ma is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology— the son of Krishna and Rukmi*n*i His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Târaka, they sought the aid of Kâma in drawing the mind of Siva towards Pârvati, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kâma undertook the mission ; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring ; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with bow and arrows— the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants.]. -Comp. —अग्निः 1. a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire

of passion. °संदीपनं 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. —अंकुशः 1. a finger-nial. -2. the male organ of generation. —अंगः the mango tree. —अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. —अधिष्ठित a. overcome by love. —अनलः see कामाग्नि. —अंध a. blinded by love or passion. (-धः) the (Indian) cuckoo —अधा musk. —अन्निन् a. getting food at will. —अभिकाम a. libidinous, lustful. —अरण्य a pleasant grove. —अरिः 1. an epithet of Siva -2. a mineral substance. —अर्थिन् a. amorous, lustful, lascivious. —अवतारः N. of Pradyumna. -अवमायः 1. suppression of passion or at will. -2. unrestrained enjoyment. —आख्या, -अक्षी N. of Durgâ. —आतुर a. love-sick, affected by love : कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhâsh. —आत्मजः an epithet of Anirudha, son of Pradyumna. —आत्मन् a. lustful, libidnous, enamoured ; Ms. 7. 27. —आयुधं 1. arrow of the god of lova. -2. membrum virile. (-धः) the mango tree. —आयुस् m. 1. a vulture. -2. Garuda. —आर्त a. love-stricken, affected by love ; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. —आसक्त a. overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. —ईप्सु a. striving to obtain a desired object. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. the Supreme soul. -उदकं 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law ; Y. 3. 4. -उपहत a. affected by or overcome with passion. —कला N. of Rati, the wife of Kâma. —काम,-कामिन् a. following the dictates of love or passion. —कार a. acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-रः) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms 11. 41, 45. -2. desire, influence of desire ; Bg. 5. 12. —कूटः 1. the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. —कृत् a. 1. acting at will, acting as one likes- -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-m.) the Supreme soul. —केलि a. lustful. (-लिः) a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. —क्रीडा 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. —ग a. going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (-गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. —गति a. able to go to any desired place ; R 13. 76 —गुणः 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. —चर, -चार a. moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; Ku.1 50. —चार a. unchecked, unrestrainad.(-रः) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness, न कामचारो मयि शंकनीयः R. 14 62. -3 one's will or pleasure, free will; कामाच्चारानुज्ञा Sk.: Ms. 2. 220. -4. sensuality. -5 selfishness. —चारिन् a. 1. moving unrestrained ; Me. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. selfwilled. (-m) 1 Garuda. -2. a sparrow. —ज a. produced by passion or desire ; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. —जित् a. conquering love or passion ; R. 9. 33. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. —तालः the (Indian) cuckoo. —द a. fulfilling a desire. granting a request or desire. (-दः) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. —दा =कामधेनु q.v. -दर्शन a. looking lovely. -दुघ a. 'milking one's desires'. granting every desired object ; प्रीता कामदुघा हि सा R. 1. 81, 2. 63 ; Mâl. 3. 11. —दुघा, दुहृ f. a fabulous cow yielding all desires ; Bg. 10. 28. —दूती the famale cuckoo. -देवः 1. the god of love. -2. N. of Siva. -3. N. of Vishnu. —दोहिन् a. granting desires. —धेनुः f. the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलितिवलतौ कामधेनू. —ध्वंसिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —पति. -पत्नी f. Rati, wife of Cupid. —पालः N. of Balarâma : also of Siva. —प्रद a. granting desires. (-दः) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. -प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कच्चित्कामप्रवेदने Ak. —प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. —फलः a species of the mango tree. —भोगाः (pl.) sensual gratifications -महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. —मालिन् m. N. of Ganesha. -मूढ, -मोहित a. influenced or infatuated by love ; U. 2. 5. —रसः seminal discharge. —रसिक a. lustful, libidinous ; क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112. —रूप a. 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघोनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam) ; R. 4. 83, 84. —रूपिन् a. 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-m.) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a boar. -3. a Vidyâdhara. —रेखा, —लेखा a harlot, courtezan. —लता membrum virile. —लोल a. overcome with passion, love-stricken. —वरः a gift chosen at will. —वल्लभः 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3. the mango tree. (-भा) moonlight. —वश a. influenced by love. (-शः) subjection to love. —वश्य a. subject to love. —वाद् a. saying anything at will. —विहंतृ a. disappointing desires. —वीर्य a. 'showing heroism at will.' (m.) an epithet of Garuda. —वृत्त a. addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated, Ms. 5. 154. —वृत्ति a acting according to will, self-willed, independent ; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) f. 1. free and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. —वृद्धिः f. increase of passion. -वृंतं the trumpet flower. -शरः 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -शास्त्रं the science of love, erotic science. —संयोगः attainment of desired objects. —सखः 1 the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -सू a. fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-m.) N. of Vâsudeva. (-f.) N. of Rukmini. —सूत्रं 1. N. of an erotic work by Vâtsyâyana. -2. 'thread of love', love incident ; Mâl. 1. 4. —हैतुक a. produced by mere desire without any real cause ; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः, -कामेन ind. 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130 ; पद्मा स्पृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. -3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. -4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन a. Lustful, libidinous. —नं Desire, wish. —ना Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामंधमिन् m. A brazier.

कामम् ind. 1 According to wish or inclination, at will ; कामंगामी. -2 Agreeably to desire ; Mu. 1 25. -3 To the heart's content ; U. 3. 16. -4 Willingly, joyfully ; Sânti 4. 4. -5 Well, very well (a particle of assent), it may be that; मनागनभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. -6 Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, —yet, still) ; कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31 ; 2. 1. R. 4. 13, 6 22 ; 12. 75 ; Mâl 9. 34. -7 Indeed, forsooth, really, R. 2. 43 ; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8 Better, rather (usually with न) : काममामरणात्तिष्ठेद् गृहे कन्यर्तुमत्यपि। न चैवैनां प्रयच्छत्तु गुणहीनाय कर्हिचित् Ms. 9. 89 ; H. 1. 131.

कामयमान, कामयान, कामयितृ a. Lustful, libidinous ; R. 19. 50; S. 3.

कामल a. Lustful, libidinous. —लः 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् a. Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् a. 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful.

कामिः A libidinous man, lecher. —f. N. of Rati.

कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for. —कः A wild duck.

कामित *a.* Wished, desired. —तं A desire, wish, love ; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-णिनि] 1 Lustful. -2 Desirous. -3 Loving, fond. -*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः *S.* 3; त्वां कामिनो मदनदूतिमुदाहरंति V. 4. 11 ; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. -2 A uxorious husband. -3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. -4 A sparrow. -5 An epithet of Śiva. -6 The moon. -7 A pigeon. -8 The Supreme being. —नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman ; Ms. 8. 112. -2 A lovely or beautiful woman ; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगंडपांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. -3 A woman (in general) ; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69 ; Me. 63 ; Rs. 1. 28. -4 A timid woman. -5 Spirituous liquor.

कामुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [कम्-उकञ्] 1 Wishing, desirous. -2 Lustful, libidinous. —कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man ; कामुकैः कुंभीलकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4 ; R. 19. 33 ; Rs. 6. 9. -2 A sparrow. -3 The Asoka tree. —का A woman desirous of wealth. —की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्]: 1 To be desired, desirable ; सुधा विष्टा च काम्याशनं Śânti. 2. 8. -2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नित्य); अंते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50 ; Ms. 2. 2, 12. 89 ; Bg. 18. 2. -3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome ; नासौ, न काम्यः R. 6. 30 ; U. 5. 12. —म्या A wish, desire, intention, request ; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3 ; R. 1. 35 ; Bg. 10. 1. -Comp. —अभिप्राय a self-interested motive or purpose. —कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. —गिर् *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice ; Si. 6. 8. (-*f.*) an agreeable speech. —दानं 1. an acceptable gift.-2. a free-will offering, voluntary gift. —मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -व्रतं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कमठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कांपिल्लः, -कांपिलः, -कांपिल्लकः N. of a tree ; Mâl. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कंबु-ठक्] A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] 1 A native of the Kambojas ; Ms. 10. 44. -2 A king of the Kambojas. -3 The Punnâga tree. -4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ल *a.* [ईषदम्लं] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः -यं [चीयतेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिकमिति कायः, चि-घञ् आदेः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body ; विभाति कायः करुणापराणां परोपकारैर्न तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 71; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg 5. 11 ; so कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. -2 The trunk of a tree. -3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). -4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. -5 Principal, capital. -6 Home, residence, habitation. -7 A butt, a mark. -8 Natural temperament. -यं (with or without तीर्थं) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prâjâpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v. Y. 1. 60 ; Ms. 3. 38. -Comp -अग्निः the digestive faculty. —क्लेशः bodily suffering or pain. —चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. —मानं measurement of the body. —बंधनं 1. girdle. -2. the union of semen virile and blood. —वलनं an armour. —स्थः 1. the Supreme being. -2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother.) -3. a man of that caste ; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1 ; Y. 1. 336 ; Mk. 9. (-स्था) 1. a woman of that caste. -2. the Myrobalan tree. (-स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-यिका *f.*), **कायिक** (की *f.*) *a.* [काय-ठक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal ; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. —का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). -Comp. —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. -2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् *a.* Having a body, embodied ; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार *a.* (री *f.*) [कृ-घञ् [At the end of comp.) Making, doing performing, working, maker, doer, author ; ग्रंथकारः author ; कुंभकारः, सुवर्णकारः &c. &c. —रः 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. -2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected ; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125 ; ककार, फूत्कार &c -3 Effort, exertion ; Si. 19. 27. -4 Religious austerity. -5 A husband, lord, master. -6 Determination. -7 Power, strength. -8 A tax or toll. -9 A heap of snow. -10 The Himâlaya mountain. -11 Water produced by hail. -12 Killing, slaughter. -Comp. —अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishâda father and Vaidehî mother ; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर *a.* working, acting as agent. —भूः a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [कृ ण्वुल्](Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating doer &c.; स्वमस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156 ; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. -2 An agent. -3 Intending to act or do. -कं 1 (In gram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and verb in a sentences (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kârakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive ; (1) कर्तृ ; (2) कर्मन् ; (3) करण ; (4) संप्रदान ; (5) अपादान ; (6) अधिकरण. -2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations ; *i. e.* syntax. -3 Water produced from hail. -Comp. —दीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kâraka is connected with several verbs in succession ; *e. g.* खिद्यति कूणति वेल्लति विचलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अंतर्नंदति चुंबितुमिच्छति नवपरिणया वधूः शयने ॥ K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारकवत् *a.* 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. -2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज *a.* Relating to the finger nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 A cause, reason ; कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 18 R. 1. 74 ; Bg. 13. 21 ; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. -2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.;Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347 ; कारणमानुषीं तनुं R. 16. 22. -3 An instrument, means; V. 3. 20, 65. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted ; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyâyikas it is of three kinds: (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent), as

threads in the case of cloth, (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5 the generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 85. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -12 Action. -13 A legal instrument or document. -14 Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation). -16 Killing, injuring. —णा 1 Pain, agony; Ve. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (कारणात् for the reason that; द्वेष° on account of hatred; मत्कारणात् for my sake; Pt. 1. 22.) -Comp. —अन्वित *a.* having a cause or reason. —उत्तरं a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). —कारणं an elementary or primary cause; an atom; Ki. 18. 35. —गत *a.* referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. —गुणः a quality of the cause. —बलवत् *a.* strong by motives; Pt. 5. 29. —भूत *a.* 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. —माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोत्तरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वस्यार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10; *e. g.* Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. —वादिन् *m.* a complainant, plaintiff. —वारि *n.* the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. —विहीन *a.* without a cause. —शरीरं (in Vedânta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य *a.* To be caused or performed; °दक्षा Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितृ, कारयिष्णु *a.* Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारिः *f.* Action, act, work. —*m.* An artist, a mechanic.

कारित *a.* Caused to be done or effected. -ता Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). —तं The causal form of a verb.

कारिन् *a.* Making, doing, causing bringing about (at the end of comp.). —*m.* A mechanic, artist.

कारंडवः A sort of duck; तसं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23.

कारंधमिन् *m.* 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist.

कारभ *a.* Produced or coming from a camel.

कारमिहिका Camphor.

कारंभा N. of a tree (प्रियंगु).

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः N. of a tree (किंपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3 Part of a lute below the neck. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold. -7 A sound. -8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the lute. -Comp. —अगारं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् *n.* a prison-house, a jail; कारागृहे निर्जितवासवेन लंकेश्वरेणोषितमा प्रसादात् R. 6. 40, Sânti. 4. 10. —गुप्तः a prisoner —पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

काराधुनी A musical instrument (as a conch).

कारायिका A female crane.

कारिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A business, or trade. -3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects; *e. g.* Bhartrihari's Kârikâs on grammar; सांख्यकारिका. -4 Torment, torture. -5 Interest.

कारीर *a.* [करीर-अञ्] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

कारीषं [करीषाणां समूहः अण्] A heap of dried cow-dung.

कारु *a.* (रूः *f.*) [कृ-उण् Un. 1. 1] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. 2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कृत्रिमं स्वमहेतवे Vb. 1. 13; इति स्म सा कारुतरेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीक्षते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 129; 10. 12 (They are:— तक्षा च तन्त्रवायश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा। पञ्चमश्चर्मकारश्च कारवः शिल्पिनो मताः ॥). -3 Terrible, horrible. —रुः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मन् the architect of the gods. -2 An art, a science. -Comp. —चौरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. —जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. -2. a young elephant. -3. a hillock, an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. sesamum growing spontaneously. -6. red orpiment.

कारुकः,-का An artisan.

कारुणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [करुणा-ठक्] Compassionate, kind, tender; Nâg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातन्वते Gît. 1; कारिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2.

कारुंडिका, -कारुंडी A leech.

कारेणव *a.* Belonging to a female elephant.

कारोत(त्त)मः -रः Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. -2 Yeast, barm. -3 A well.

कार्कण *a.* Belonging to a pheasant.

कार्कवाकव *a.* Relating to a cock (कुकवाकु).

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. -2 Firmness. -3 Solidity; *Si* 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्कीक *a.* Like a white horse.

कार्ण *a.* Relating to an ear. —र्णं 1 The wax of the ear. -2 An ear-ring. —र्णः N. of Vrishaketu. -Comp. —छिद्रकं a sort of well. —वेष्टकिक *a.* fit for ear-rings.

कार्तयुग *a.* Relating to the कृतयुग.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kritavîrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Mâhishmatî. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.; (cf. R. 6. 39). According to the Vayu Purana he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavirya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavirya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.]

कार्तस्वरं Gold; स तप्तकार्तस्वरभासुरांबरः *Si.* 1. 20; °दंडेन K. 82.

कार्तान्तिकः [कृतान्तं वेत्ति ठक्] An astrologer, fortune-teller; कार्तान्तिको नाम भूत्वा सुखं बभ्राम Dk. 130.

कार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कृत्तिका-अण्] Belonging to the month of Kârttika; R. 19. 39. —कः 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). -2 An epithet of Skanda. —की The full moon day in the month of Kârttika.

कार्त्तिकिकः The month of Kârttika.

कार्त्तिकेयः [कृत्तिकानामपत्यं ढक्] N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Krittikâs). [Karttikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of *Siva* (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. *Siva* cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying

their senses), good composition, वाक्ये शब्दार्थयोः सम्यग्रचना गुंफना मता

गुर् I 6 A [गुरते, गूर्त-गूर्ण] To make an effort or exertion.-II. 4 A. (*p. p.* गूर्ण) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. -2 To go.

गुरणं [गुर् भावे ल्युट्] Effort, perseverance.

गुरु *a*. (रु: or र्वी *f*.) [गॄ कु उच्च Un. 1. 24.] (compar. गरीयस् ; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also) ; तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी सचिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34 ; 3. 35 ; 12. 102, Bs 1. 7. -2 Great, large, long, extended. -3 Long (in duration or length); आरभगुर्वी Bh 2. 60 ; गुरुषु दिवसेष्वेषु गच्छत्सु Me. 83. -4 Important, momentous, great, विभवगुरुभिः कृत्यैः *S*. 4. 18, स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15 ; Ku. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 7 ; R. 14. 35. -5 Arduous, difficult (to bear) ; कांताविरहगुरुणा शापेन Me. 1. -6 Great, excessive, violent, intense, गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17 ; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं *S*. 4. 15, Bg. 6. 22. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). -9 Best, excellent. -10 Dear, beloved. -11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). -12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c. ; *e. g.* ई in ईड् or त in तस्कर (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody ; मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः &c.) -13 Irresistible, unassailable ; Mâl. 6. 1. -14 Mighty, powerful. -15 Valuable, highly prized. -16 Grievous.—रुः 1 (*a*) A father ; न केवलं तद्गुरुरेकपार्थिवः क्षितावभूदेकधनुर्धरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48 ; 4. 1 ; 8. 29. (*b*) Forefather, ancestor ; U. 5. 28. -2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुश्रूषस्व गुरून् *S*. 4. 17 ; Bg. 2. 5 ; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49 ; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. -3 A teacher, preceptor ; गुरुशिष्यौ. -4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor, तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिननंदतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas ; स गुरुर्यः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमस्मै प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34). -5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler ; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders, गुरुर्नृपाणां गुरवे निवेद्य 2 68. -6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods ; गुरुनेत्रसहस्रेण चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. -7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुकाव्यानुगां बिभ्रच्चांद्रीमभिनभःश्रियं *Si* 2. 2. -8 The propounder of a new doctrine -9 The lunar asterism called पुष्य.-10 N of Drona, teacher of the Kauravas and Pândavas. -11 N. of Prabhâkara, the leader of a school of the Mîmâmsakas (called after him Prâbhâkara) -12 The Supreme spirit. -Comp. —अक्षर a long syllable. —अंगना 1. the wife of a Guru. -2. a woman entitled to great respect. —अर्थ *a*. important (-र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil गुर्वर्थमाहर्तुमहं यतिष्ये R 5 17. -उत्तम *a*. highly revered (-मः)the Supreme soul -कारः worship ; adoration —कार्यं 1. serious or weighty affair -2 the office of a spiritual teacher -कृत *a*. 1 worshipped. -2. made much of, Bh 3 20. -क्रम instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction -घ्न white mustard —चर्या attendance upon a preceptor, Mâl. 9. 51. —जनः any venerable person, an elder's relative, the elders collectively, नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158 ; Bv. 2. 7. —तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher -2 violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —तल्पगः,-तल्पिन् *m* 1. one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक, cf. Ms. 11. 103) -2. one who defiles his step-mother. —दक्षिणा fee given to a spiritual preceptor ; R. 5 1. —दानं a guru's gift. —दैवतः the constellation पुष्य. -पत्रा the tamarind tree. —पाक *a*. difficult of digestion. —पूजा 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken -2 the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. —प्रसादः the product of a *guru's* blessing, *i e* learning. —भं 1. the constellation पुष्य. -2. a bow. -3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. —मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor. —रत्नं 1. topaz. -2. a gem brought from the Himâlaya and the Indus. —लाघवं relative importance or value ; *S*. 5. —वर्तिन् -वासिन् *m*. a student (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house —वारः,-वासरः Thursday. —वृत्तिः *f*. the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. -व्यथ *a*. greatly distressed, heavy with grief. —शिखरिन् *m*. an epithet of the Himâlaya.

गुरुक *a*. (की *f*.) 1 A little heavy. -2 Long (in prosody).

गुरुतम *a*. Most important. —मः 1 A best teacher. -2 N. of Vishnu.

गुरुता,-त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. -2 Burden, trouble. -3 Dignity, greatness ; U. 6. 19, लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयंति H. 2. 46, Si. 16. 27. -4 Respectability, venerableness. -5 The office of a teacher. -6 Importance. -7 Universal gravitation.

गु(गू)र्जर. 1 The district of Gujarath. -2 An inhabitant of Gujarâth ; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरात् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman ; *e. g.* गुर्विणी नानुगच्छंति न स्पृशंति रजस्वलां.—र्वी The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्द् See गूर्द्.

गुर्व् 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. -2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses, cf. गुड. —ली 1 A pill. -2 Small pox.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. -2 A pearl.

गुलिंकः A sparrow.

गुलुच्छः,-गुलुछः A bunch or cluster, see गुच्छ.

गुल्फः The ankle ; आगुल्फकीर्णापणमार्गपुष्पं Ku. 7. 55 गुल्फावलंबिना K. 10.

गुल्मः-ल्मं [गुड् मक् डस्य लः Tv.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush Ms. 1. 48 ; 7. 192 ; 12. 58, Y. 2. 229. -2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. -3 A fort. -4 The spleen. -5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. -6 A village police-station. -7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. घाट). -8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. —ल्मी 1 A cluster or clump of trees. -2 Jujube. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 A tent. -Comp. —केतु a small sort of cane, sorrel. —केशः *a*. having bushy hair. —मूलं fresh ginger. —वातः,-उदरः a disease of the spleen.

गुल्मिन् *a*. (नी *f*.) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. -2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुल्म. -3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु(गू)वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुंफित *a*,Ved Interlaced, intwined.

गुह् 1 U. (गूहति-ते, जुगूह, जुगुहे, अगूहीत्, अगाहिष्ट, अगुक्ष, अघुक्षत-त, गूहिष्यति-ते, घोक्ष्यति-ते, गूहितुं, गोढुं, गूढ) 1 To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret ; गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh 2. 72 ; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि Ms. 7. 105 ; R. 14. 49 ; Bk. 16. 41. -2 To cover with clothes.

गुहः [गुह्-क] 1 An epithet of Kârttikeya; गुह इवाप्रतिहतशक्तिः K 8, Ki 5 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chândâla or Nishâda, king of Sringavera and a friend of Râma. -4 An epithet of Vishnu; also of Siva. -Comp. -राज: the peculiar form of construction of a temple. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place, गुहानिबद्धप्रतिशब्ददीर्घं R. 2 28, 51, धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. -आहित *a.* placed in the heart. -चरं Brahman. -मुख *a.* 'cave-mouthed', wide mouthed, open-mouthed. -शय: 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गुहिनं A wood, thicket.

गुहिलं Wealth, property.

गुहेर: 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गुह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private, गुह्यं च गूहति Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. -ह्य: 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 A tortoise. -ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery, मौनं चैवास्मि गुह्यानां Bg. 10. 38, 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117, Pt. 2. 45. 2 A privity, the male or female organ of generation -3 The anus. -Comp. -गुरु: an epithet of Siva. -दीपक: the fire-fly. -निष्यंद: urine. -पुष्प: the Asvattha tree (' with concealed blossoms '). -भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. -मय: an epithet of Kârttikeya.

गुह्यक: N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गुह्यकस्तं ययाचे Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -Comp. -अधिपति:,-ईश्वर: an epithet of Kubera.

गूढ *p. p.* [गुह्-क्त] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. -ढं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Comp. -अंग: a tortoise. -अंघ्रि: a snake. -आत्मन् (the compound word being गूढोत्मन् thus accounted for in Sk भवेद्वर्णागमाद् हंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात्। गूढोत्मा वर्णविकृतेर्वर्णलोपात्पृषोदरः) the Supreme soul. -उत्पन्न:,-ज: one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गृहे प्रच्छन्न उत्पन्नो गूढजस्तु सुतः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. -चार -चारिन् *a.* going about secretly. (-*m.*) a spy, secret emissary. -नीड: the wagtail -पथ: 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3 the mind, intellect. -पाद्, -पाद: a snake. -पुरुष: a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. -पुष्पक: the Bakula tree. -भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. -मार्ग: 1. a passage underground. -2. a defile. -मैथुन: a crow. -वर्चस् *m.* 'a concealed witness,' one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

गूहनं Concealing, hiding.

गू 6 P. (गुवति) To void by stool.

गू: *f* 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गूथ -थं Feces, ordure.

गून *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

गूर् = गुर् q. v.

गूरण See गरण.

गूर्त (र्ण) *a.* Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गूर्ति: *f.* Ved. Praise, approval.

गूर्द (गुर्द्) I 1 A. [गु(गु)र्दते] 1 To play, sport. -2 To leap, jump. -II. 10 P. (गूर्दयति) 1 To play, sport. -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गूर्द: A jump.

गृर्ध् 10 P. (गृर्धयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गूवाक See गुवाक.

गूषणा The eyes in a peacock's tail.

गृ 1 P. (गरति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्, गृंज् 1 P. (गर्जति or गृजति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गृंजन: 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *Ga'nja*. -नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृंडि (डी) व A species of jackal.

गृत्स *a.* 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -त्स: The god of love.

गृध् 4 P. (गृध्यति, गृद्ध) 1 To covet, desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. -*Caus.* (गर्धयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To decieve, cheat (Atm).

गृधु *a.* [गृध्-कु] Lustful, libidinous. -धु: The god of love.

गृध्नु *a.* [गृध्-क्नु] 1 Greedy, covetous, अगृध्नुरादे सोऽर्थं R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृध्यं, -ध्या [गृध् कर्मणि क्यप्] Desire, greediness.

गृध्र *a* [गृध्-क्रन्] Greedy, covetous. -ध्र:, -ध्रं A vulture, मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृध्रो जरद्गवः H 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. -ध्री The female vulture. -Comp. -कूट: N. of a mountain near Râjagriha. -पति:, -राज: the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jatâyu; अस्यैवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. -वाज, -वाजित *a* furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow.)

गृध्राण Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृध्रिका The mother of vultures, a daughter of Kasyapa and Tâmrâ.

गृधु *a.* Bad, wicked. -*f.* 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृध्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृभं Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृभि: Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृभीत *a.* Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृष्टि: *f.* [गृह्णाति सकृत् गर्भं, ग्रह कर्तरि क्तिच् पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृत्प्रसूता गौः); आपीनभारोद्वहनप्रयत्नाद् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्संकृते पठंती वृत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टि सूसूशब्द करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; वासितागृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. -*m.* A boar.

गृहं [गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, ग्रह् ग्रेहार्थे क Tv.] 1 A house, न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81. 5. 15; पश्य वानरमूर्खेण सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. -हा: (*m.* pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशभृद्भित्तनिरंकाभित्तयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -ह: Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or tame'; *e. g.* °कपोत: 'a tame pigeon'; °कार्याणि,-कर्माणि 'household duties'; °शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. I. 45. &c -Comp. -अक्ष: a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिप:, -ईश

—ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. -2. a regent of sign of the zodiac. —अयनिकः a house-holder. —अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter, गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिष्क्रिया Ms. 2. 67. —अभिपालिन् *m.* a watchman. —अम्लं a kind of sour-gruel. —अवग्रहणी the threshold. —अश्मन् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). —आगत *a.* one who has come to a house. (-तः) a guest. —आचारः 1. household or domestic business; U. 2. —आरामः, -वाटी, -वाटिका a garden attached to a house. —आशया the betel-tree. —आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brâhmana; see आश्रम. -आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. —उत्पातः any domestic nuisance, उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. —कच्छपः = गृहाश्मन् q. v. —कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon.—करणं 1. household affairs.-2. house-building. —कर्तृ *m.* 'a house-builder,' a kind af sparrow. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. household uffairs. -2. a domestic rite. °करः, °कारः, °दासः a menial, domestic servant; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणेक्षणानां येनाक्रियत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. —कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. —कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. —कारिन् *m.* 1. a house-builder. -2. a kind of wasp. -कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. -कार्यं houseshold affairs; Ms. 5. 150. —गोधा, -गोधिका the small house-lizard. -चुल्ली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. —छिद्रं 1. a family-secret or scandal. -2. family dissensions. —जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. —जनः family, members of a family especially the wife; Mu. 1. —जालिका deceit, disguise. —ज्ञानिन् (also गृहेज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. —तटी a terrace in front of the house. -दाहः setting a house on fire, incendiarism. —दासः a domestic slave. —दीप्तिः *f.* the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. -देवता the goddess of a house; (pl.) a class of household deities. —देहली the threshold of a house; यासां बलिः सपदिमद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 2. —नमनं wind. —नाशनः a wild pigeon. —नीडः a sparrow. —पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second state of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. -2 a sacrificer.-3. the virtue of a householder; *i. e.* hospitality. -4 Ved. an epithet of Agni. -5 the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire. —पत्नी Ved. 'the mistress of a house,' the wife of the householder —पालः 1. the guardian of a house. -2. a house-dog. -पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. —प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. —बभ्रुः a domestic ichneumon.—बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. °प्रियः a crane. °भुज् *m.* 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow, नीडारंभैर्गृहबलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्याः Me. 23. °देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. -2. destroying a house. -3. breaking into a house. -4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भंजनं 1. breaking down or destroying a house. -2. causing the decay or ruin of a family.—भर्तृ *m.* the master of a house. —भूमिः *f.* the site of a house. —भेदिन् *a.* 1. prying into domestic affairs. -2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् *m.* an inmate of the same house, tenant. —मणिः a lamp. -माचिका *n.* bat.-मृगः a dog. —मेधः a multitude of houses. —मेध *a.* 1. one who performs the domestic rites. -2. connected with the duties of a household. (—धः) 1. a householder -2. o domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन् *m.* a householder, a married Brâhmana who has a household; (गृहैर्दारैर्मेधंते सगच्छते Malli.); प्रजायै गृहमेधिनाम् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above.(-नी)the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यंत्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीरपौरादरनिर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. —रंध्रं family-dissensions. —वाटिका, -वाटी a garden attached to a house. —वित्तः the owner of a house —शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेशकः A house-builder by profession.—स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रत्यवायैर्गृहस्थता U. 1. 9, see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6 90. °आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहाश्रम. °धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहयाय्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहयाय्य given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहयालु *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा(हो)लिका A small houselizard

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house), न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते। गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. -Comp. —पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house, यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः *S.* 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् *a.* [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —*m.* The master of a house, a householder, पीड्यंते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैर्नवैः *S.* 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Sânti. 2. 24, Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीभू To serve as a house; S. 7. 20.

गृह्य *a.* [गृह्-क्यप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य q. v. -2 Domestic. -3 Not master of oneself, dependent. -4 Tame, domesticated. -5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village' —ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. -2 A tame animal or bird.-3 The domestic fire. —ह्यं The anus. -Comp. —अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brâhmana is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक *a.* 1 Tame, domestic. -2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under ग्रह्.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गॄ I. 9 P, (गृणाति. गृण) 1 to utter a sound, call out, invoke, नामापि नाम गृणतामसृतत्वाय कल्पते Mv. 7. 15 -2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. -3 To relate, promulgate. -4 To praise, extol, केचिद्भीताः प्रांजलयो गृणंति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8 77. -WITH अनु to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up -2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -WITH अव (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथावगिरमाणेश्च पिशाचैर्मांससशोणितं Bk. 8. 30. -III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate.-2 To teach.

गर्णि *a.* [गॄ कर्मणि क्त] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. -2 Described, praised.

गीर्णिः *f.* [गॄ भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Praise. -2 Frame. -3 Eating up, swallowing.

गेंदु(डु)कः A bell for playing with (also गेडूक).

गेप् 1 A. (गेपते) To shake, tremble.

गेव् 1 A. (गेवते) To serve.

गेष् 1 A. (गेषते) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गवेष्.

गेहं [गो गणेशो गंधर्वो वा ईहः ईप्सितो यत्र Tv.] A house, habitation; सा नारि

विधवा जाता गेहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhâsh. *N. B* The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat compounds, *e. g.* गेहेक्ष्वेडिन् *a.* 'bellowing at home only', *i. e.* a coward, poltroon. गेहेदृप्तिन् *a.* 'sharp at home only' *i. e.* a coward. गेहेनर्दिन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only', *i. e* a coward, dunghill cock. गेहेमेहिन् *a.* 'making water at home', *i. e* in vain गेहेव्याड: a braggadocio, braggart boaster. गेहेशूर: 'a house-hero', a carpet knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) = गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्यं यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शान्तिश्चिरं गेहिनी Sânti 4. 9, मद्गेहिन्याः प्रिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण Me. 77.

गेह्य *a* Domestic being in a house -ह्यं 1 Domestic affair 2 Wealth.

गै 1 P. (गायति, जगौ, अगासीत्, गास्यति, गातुं गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song, अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीत Mk 3, इमामग्रसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4. 64, 9. 42. -2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. -3 To relate, declare, tell (especially in metrical language) गीतश्चायमर्थोऽङ्गिरसा Mâl. 2. -4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song. चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः S. 2. 14, प्रभवस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5 —*Caus* (गापयति-ते) To cause to sing or praise in song; जयोदाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4 78, 15. 33.

गातव्य *a.* To be sung; what may be sung.

गातृ *a.* (त्री *f*) [गै-गाने तृच्] 1 Singer. -2 Angry -*m.* 1 A singer -2 A Gandharva.

गाथ. A song, singing

गाथकः-थिकः [गै-थकन्] 1 A musician, singer -2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purânas.

गाथा 1 Verse. -2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. -3 A stanza. -4 A song. -5 A Prâkrita dialect. -6 N. of the Aryâ metre. -Comp. —कारः a writer of Prâkrita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse; Y. 1 45.

गानं [गै भावे ल्युट्] 1 Singing, a song. -2 A sound. -3 Going. -4 Praise.

गानिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2 Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय pot p. [गै कर्मणि निः यत्] 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः साम्नां P.III. 4.68. Sk. -2 To be sung. —यं A song, singing, also the art of singing; गेये केन विनीतौ वां R. 15 69; Me. 86; अनंता वाङ्मयस्याहो गेयस्येव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेष्णः 1 A singer, a professional singer -2 An actor.

गेष्णुः [गै इष्णुच्] A singer, an actor.

गैर *a.* (री *f.*) [गिरौ भवः अण्] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

गैरिक *a* (की *f*) [गिरौ भवः ठञ्] Mountain-born. —कः, -कं Red chalk; Si. 5 391 —कं Gold.

गैरेय *a.* [गिरौ भव ढक्] Mountain-born. -यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो *m. f* (*Nom.* गौः) [गच्छत्यनेन, गम् करणे डो Tv.] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). -2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. -3 The stars. -4 The sky. -5 The thunder-bolt of Indra. -6 A ray of light. -7 A diamond. -8 Heaven. -9 An arrow. —*f.* 1 A cow, जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वी R. 2. 3, क्षीरिण्यः सन्तु गावः Mk. 10 60. -2 The earth दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय R 1. 26, गामात्तसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य 5. 26, 11 36, Bg 15. 13. सेकोऽयुगुल्लात् गां Mu. 3. 2, Me. 33. -3 Speech, words; रवोरुदारामपि गा निशम्य R. 5. 12, 2. 59, Ki. 4. 20. -4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatî -5 A mother. -6 A quarter of the compass. -7 Water (pl.) -8 The eye. -9 A region of the sky. -*m.* 1 A bull, an ox, असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10, Ms. 4. 72; cf. जरद्गव. -2 The hair of the body. -3 An organ of sense. -4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. -5 The sun. -6 The number 'nine' (in math.). -7 The moon. -8 A singer -9 A billion. -10 A cow sacrifice. -11 A house. -Comp. -कटकः -कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable -2 the cow's hoof. -3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण *a* having cow's ear. (-र्णः) 1. a cow's ear. -2. a mule. -3. a snake. -4. a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring finger). -5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33 -6 a kind of deer. -7 a kind of arrow. —किराटा, -किराटिका the Sârikâ bird. —किलः, -कीलः 1. a plough. -2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine; दृष्ट्वा किलिकुलगोकुलावनरसादुद्धृत्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4, गोकुलस्य तृषार्तस्य Mb. -2. a cow-house. -3. N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). —कृतिक *a.* 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. -2. squint-eyed. —कुलोद्भवा an epithet of Durgâ. —कृतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —खुरं-रकं a cow's hoof. —खा a nail. —गृष्टिः a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोयुग a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठ a cow-pen, cattle-shed —ग्रंथिः 1. dried cowdung. -2. a cow house —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रासः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घातः, -घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* a cow-killer -घृत 1. rain-water. -2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. -2. one who has killed a cow. -3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. -2. frequenting, dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसद्मगोचरं Ku. 5. 77. -3. within the scope, power or range of; अवाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10 15, so बुद्धि°, दृष्टि°, श्रवण° &c. -4 moving on earth. -5. accessible to, attainable. -6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (-रः) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. -2. (*a*) a district, department, province, sphere (*b*) an abode, dwelling place. -3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot, नयनगोचरं या to become visible. -4 scope, range in general, हर्तुर्याति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. -5. (fig.) grip, hold, power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146; गोचरीभूतमश्रोः U. 6. 26, Mâl. 5 24, अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Mâl. 1. -6. horizon. -7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or from each other. (गोचरीकृ to place within the range (of sight), make current.). —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. -2. a particular measures of surface thus defined by Vasishtha:—दशहस्तेन वंशेन दशवंशान् समततः। पंच चाभ्यधिकान् दद्यादेतद्गोचर्म चोच्यते ॥ °वसनः an epithet of Siva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारण the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *a.* born in the earth (rice &c). -जरः an old ox or bull. —जल the urine of a bull or cow —जागरिक auspiciousness, happiness. (-कः) a preparer of food, baker —जात *a* born in the heaven (gods). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थं a cowhouse. —त्र [गां भूमिं त्रायते त्रै-क] 1. a cowpen. -2. a stable in general. -3. a family, race, lineage, गोत्रेण माठरोऽस्मि Sk.; so कौशिकगोत्राः, वासिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. -4 a name, appellation: जगाद गोत्रस्खलिते च का न ते N. 1. 30; S. 6. 4; see °स्खलित below. मद्गोत्रांकं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86. -5. a multitude. -6. increase -7. a forest. -8 a field -9. a road -10. possessions, weath -11. an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futurity. -13. a genus, class, species. -14

caste, tribe, caste according to families. (-त्रः) a mountain. (-त्रा) 1. a multitude of cows. -2. the earth. °कर्तृ, -कारिन् m. the founder of a family °कीला the earth. °ज a. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135 °पटः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद् m. An epithet of Indra; ह्रादि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name, स्मरसि स्मर मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. —द a. giving cows. (-दः) brain. (-दा) N. of the river Godâvarî. —दत्र a. Ved. giving cows. (-त्रः) an epithet of Indra. (-त्रं) a crown (protecting the head). —दंत a. armed with a coat of mail. (-तं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a white fossil substance. —दानं 1. the gift of a cow. -2. the ceremony of tonsure of cutting the hair; अथास्य गोदानविधेरनंतरं R. 3. 33; (see Mallinâtha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1; (Râm. explains the word differently) -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. —दाय a. intending to give cows. —दारणं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. —दावरी N. of a river in the south. —दुह् m., -दुहः 'cow-milker', a cowherd -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. —दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. —दोहनी a milk-pail. —द्रवः the urine of a bull or cow. —धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle -2. possession of cows. (-नः) a broad-pointed arrow. —धरः a mountain. —धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. —धुमः, -धूमः 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °चूर्णं wheat-flour; °संभवं a sour paste. —धूलिः 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). —धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. —ध्रः a mountain. —नंदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. —नदी the female of the Sârasa bird. -नर्दः 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull). -3. N. of a country. -नर्दीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahâbhâshya. —नसः, -नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. —नसा the mouth of a cow. —नाथः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of land. -3. a herdsman -4. an owner of kine. —नायः a cowherd. -नासा the projecting snout of a cow or ox. —नास a kind of gem —निष्यंदः cow's urine. —पः 1. a cowherd (considerd as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2 the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आटविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindâvana; °अध्यक्षः, °इंद्रः, °ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. °दलः the betel nut tree. °भद्र the fibrous root of a water-lily. °रसः gum myrrh. °वधूः f. a cowherd's wife. °वधूटी a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूटीदुकूलचोराय Bhâshâ P. 1. (-पकः) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2 myrrh. (-पिका) 1. a cowherdess -2. protectress. (-पी) 1 a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdesses of Vrindâvana, the companions of Krishna in his juvenile sports) -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress -4 Nature, elementary nature. —पतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4 the sun. -5. Indra. -6. N. of Krishna. -7. N of Siva. -8. N. of Varuna. -9. a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. —पाः m. Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. —पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. —पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Krishna. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed. -पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Krishna. —पालिः an epithet of Siva. —पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. —पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). -पीतः a species of wagtail. —पीथः protection. (-थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. —पुच्छं a cow's tail. (-च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karna. —पुरं 1. a town-gate, Mâl. 9. 1. -2. a principal gate, Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. —पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकांडं an excellent cow or bull. —प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle, Y. 2. 166. —प्रत(ता)रः 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayû. —प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, sunset or evening-twilight. —फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. -बालः the hair of cows. —भुज् m. a king. —भृत् m. a mountain. —मक्षिका a gadfly. —मत a. granting cattle or cows. —मंडलं 1. the goble. -2 a multitude of cows. —मत = गव्यूति q. v —मतल्लिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. —मथः a cowherd. -महिषदा N. of one of the Mâtris attending on कार्त्तिकेय. —मांसं beef. -मायु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal, अहहुंकुरुते धनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. N. of a Gandharva. —मुखः, -मुखं [गोर्मुखमिव मुखमस्य] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-खं) 1. a house built unevenly. -2 spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside (-खी) the chasm in the Himâlaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. —मूढ a. stupid as a bull. —मूत्र cow's urine. -मूत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Malli. thus defines it:—वर्णानामेकरूपत्वं यद्येकांतरमर्धयोः। गोमूत्रिकेति तत्प्राहुर्दुष्करं तद्विदो विदुः॥ see Si. 19. 46). -2 a form of calculation. —मृगः a kind of ox (गवय). —मेदः a gem brought from the Himâlaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. —मेदकः 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. —मेधः, -यज्ञः a cow sacrifice. -यान a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त a. drawn by oxen. —युतं a cattle-station. —रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or sending cattle. -3. the orange. -4 an epithet of Siva. °जंबू f. wheat. —रंकुः 1. a water-fowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -रजं saffron. —रसः 1. cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4 the flavour of a sentence, को रसो गोरसं विना Udb. °ज buttermilk —राजः an excellent bull. —राटिका, -राटी the Sârikâ bird. —रुतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. —रूपं the form of a cow. (-पः) N. of Siva. —रोचं yellow orpiment. -रोचना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. —लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow.

—लांगु(गू)लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow, Mâl. 9. 30. —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world —लोभी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf. —आदिन् *m.* a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in वृंदावन the country about Mathurâ. ('This hill was lifted up and supported by Krishṇa upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishna's divinity.') °धरः, °धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. –वशा a barren cow. –वाटं, वासः a cow-pen. —वासन *a.* covered with an ox-hide. –विकर्तः,–विकर्तृ *m.* 1. the killer of a cow. –2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse-sacrifice having many cows. –विंदः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. –2. N. of Krishna. –3. Brihaspati. °द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the mouth of फाल्गुन. –विष् *f.*, –विष्ठा cowdung. –विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). –वीथिः *f.* N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms भाद्रपद', रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some हस्त, चित्रा, and स्वाति. –वीर्यं the price received for milk. –वृंदं a drove of cattle. –वृंदारकः an excellent bull or cow —वृषः, —वृषभः an excellent bull. °ध्वजः an epithet of Siva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —व्रजः 1. a cow-pen. –2. a herd of cows. –3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, –व्रतिन् *a.* one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकृत् *n.* cowdung. —शतं a present of a hundred cows to a Brâhmaṇa. —शालं –ला a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, —र्षं a kind of sandal. —षड्गव three pairs of kine. —षन, —षा *a.* Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —षा(सा)तिः 1. acquiring cattle. –2. giving cattle. —ष्टोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cow herd. —सदृक्षः a species of ox (गवय). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break ; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्र a kind of present (महादान). (–स्री) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. –2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. –3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, –नक a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् *m.* 1. an owner of cows. –2. a religious mendicant. –3. an honorary title affixed to proper names ; (*e. g.* बोपदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हत्या cow-slaughter. —हर्लं (sometimes written हर्त्तं) cow-dung. —हित *a.* cherishing or protecting kine. (–तः) N. of Vishṇu.

गोमत् *a.* 1 Rich in cows. –2 Possessing or containing cattle. –3 Mixed with milk. –*n.* Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती N. of a river.

गोमय *a.* 1 Consisting of cattle. –2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः, –यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung cake ; उपलभ्यकमलेतन्द्रेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15. –Comp. —उत्था 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung. –2 a gad fly. –छत्र, –प्रिय a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् *a.* Rich in herds –*m.* 1 An owner of cattle. –2 A jackal. –3 A worshipper. –4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः-ष्ठ [गावास्तिष्ठन्त्यत्र वज्रर्थे क षत्वम्] (Usually गोष्ठ only) 1 A cow-pen, cow-house, cow-station. –2 A station of cow-herds —ष्ठ 1 An assembly or meeting. –2 An epithet of Siva.—ष्ठ A purificatory श्राद्ध ceremony. °पतिः a chief herdsman. °वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. °श्वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one ; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपंडितः ' wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster. गोष्ठेक्ष्वेडिन् *m.* a boasting coward ; also गोष्ठेपटु, गोष्ठेप्रगल्भः,–शूरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow's foot. –2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. –3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression ; *i. e.* a very small puddle. –4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. –5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुंबः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. –2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. –3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोंडः 1 A fleshy navel. –2 A person with a fleshy navel. –3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadâ and Krishṇâ.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of a Angiras, father of Satânanda and husband of Ahalyâ. –2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyâya philosophy.

गोतमी Ahalyâ, wife of गोतम. –Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Satânanda.

गोधा (गुध्यते वेष्ट्यते बाहुरनया करणे घञ्) 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. –2 The alligator. –3 A sinew chord.

गोधिः [गोधत्वं यी ति यस्मिन् आधारे इन्] 1 The forehead –2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard

गोधेरः A protector, gua[illegible]n.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप्.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्दः Brain ; (also गोद).

गोलः,-ला लं [गुड् अच् डस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe ; Mâl. 7. 1 –2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. –3 A circle. –4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंड. –2 The conjunction of several plants or the presence of several in one sign. –3 Myrrh. –ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. – 2 A large globular water-jar. –3 Red arsenic. –4 Ink. –5 A woman's female friend –6 N. of Durgâ. –7 N. of the river Godâvarî. –Comp. —अध्यायः N. of an astronomical work by Bhâskarâchârya. —यंत्र a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [गुड् ण्वुल् डस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe. –2 A wooden ball for playing with. –3 A globular water-jar. –4 A widow's bastard. –5 A conjunction of six or more planets. –6 Molasses. –7 Gum myrrh. —कं The heaven of Krishna.

गोलासः –स A mushroom.

गोष्ट् 1 A. (गोष्टते) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः-ष्ठी *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting. –2 Society, association. –3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse ; गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समं Bh. 1. 28 ; Mâl. 10. 25 , तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठीमनुभवति Pt. 2. –4 A multitude or collection. –5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. –6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. °पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president. –2. the master of a family.

गोसः [गां जलं स्यति सो क] 1 Gum myrrh. –2 Early morning, day-break. –3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. –2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिर The heel.

गौंजिकः,–गः A goldsmith.

गौडः 1 N. of a country ; the स्कंदपुराण thus describes its position· –वंगदेश समारभ्य भुवनेशांतगः शिवे ॥ गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ –2 A particular subdivision of Brâ-

mana. —डाः (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —डी 1 Spirit distilled from molasses ; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा Ms. 11. 95. -2 One of the Râgiṇis. -3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrttis* or styles of poetic composition ; *S.* D. mentions four *Ritis*, while K. P. only three; गौडी being another name for पुरुषा वृत्ति ; ओजःप्रकाशकैस्तैः (वर्णैः) तु पुरुषा (*i. e.* गौडी) K. P. 7 , आजः-प्रकाशकैवर्णैर्बंध आडंबरः पुनः। समासबहुला गौडी *S.* D. 627. —डं Sweetmeats.

गौडिक *a.* Relating to molasses. —कः Sugar-cane. —कं Rum.

गौण *a.* (णी *f.*) [गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गाणी, तत आगत अण्] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. -2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान) ; गौणे कर्मणि दुह्यादेः प्रधाने नीहृकृष्वहां Sk. -3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). -4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word ; as in गौणीलक्षणा. -5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. -6 Attributive. -Comp. —पक्षः the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौणिक *a.* 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). -2 Having qualities. -3 Subordinate. -4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhâradvâja ; (2) of Śatânanda, Gotama's son ; (3) N. of Kripa, Droṇa's brother-in-law ; (4) of Buddha ; (5) of the propounder of the Nyâya system of philosophy. -Comp. —संभवा the river Godâvarî.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kripî, wife of Droṇa. -2 An epithet of the Godâvarî. -3 The teaching of Buddha. —4 The Nyâya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. -5 Turmeric. -6 A kind of yellow pigment. -7 An epithet of Durgâ. -8 N. of the river Gomatî.

गौधूमीनं A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali the author of the Mahâbhâshya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopî or herdsman's wife.

गौपुच्छ *a.* Like a cow's tail.

गौपुच्छिक *a.* Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गौप्तेयः The son of a Vaisya woman.

गौर *a.* (रा or री *f.*). 1 White , कैलासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षोः R. 2. 35 , द्विरदद्शनच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59, 52 ; Rs 1. 6. -2 Yellowish, pale-red , गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरे Ku. 7. 17 , R. 6 65 , गौरांगि गर्वं न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. -3 Reddish. -4 Shining, brilliant -5 Pure, clean, beautiful —रः 1 The white colour. -2 The yellowish colour. -3 The reddish colour. -4 White mustard. -5 The moon. -6 A kind of buffalo. -7 A kind of deer -8 The planet Jupiter. -9 N. of Chaitanya. —रं 1 The filament of a lotus. -2 Saffron. -3 Gold. -Comp. -अंगः N. of (1) Vishnu. (2) Krishna. —आस्यः a kind of black monkey, with a white face. —खरः a wild monkey. —सर्षपः white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdsman.

गौरव *a.* [गुरोर्भावः कर्म, वा अण्] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. —वं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.) ; जघन॰ S. 3. 8; सुरेंद्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात् R 3 11. -2 Importance, high value or estimation; स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानः R. 14. 18 , 18. 39 , कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 ; importance or urgent nature ; U 6 7. -3 Respect, regard, consideration ; तथापि यन्मय्यपि ते गुरुरित्यस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71 ; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया प्रभूणां प्रायश्चल गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1 ; Amaru. 19. -4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness ; कोऽर्थी गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146 ; Ms. 2. 145. -5 Cumbrousness. -6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). -7 Depth (as of meaning) ; यच्चार्थतो गौरवं Mâl. 1. 7. -Comp. —आसन a seat of honour. —ईरित *a.* praised, famed, celebrated.

गौरवित *a.* Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. -2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pârvatî ; as in गौरीनाथ. -2 A young girl eight years old ; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. -3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. -4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. -5 The earth. -6 Turmeric. -7 A yellow pigment or dye ; (called गोरोचना). -8 The wife of Varuna -9 The Mallikâ creeper. -10 The Tulasî plant. -11 The Manjishthâ plant. -12 Speech. -Comp. —कांतः, -नाथः an epithet of Siva —गुरुः the Himâlaya mountain ; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26 ; Ki. 5. 21. —जः N. of Kârttikeya. (—जं) talc. —पट्टः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Siva, symbolizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N. of Kârttikeya. ललितं a yellow orpiment. —सुतः 1 N. of कार्त्तिकेय. -2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old

गौरुतल्पिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः. One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौल्मिकः A single soldier of a troop

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. -2 Spirituous liquor.

गौशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौष्ठीनं The site of an old cowpen.

गौसहस्रिक *a.* Possessing a thousand cows.

ग्मिः *f* Ved. Eating, consuming.

ग्ना Ved. A woman.

ग्मा The earth.

ग्रथ् or ग्रंथ् 1 A. (ग्रथते, ग्रंथते) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be wicked. -3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. -2 Stringing together. -3 Composing, writing ; (—ना also in these two senses).

ग्रथ्नः [ग्रंथ् बा॰ नङ्] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित *p. p.* [ग्रथ् संदर्भे क्त नलोपः] 1 Strung or tied together. -2 Composed; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन *S.* 1. वणः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरिव *Si.* 2. 72. -3 Arranged, classed. -4 Thickened, coagulated. -5 Knotty. -6 Hardened. -7 Hurt, injured. -8 Seized, taken possession of. -9 Overcome. —तं A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ् 1, 9 P., 10 U , 1 A. (ग्रंथति, ग्रथ्नाति, ग्रंथयति-ते, also ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together ; Bk. 7. 105 ; स्रजो ग्रथयते &c. -2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. 3 To wind round. -4 To write, compose ; ग्रथ्नामि काव्यशशिनं विततार्थरश्मिं K. P. 10. -5 To form, make, produce , ग्रथ्नंति बाष्पबिंदुनिकरं पक्ष्मपक्तयः K. 60 ; Bk. 17. 69. -6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथः [ग्रंथ् संदर्भे भावे घञ्] 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). -2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book ; ग्रथारंभे ग्रंथकृत्, ग्रंथसमाप्तिः &c. -3 Wealth, property -4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anushtubh metre -Comp. —कर्तृ. *m.* -कारः -कृत् *m.* a writer, an author ; ग्रथारंभे समुचितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति K. P. 1. -कुटी, -कूटी 1. a library. -2. a studio.

—विस्तरः, -विस्तार. voluminousness, diffuse style. —संधिः a section or chapter of a work, (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अध्याय).

ग्रथनं, -ना [ग्रथ् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. -2 Composing, writing.

ग्रंथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general ; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20 ; so मेदोग्रंथि. -2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c. ; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 18 ; Mk. 1. 1 ; Ms. 2 43 : Bh. 1. 57. -3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money ; hence, purse, money, property ; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रंथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11 -4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. -5 A joint of the body. -6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. -7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. -Comp. —छेदकः, -भेदः, -मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket ; अंगुलीग्रंथिभेदस्य छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277, Y. 2. 274 ; S. 6. —पर्णः, -र्णं 1 N. of a fragrant tree ; न ग्रंथिपर्णप्रणयाश्चरंति कस्तूरिकागंधमृगास्तृणेषु Vikr. 1. 17. -2 a kind of perfume. —बंधनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. -2. tying a knot. -3. a ligament. -मूलं garlic. -हरः a minister.

ग्रंथिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virâta. -3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्राथित See ग्रथित.

ग्रथिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish ; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. -2 Learned, well-read. -3 Relating to books.

ग्रंथिमत् a. Kontty, tied by a knot ; Ku. 3. 46.

ग्रंथिल a. [ग्रथिर्विद्यतेऽस्य सिध्मा° लच्] Knotted, knotty. —लः 1 The root of long pepper. -2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस् I. 1 A. [ग्रसते, ग्रस्त] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume ; स इमां पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb. ; Bg. 11. 30. -2 To seize. 3 To eclipse ; द्वावेव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाप्राणेश्वरौ भासुरौ Bh. 2. 34. हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलं Si. 2. 49. -4 To slur over words. -5 To destroy. -WITH सं to destroy ; Bk. 12. 4. II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रासयति-ते) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ग्रस् भावे ल्युट् 1 Swallowing, eating. -2 Seizing. -3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. -4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्णु a Accustomed to swallow —m. The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त p. p. [ग्रस् कर्मणि क्त] Eaten, devoured. -2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed ; ग्रह°, विपद्°, जरा° U. 6. 39. -3 Slurred ; °सुक्तं U. 5 13 ; °आमिषं Pt. 1. 193. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Taken. seized. —स्तं A word or sentence half uttered or slurred over. -Comp. —अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. —उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः f. The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रासः [ग्रस् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful, Ms. 3. 133 ; 6. 28, Y. 3. 55. -2 Food, nourishment. -3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -4 The morsel bitten. -5 The act of swallowing. -6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation ; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. -7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. -8 An eclipse. -Comp. —आच्छादनं food and clothing : i. e. bare subsistence. -शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह् I, 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रभ् ; गृह्णाति, जग्राह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतुं, गृहीत, caus. ग्राहयति ; desid. जिघृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp ; तयोर्जगृहतुः पादान् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57 ; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50 ; तं कंठे जग्राह K. 363 ; पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरण गृहीत्वा &c. -2 To receive, take, accept, exact ; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. -3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner ; बंदिग्राहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चोरान् गृह्णीयात् Ms. 8. 34. -4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6. 35. -5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीतहृदयया मया V. 4 ; हृदये गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतु R. 18. 13. -6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृह्णीयात् Chân 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. -7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; ग्रहीतुमार्यान् परिचर्यया मुहुर्महानुभावा हि नितांतमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. -8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.) as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेतालगृहीत. -9 To assume, take ; श्रुतिमग्रहीद्ग्रहगणः Si. 9. 23 ; Bk. 19. 29. -10 To learn, know, recognize, understand ; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1, 43. -11 To regard, consider, believe, take for, मयापि मृत्पिंडबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1 ; Mu. 3. -12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense), ज्यानिनादमथ गृह्णती तयोः R. 11 15. -13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. -14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च गृह्यतेऽन्तर्गतं मनः Ms. 8 26. -15 To utter, mention (as a name) ; यदि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305, न तु नामापि गृह्णीयात् पत्यौ प्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. -16 To buy, purchase ; कियता मूल्येनैतत्पुस्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169, Ms. 8. 201. -17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15 63. -18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.) ; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. -19 To conceive. -20 To observe (as a fast). -21 To eclipse. -22 To undertake, undergo, begin. -23 To take up, draw (water). -24 To stop, intercept. -25 To withdraw, draw back. -26 To include. -27 To receive hospitably (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined]. —Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. -2 To give away in marriage ; Ku. 1. 52. -3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -4 To make one take, deliver over to. -5 To become familiar with. -WITH अनुसं to salute humbly. —अप to take away, tear off. —अभि to seize forcibly. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राहयति-ते, To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत p. p. [ग्रह् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Taken seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; केशेषु गृहीतः. 2 Obtained, acquired, gained. -3 Received, accepted. -4 Robbed. -5 Collected. -6 Agreed, promised. -7 Perceived, known, understood, learnt. -8 Worn (see ग्रह्]. -Comp. -अर्थ a. knowing the meaning or sense ; अगृहीतार्थे आवाम् S. 6. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —दिश् 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. -2. disappeared. —देह a. incarnate. —नामन् a. called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; सु° 'whose name is auspiciously invoked' a respectful way of speaking of venerable or dead persons. —विद्य a. versed in science, learned. —वेतन a. paid, remunerated. —श्वापद a. the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतिन् a. Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.) ; गृहीती षट्स्वंगेषु Dk. 120.

गृह्य a. 1 To be taken or received -2 To be seized. -3 To be observed

perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on; to be honoured. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best -7 Dependent, subservient.—द्युः The anus.

ग्रहः [ग्रह्-अच्] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure, स्रस्तुधु· कचग्रहैः R. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing, अंगुलीग्रंथिभेदस्य छेदयेत्प्रथमे हे Ms. 9. 277; so गोग्रह. -5 Booty, spoil -6 Eclipse, see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine – सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनैश्चरो राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव ॥) नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि (रात्रिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; गुरुणा स्तनभारेण मुखचंद्रेण भास्वता ॥ शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning; utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिद्रोहेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. -9 A shark, crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number ' nine '. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving; °ग्राम Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. —अधीन *a.* subject to planetary influence. —अवमर्दनः an epithet of Râhu. (-नं) friction of the planets. —अधीशः the sun. —आधारः, -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). —आमयः 1. epilepsy -2. demoniacal possession. —आलुंचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces, श्येनो ग्रहालुंचने Mk. 3. 20. —ईशः the sun. —कल्लोलः an epithet of Râhu. —गतिः the motion of the planets. —चिंतकः an astrologer. —दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. —देवता the deity that presides over a planet. —नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. —निग्रहौ (du.) reward and punishment. —नेमिः the moon. —पतिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. —पीडनं, —पीडा 1. oppression caused by a planet -2. an eclipse, शशिदिवाकरयोर्ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2 91, H 1. 51; Pt. 2. 19. —पुषः the sun. —भक्तिः *f.* division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets -भोजनः oblation offered to the planets. —मंडल, -ली the circle of the planets —यज्ञः, -यागः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. —युतिः conjunction of planets. —युद्धं opposition of planets. —राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3 Jupiter. —वर्षं the planetary year. —विप्रः an astrologer. —शांतिः *f.* propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. —शृंगाटकः triangular position of the planets with reference to one another. —समागमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहण [ग्रह् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure, श्वा मृगग्रहणेऽशुचिः Ms 5. 130 -2 Receiving, accepting, taking, आचारधूमग्रहणात् R 7. 27. -3 Mentioning, uttering, नामग्रहण. -4 Wearing, putting on, सोत्तरच्छदमध्यास्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. -5 An eclipse Y. 1. 218 -6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरां N. 2. 95. -7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28 -8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रिग्रहणगुरुभिर्गर्जितैर्नर्तयेथाः Me. 44. -9 The hand. -10 An organ of sense. -11 A prisoner, captive. -12 Taking by the hand, marrying. -13 Taking captive, imprisonment. -14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. -15 Choosing. -16 Taking or drawing up. -17 Attraction -18 Containing, enclosing. -19 Undertaking, undergoing. -20 Service. -21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. -22 Acceptation, meaning. -23 Assent, agreement. -24 Inviting, calling, addressing. -Comp. —अंतः close of study.

ग्रहणक *a.* Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः, -णी *f.* 1 An imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines -2 The intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. -3 Diarrhœa, dysentery -Comp. —हर cloves.

ग्रहणीय *a.* Acceptable.

ग्रहिल *a.* 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate, न निशाखिलयापि वापिका प्रससाद ग्रहिलेव मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतव्य *a.* 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable -2 To be taken up or drawn (as a fluid). -3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [ग्रह्-तृच् इटो दीर्घः] 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुणग्रहीतृ q. v -2 Perceiver, observant -3 Debtor. -4 Purchaser.

ग्राह *a.* (ही *f.*) [ग्रह् भावे घञ्] Seizing, clutching, taking, holding, receiving &c. —हः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 A crocodile, shark, रागग्राहवती Bh. 3 45. -3 A prisoner -4 Accepting. -5 Understanding, knowledge. -6 Determination, resolve, Bg 17. 19. -8 A disease. -9 Any large fish or marine animal. -10 Morbid affection, disease. -11 Beginning, undertaking. —ही A female crocodile.

ग्राह *ind.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, seizing; बद्दीग्राह गृहीता V. 1.

ग्राहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [ग्रह् ण्वुल्] One who receives, takes &c. —कः 1 A hawk, falcon. -2 A curer of poison. -3 A purchaser. -4 A Police-officer.

ग्राहकत्व Sensibility, power of feeling; Mâl. 1. 41.

ग्राहिः 1 A female evil spirit. -2 A swoon.

ग्राहित *a* Made to take or seize.

ग्राहिन् *a.* [ग्रह् णिनि] 1 Seizing, taking, holding. -2 Picking, gathering. -3 Containing. -4 Drawing, attracting, alluring. -5 Obtaining, gaining. -6 Searching through, scrutinizing. -7 Choosing. -8 Perceiving, observing. -9 Accepting. -10 Astringent. -11 Obstructing. —*m.* The wood-apple tree.—णी Adverse fate (प्रतिकूला.).

ग्राहुक *a.* Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्राह्य *a* [ग्रह्-ण्यत्] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह्. -2 To be understood, Pt. 1. 47. -3 Acceptable. -4 To be received in a hospitable manner. -5 To be admitted in evidence. —ह्य A present.

ग्रामः [ग्रस्-मन् आदंतादेशः] 1 A village, hamlet, पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1.; त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे ग्रामस्यार्थे कुलं त्यजेत् ॥ ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थे स्वात्मार्थे पृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44, Me. 30. -2 A race, community. -3 A multitude, collection (of anything), *e. g.* गुणग्राम, इंद्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. -4 A gamut, scale in music -Comp. —अधिकृतः, -अध्यक्षः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. —अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms 4. 116, 11. 79. —अंतरं another village. —अंतिक the neighbourhood of a village. —अंतीय *a.* situated in the neighbourhood of a village. (-यं) space near a village. —आचारः a village custom. —आधानं hunting. —उपाध्या·

यः the village priest. —कंटकः 1. 'the village pest', one who is a source of trouble to the village. -2. a tale bearer —काम a. 1 one wishing to take possession of a village. -2. fond of living in villages —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beautiful in a village. -2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. -2. a Sûdra. —गृह्य a. being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. —घातः plundering a village. —घोषिन् m. an epithet of Indra. —चर्या sexual intercourse, (स्त्रीसंभोग). —चैत्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village. Me. 23.—ज, -जात a. 1. village-born, rustic. -2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —णीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community -2. a leader or chief in general -3 a barber. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. -5. a libidinous man. (-f.) 1. a whore, harlot. -2. the indigo plant. °पुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. -2. army for the protection of a village —प्रेष्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. —मद्गुरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —मृगः a dog. —याजकः, -याजिन् m. 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brâhmaṇa. -2. the attendant of an idol. —युद्धं a riot, fray. —लुंठनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामेवासः also) 1. a villager. -2. residence in a village. —षंडः an impotent man (क्लीब). —सकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ a. 1. a villager. -2 a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. -2 The collective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village; कतिपयग्रामटिकापर्यटनदुर्विदग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den. P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक a. (की f.) 1 Rural, rustic. -2 (In music) Chromatic. -3 Rude. —कः 1 The headman of a village, Ms 7. 116, 118. -2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् a. 1 Rustic, rural. -2 Libidinous. —m. 1 A villager, peasant. -2 The head of a village. —णी Indigo plant.

ग्रामीण a [ग्रामे भव खञ्] 1 Vulgar, rude. -2 Chromatic -3 Belonging to a village —णः 1 A villager, ग्रामीणवध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृतीनामुपरि व्यलोकयन् Si. 12. 37, Amaru. 11. -2 A dog. -3 A crow. -4 A hog.

ग्रामीय a. Belonging to a village. —यः A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय a. (यी f.) Village-born, rustic —यी A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य a [ग्राम-यत] 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. -2 Living in a village, rural, rustic, अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति Chand. M. 1. -3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). -4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). -5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word), चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये R. G. or कटिस्ते हरते मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. 6 Indecent, obscene. -7 Relating to sexual pleasures. -8 Relating to a musical scale. —म्यः 1. A tame hog. -2 The first two signs of the zodiac, *Aries* and *Taurus*. —म्या The Indigo plant. —म्य 1 A rustic speech. -2 Food prepared in a village -3 Sexual intercourse. -4 Acceptance. -Comp.-अश्वः an ass -कर्मन् n. 1 the occupation of a villager. -2. sexual pleasure. -कुंकुमं safflower. -धर्मः 1. the duty of a villager. -2. sexual intercourse, copulation. -3. the right of a villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse'). —पशुः a domestic animal. —बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. —मृगः a dog. —वल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. —सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् a. Hard, solid. —m. 1 A stone or rock, किं हि नामैतदंबुनि मज्जंत्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः संप्लवंत इति Mv 1; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदय U. 1. 28, Si. 4. 23. -2 A mountain. -3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गिरत्यनया, गॄ-वनिप् निः Un. 1. 152] The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -Comp. —घंटा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् a. Long-necked, handsome-necked. —m. A camel.

ग्रीष्म a. [ग्रसते रसान्, ग्रस्-मनिन् Un. 1. 147] Hot, warm. —ष्मः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of Jyeshtha and Ashâḍha; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. -2 Heat, warmth. —ष्मी The नवमल्लिका plant -Comp —कालीन a. pertaining to summer. —उद्भवा, -जा, -भवा the Navamallikâ creeper (double jasmine)

ग्रुच् 1 P (ग्रोचति) 1 To steal, rob. -2 To go.

ग्रैव (वी f), ग्रैवेय (यी f.) a [ग्रीवायां भव अण् ढञ् वा] Being on or belonging to the neck; Si. 18. 10. —वं, -यं 1 A collar or necklace. -2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नाम्रमत् करिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रैवेयकं [ग्रीवायां बद्धोऽलंकारः, ढकञ्] 1 A neck-ornament, e. g. अस्माकं सखि वाससी न रुचिरे ग्रैवेयकं नोज्ज्वलं S. D. 3. -2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रैष्म, ग्रैष्मिक a. Relating to summer.

ग्रैष्मक a. (ष्मिका f.) 1 Sown in summer. -2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लसते, ग्लस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्लह् 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लाहयति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. -2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-player. -2 A stake, wager, bet; व्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32. -3 A die. -4 Gambling, playing. -5 A dice-box. -6 Cast of the dice, game at dice -7 A chess man.

ग्लुच् 1 P (ग्लोचति, ग्लुक्त) 1 To go, move. -2 To steal, rob. -3 To take away, deprive of, बहूनामग्लुचत् प्राणानग्लोचीच्च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्लुंच् 1 P. (ग्लुंचति) 1 To rob. -2 To go.

ग्लेप् 1 A. (ग्लेपते) 1 To be poor or miserable. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To move or go.

ग्लेव् 1 A. (ग्लेवते) To serve, worship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search, investigate.

ग्लै 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). -2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. -3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected. Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. -4 To wane, fade, faint away. —*Caus.* (ग्ल-ग्लपयति, but प्रग्लापयति) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up, S. 3. 18, Ku 3. 49. -2 To tire out, exhaust. -3 To injure trouble, hurt. -4 To emaciate, waste; Ku. 5. 29, U. 3. 5.

ग्लपनं 1 Withering, drying up. -2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान p. p. [ग्लै कर्तरि क] 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.

devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राड् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66, Me. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms 3. 262. -3. diligent (-रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °त्व 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. -2. inferiority. —परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. -पुरुषः 1. the original or Supreme Spirit -2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः, तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —पूर्व *a.* 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धया तया Ku. 5. 10, 7. 30, R. 2. 42, 14. 38. -2 prior, former. —प्रथम *a.* doing that for the first time; Ku 5. 66. —फल *a.* having that as a fruit or result. (-लः) 1. the white water-lily. -2. a kind of perfume. —बलः a kind of arrow. —भाव: becoming that. —मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity -2 (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध.). -मात्रिक *a.* consisting of rudimentary atoms. —राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अग is formed आंग 'king of the Angas' by the affix अण् —वाचक *a.* denoting or signifying that.—विद् *a.* 1. knowing that.-2. knowing the truth.-विध *a.* of that kind or sort, R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. —स्थ *a.* being on or in that, connected with it. (-स्थः) a particular mode of multiplication. —हित *a.* good for that. (-तः) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them. -2. a noun formed by a Taddhita affix, a derivative noun.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at that time. -2 Then, in that case; (corr of यदा). Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा-तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदाप्रभृति 'since then,' 'thenceforward,' Ku. 1. 53. -Comp. —मुख *a.* begun, commenced (-खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time.

तदानींतन *a.* Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोऽस्मि कार्यवशादायोध्यिकस्तदानींतनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1.

तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8. 25.

तद्वत् *a.* Containing or possessed of that, as in तद्वानपोह K. P. 2. —*ind.* 1 Like that, in that manner. -2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय *a* (यी *f.*) 1 Made up of that. -2 Wholly absorbed in that; Mâl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. -3 Identical with or become one with that.

तन् I. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते- ततान, तेने, अत तानीत्, ननिनं तत· *pass* तन्यते or तायते *desid.* तितंसति. तितांसति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोः Ak. -2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91, Ku. 2. 33. -3 To cover, fill, स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23, Ki. 5. 11. -4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow, त्वयि विधुरे मयि सपदि सुधानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाह Git 4; पितुर्मुदं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3, 39; Mâl. 9. 43; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. -5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice), इति क्षितीशो नवतिं नवाधिकां महाक्रतूनां महनीयशासनः। समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षयं ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms 4. 205. -6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in नाम्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते टीकां -7 To strech or bend (as a bow). -8 To spin out, weave. -9 To propagate, or bs propagated. -10 To continue, last. -11 To protract, prolong, augment. -12 To emboss. -13 To prepare (a way for). -14 To direct one's way towards [cf. L. *tendo.*] -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तानयति-ते) To confide, trust, place confidence in. -2 To help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or afflict with disease.-4 To be harmless. -5 To sound.

तत *p. p.* [तन्-क्त] 1 Extended, spread; Si. 9. 23. 6. 50; Ki. 5 11. -2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to.-3 Covered over, concealed. -4 Protected, continued. -5 Bent (as a bow). -6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. —तः Ved. 1 A father. -2 Wind, air. -3 Extent. -4 Offspring, a child (*n.* also). -5 A son. —तं Any stringed musical instrument.

ततिः *f.* [तन्-क्तिन्] 1 A series, row, line. -2 A troop, group, multitude; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले S 2. 6; बलाहकततीः S. 4. 54; 1. 5. -3 A sacrificial act, a ceremony.

तन् *f.* Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. -2 offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. —ना, -नं. Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति, कुल तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. -- A male descendant. -3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar mansion —या A daughter; गिरि°, कलिंद° &c. —यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. —य Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयित्नु *a.* Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनस् *m.* Ved. Offspring, posterity.

तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमन् *m.* [तनु इमनिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. -*n.* The liver.

तनिष्ठ *n.* 1 Thinnest, least.-2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् *a.* Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु *a.* (नु, न्वी *f.*) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. -2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limb, a mark of beauty), R. 6. 32; c... वगी. -3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1 7. -4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुत्यागिन्वभवोऽपि सन् R 1. 9; 3 2, तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91. 'giving little' &c -5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru 27 -6 Shallow (as a river) —*f* 1 The body, the person -2 Outward form, manifestation, प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः S 1 1, M 1 1 -3 Nature, the form or character of anything -4 Skin [cf. L *tenuis*, Eng. *thin*]. -Comp -अंग *a.* having slender limbs, delicate (-गी) a delicate woman —उन: the wind —कूपः a pore of the skin. —छद् (द्) *a.* protecting, clothing. —छदः an armour; R 9. 51; 12. 86, —ज *a.* born from the body; Pt. 2 80 (-जः) a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यज् *a.* 1. risking one's life. -2 giving up one's person, dying; R. 1 8 -3. rash, desperate, fool hardy. -त्याग *a* spending little, sparing, niggardly. —त्रं, —त्राणं an armour. —प्रकाश *a.* of dim lustre; R. 3. 2. -भवः a son. (-वा) a daughter. —भस्त्रा the nose. —भृत् *m.* any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. —बीजः the jujube. —मध्य *a.* having a slender waist. —रसः perspiration. —रुह् *n.*, —रुहं the hair of the body. —वातः a kind of hell.-वारं an armour. —व्रणः a pimple. —संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. —सरः perspiration. —ह्रदः the anus.

तनुक *a.* Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तनुल *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनुस् *n.* The body.

तनू *f.* The body. -Comp. —उद्भव, —जः a son. —उद्भवा, —जा a

daughter. —जनिः, —जन्मन् a son —तलं a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom. —तापः fatigues or troubles of the body ; U. 1. 23.—नप clarified butter, ghee. —नपात् *m*. fire , तनूनपाद्धूमवितानमाधिजैः *Si*. 1. 62 ; अधःकृतस्यापि तनूनपातो नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव । H. 2. 67 (-*n*.) ghee. —नप्तृ *m*. wind —रुहं 1. the hair of the body (-*m*. also) -2. the wing of a bird, a feather. (-रुहः) a son. —ह्रदः the anus, the rectum ; cf. तनुह्रद.

तनूकृ 8 U. To make thin or fine, diminish, lessen , as in लज्जां तनूकृत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी *S* 1 20; क्व तन्वि कुचावेतौ नियत चक्रवर्तिनो Udb.

तंतिः [तन्-कर्मणि क्तिच्] 1 A cord,line, string.-2 A row,series.-3 Extension, expansion.-4 A cow. -5 A weaver. -Comp. —पालः 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows. -2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virâṭa.

तंतुः [तन्-तुन्] 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चिंतासंततितंतु Mâl. 5. 10; Me. 70. -2 A cob-web ; R. 16. 20.-3 A filament , बिसतंतुगुणस्य कारित Ku. 4. 29. -4 An offspring, issue, race. -5 A shark. -6 The Supreme Being.-Comp. —काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads. —कीटः a silk-worm. —नागः a (large) shark. —निर्यासः the palmyra tree. —नाभः a spider.-पर्वन् *n*. the anniversary of the day of full-moon in the month of *S*râvana when Krishṇa was invested with the sacred thread. —भः 1. the mustard seed.-2. a calf.—वर्धनः 'increasing the race,' N. of Vishnu, also of *S*iva. —वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. —वानं weaving. —वापः 1. a weaver. -2. a loom. -3. weaving.— वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver. 3. weaving. °दंडः a loom. —विग्रहा a plantain. —शाला a weaver's work-shop.—संतत *a*. woven, sewn. (-तं) woven cloth. —संततिः *f*., -संतानः weaving. —सारः the betel-nut tree.

तंतुकः 1 The mustard seed. -2 (At the end of comp.) A thread, rope. —की A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तंतुनः -णः A shark.

तंतुरं-लं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तंत्र् 10 U.(तंत्रयति-ते तंत्रित)1 To rule, control, govern.; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा *S*. 5. 5. -2 To perform or go through in order. -3 To maintain by discipline, keep in order. -4 (A.) To support, maintain (as a family).

तंत्रं 1 A loom. -2 A thread. -3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom -4 Posterity. -5 An uninterrupted series. -6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites,system, framework, ritual; कर्मणां युगपद्भावस्तंत्रं Kâty. -7 Main point. -8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory, science, जितमनसिजतंत्रविचार Gît- 2. -9 Subservience, dependence, as in स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; दैवातंत्रं दुःखं Dk. 5 -10 A scientific work.-11 A chapter, section, of a work ; तंत्रैः पंचभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -12 A religious trieatise teaching magical and mystical formularies for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. -13 The cause of more than one effect -14 A spell. -15 A chief remedy or charm.-16 A drug. medicament -17 An oath, ordeal.-18 Raiment -19 The right way of doing any thing. -20 Royal retinue,train, court. -21 A realm, country, authority.-22 (*a*)Government, ruling, administration; लोकतंत्राधिकारः *S*. 5.(*b*)Arrangement or machinery of government, सर्वमेव तंत्रमाकुलीभूतं Mu. 1 ; 2. 1. -23 An army.-24 A heap,multitude.-25 A house.-26 Decoration.-27 Wealth. -28 Happiness.-29 Model. -30 Supporting a family. -31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom. —Comp —काष्ठ = तंतुकाष्ठं q. v. —वापः,-प 1. weaving. -2. a loom. —वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver. (तंत्रवापः also).

तंत्रकः A new garment (unbleached cloth).

तंत्रणं Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तंत्रता 1 Arranging into a system. -2 Dependence, subjection.

तंत्रा Sleepiness cf. तंद्रा.

तंत्रिन् *a*. 1 Having threads, made of threads. -2 Having chords or wires (as a lute). -3 Having a Tantra, or following one. -*m*. 1 A musician. -2 A soldier.

तंत्रिः,-त्री *f*. 1 A string, cord ; Ms. 4. 38. -2 A bow-string. -3 The wire of a lute; तंत्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. -4 A sinew.-5 A tail. -6 A young woman having peculiar qualities. -7 A lute.

तंद्र *a*. 1 Tired, fatigued. -2 Lazy. —द्रं Ved. A series or row.

तंद्रा 1 Lassitude,weariness,fatigue. exhaustion. -2 Sleepiness, sluggishness ; तंद्रालस्यविवर्जनं Y. 3. 158 ; Mv. 7. 42 ; H. 1. 34.

तंद्रालु *a*. 1 Tired, exhausted. -2 Sleepy, slothful.

तंद्रिः, -द्री *f*. 1 Sleepiness, drowsiness -2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तंद्रिका Sloth, sleepiness.

तंद्रित *a*. Lazy: as in अतंद्रित 'unremitting', Ku. 5. 14.

तंद्रिन् *a*. Weary, lazy.

तन्यतु [तन्-यतुच्] 1 Wind -2 Night. -3 Roaring, thundering. -4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्.

तप् I. 1. P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति, तप्यति, तप्त) 1 (Intransitively used) (*a*) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun) तमस्तपति घर्मांशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति *S*. 5. 14 , R. 5. 13 , U. 6 14 ; Bg. 9. 19. (*b*) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (*c*) To suffer pain ; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Gît. 7. (*d*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्) ; अगणिततनूताप तप्त्वा तपांसि भगीरथः U. 1. 23. -2 (Transitively used) (*a*) To make hot, heat, warm ; Bk. 9. 2 ; Bg. 11. 19. (*b*) To inflame, burn, consume by heat ; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनस्त्वामनिशं मां पुनर्दहत्येव *S*. 3. 17 ; अंगैरनंगतप्तैः 3. 7 (*c*) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil . यास्यन् सुतस्तप्स्यति मां समन्युं Bk. 1. 23 ; Ms. 7. 6. (*d*) To pain, distress. (*e*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्). —*Pass*. (तप्यते) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation). 1 To be heated, suffer pain. -2 To undergo severe penance (oft. with तपस्). U. 2. 8. -II. 10 U. or *Caus*. (तापयति-ते तापित) 1 To heat, make warm , गगनं तापितपायितासिलक्ष्मीं *Si*. 20. 75 ; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांभस्तृणोल्कया H. 1. 86. -2 To torment, pain, distress ; भृशं तापितः कंदर्पेण Gît. 11 , Bk. 8. 13. -With निस् 1. to heat. -2 to purify. -3 to burnish. —वि 1. to shine (Atm. like उत्तप् q. v.) ; रविर्वितपतेऽत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. -2. to warm, heat.

तप *a*. [तप्-अच्] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. -2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. —पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth. -2 The sun. -3 The hot season ; *Si* 1. 66. -4 Penance, religious austerities. -Comp. —अत्ययः -अंतः the end of the hot season and the beginning of the rainy season ; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44 , 5. 23 ; *S*. 3. 12. —आत्मक *a*. practising austerities.

तपती 1 The river Tâptî. —2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvaraṇa and mother of Kuru.

तपन *a*. [तप् यु] 1 Warming heating, burning, shining &c. -2

Causing distress paining. -नः 1 The sun ; प्रतापात्तपनो यथा R.4. 12 ; ललाटंतपस्तपति तपनः U 6 ; Mâl. 1. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun stone.-4 N of a hell. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The Arka plant -7 N. of Agastya —नं 1 Heat, burning. -2 Paining, grieving. —3 Mental agony, anguish. -Comp —अंशुः, -करः, दीधितिः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. —आत्मजः, —तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna. (3) of Sugrîva.—आत्मजा, —तनया an epithet of the Yamunâ and of the Godâvarî. —इष्टं copper. —उपलः, —मणिः the sun-stone. —छदः the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godâvarî or the river Tâptî. -2 Heat.

तपनीय a. 1 To be heated. —2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). —यं Gold ; especially gold purified with fire ; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3 ; तपनीयोपानद्युगलमार्यः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4 ; असस्पृशंतौ तपनीयपीठं R. 18. 41 (Also तपनीयकं in this sense.).

तपस् n. [तप्-असुन्] 1 warmth, heat, fire -2 Pain, suffering -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification ; तपः किलेदं तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds ; i. e. the region above the world called जनस् -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 (In astr.) The ninth lunar mansion. —m. 1 The month of Mâgha ; तपसि मंदगभस्तिर भीषुमान् Si. 6. 63. -2 An epithet of Agni. —m., -n. 1 The cold season ; (शिशिर). -2 The winter (हेमंत). -3 The hot season (ग्रीष्म). -Comp. —अनुभावः the influence of riligious penance. —अवटः the Brahmâvarta country. —कर a. undergoing penance ; also तपस्कर —क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. —चरणं,-चर्या the practice of penance. —तक्षः an epithet of Indra. —धन a. 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance. (-नः) ' rich in penance', an ascetic devotee ; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः S. 1. 13 ; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7 , 4. 1 ; Si. 1. 23 ; R 14. 19 : Ms. 11. 242. —निधिः an eminently pious man, an ascetic ; R. 1. 56. —निष्ठ a performing penance. —प्रभावः, बलं the power acquired by religious austerities ; efficacy or potency of devotion. —भृत् a. ascetic, pious. —मूर्तिः 1. an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. —राजः the moon. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the region above the world called जनस्. —वन a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance , कुतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति प्रेक्षे S. 1 ; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. -वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. —विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. —वृद्ध a. very ascetic or devout. —शील a inclined to practise penance. —समाधिः the practice of penance or religious austerities ; Ku. 3. 24 ; 5. 6, 18. स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य a. Produced by heat. —स्यः 1 The month of Phâlguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्या Religious austerity, penance , (also m and n.).

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance , सुरासुरगुरुः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति S. 7. 9, 12 ; R 13 41 , 15. 49 , Bk. 18. 21 ; Ku 3. 17.

तपस्वत् a. Ved 1 Burning, hot. -2 Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance -2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् a 1 Practising penance, devout. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable ; सा तपस्विनी निर्वृता भवतु S. 4 ; Mâl. 3 , N. 1. 135. —m. 1 An ascetic ; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणीया R. 14. 67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nârada. -4 A sparrow. -नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or wretched woman. -Comp —पत्रः the sun-flower.

तपित a. Heated, burnt &c.

तपिष्णु a Warming, heating, burning.

तपु a. Ved. Burning hot.

तपुर्षी The heat of anger.

तपुस् a [तप्-उसि ; cf. Un. 2. 116] Burning hot. —m. 1. Fire. -2 The sun. -3 An enemy.

तपोमय a. 1 Consisting in religious penance. -2 Practising penance, devout. —यः The Supreme Being.

तप्त p. p. [तप्-क्त] 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Red-hot, hot. -3 Melted, fused. -4 Distressed, painted, afflicted. -5 Practised (as penance). -Comp. -कांचन gold purified with fire. -कृच्छ्रं a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days ; Ms. 11. 214 ; Y. 3. 318. —रूपं, रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [तप्-घञ्) 1 Heat, glow ; अर्कमयूखतापः S. 4. 10 . M. 2. 13 ; Ms. 12. 76 , Ku. 7. 84. -2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony ; इतरतापशतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb. ; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघप्रसरयोः S. 3. 9 , Bh. 1. 16. -3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. —त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world ; i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. -हर a. 1 removing heat, cooling. -2 consoling.

तापक a. [तप्-ण्वुल्] Heating, burning, inflaming. —कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन a. [तप्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Distressing. -नः 1 The sun. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun-stone. -4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning. -2 Distressing. -3 Chastising. -4 A division of hell. -5 Gold.

तापनीय a. Golden. —यं Gold of the weight of a निष्क.

तापयान a. Warming, burning.

तापित p p. 1 Warmed, heated. -2 Distressed, pained.

तापिन् a. 1 Suffering from a disease (moral or physical.). -2 Heating. -3 Hot.

ताप्य Sulphuret of iron.

तम् 4. P. (ताम्यति, तांत) 1 To choke, be suffocated. -2 To be exhausted or fatigued ; ललिताशिरीषपुष्पहननैरपि ताम्यति यत् Mâl. 5. 31 -3 To be distressed (in body or mind), be uneasy or pained, pine, waste away ; प्रविशति मुहुः कुंजं गुंजन्मुहुर्बहु ताम्यति Gît. 5 : गाढोत्कंठा ललितललितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mâl. 1. 15, 9 33 ; तुच्छे सुधा ताम्यसि Mu. 3. 1 ; Amaru. 7. -4 To stop, become immoveable. -5 To wish, desire. —Caus. (तमयति) To suffocate, choke.

तमं 1 Darkness. -2 The tip of the foot. —मः 1 An epithet of Râhu. -2 The Tamâla tree. -3 Darkness.

तमकः A kind of asthama.

तमत a. [तम्-अतच् Un. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. -2 Wished, desired.

तमनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तांत p. p. [तम्-क्त] 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued. -2 Troubled, afflicted. -3 Faded, withered ; see तम्.

तमस् n. [तम्-असुन्] 1 Darkness ; किं वाऽभविष्यदरुणस्तमसां विभेत्ता तं चेत्सहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् S. 7. 4 ; V. 1. 7 , Me. 37. -2 The gloom or darkness of hell ; Ms. 4. 242. -3 Mental darkness, illusion, error ; मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7. -4 (In Sân. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of

the three qualities or constituents of everything in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्), Ku 6 60 Ms. 12. 24. -5 Grief, sorrow. -6 Sin. -m., -n. An epithet of Râhu -Comp. —अपह a. removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-हः) 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha. —अरिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon -3. fire. —कांडः -डं great or spreading darkness. —गुः an epithet of Râhu. -गुणः see तमस् above (4). —घ्नः 1. the sun -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Vishnu. -5. Siva. -6. knowledge. -7. a Buddha. —ज्योतिस् m. a fire-fly.-ततिः spreading darkness. —नुद् m. 1. a shining body. -2. the sun. -3. the moon ; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light. —नुदः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. the Supreme Being. —प्रभा a sort of hell. —प्रवेशः 1 groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom. —भिद्,-मणिः a fire-fly. —विकारः sickness, disease. —वृत a. 1. obscured, clouded. -2. affected with anger, fear &c. —हन्, -हर a. dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1. the sun. -2. the moon.

तमस a. Dark coloured. —सः 1 Darkness. -2 A well. —सा N. of a river. -सं 1 Darkness. -2 A city.

तमस्वत् a. Dark, glooomy. —ती 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी, तमा A night.

तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark ; तरुणतमालनीलबहलोन्नमदंबुधराः Mâl. 9. 18 ; R. 13. 15, 49, Gît. 11. -2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. -3 A sword, scimitar. -4 The bark of the bamboo. -Comp. —पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark upon the forehead. -2. Tamâla leaf.

तमालकः 1 The Tamâla tree. -2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamâla trees.

तमिः, -मी f. 1 Night, especially a dark night ; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां S. 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तमिस्र a. Dark. —स्रं 1 Darkness ; एतत्तमालदलनीलतमं तमिस्रं Gît. 11 ; करचरणोरसि मणिगणभूषणकिरणविभिन्नतमिस्रं 2 ; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. -स्रः The dark half of the month. -Comp.-पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month) ; R. 6, 34.

तमिस्रा 1 A dark night ; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13 ; Si. 6 70 ; Ki. 9. 18 , Ku. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय a. 1 Covered with darkness. -2 Ignorant —यः N. of Râhu.

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमाम् ; अश्व° Pt. 5. 'the best horse ', सुहृत्तम Mu. 1, so पचतितमाम् It is also added to pronouns in the sense of ' one of many ' ; e. g. कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगकः. The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin -2 Lead.

तंबा, तंबिका A cow.

तय् 1 A. (तयते) 1 To go, move ; अध्युवास रथं तेये पुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. -2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तराम् It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of ' one of two,' e g. कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरंड, तरि-री, तरीष &e. See under तॄ.

तरक्षः, क्षुः A hyena.

तरंगः [तॄ अंगच्] 1 A wave ; U. 3. 47 ; Bh. 1. 81 ; R. 13. 63 ; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर) -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित a. [तरंग. संजातोऽस्य, तार० इतच्] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves , पीडा° Mâl. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. —तं Waving ; अपांगतरंगितानि बाणाः Gît. 3.

तरंगिन् a. Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river ; as in राजतरंगिणी.

तरंतः [तॄ-झच्] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Râkshasa. -5 A devotee. —ती A boat.

तरल a. [तॄ-अलच्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous , तारापतिस्तरलविद्युदिवाभ्रवृंदं R. 13. 76, घन इव तरल बलाके Gît. 5 ; Si. 10. 40 ; U. 5. 11 ; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient ; वैरायितारस्तरलाः स्वय मत्सारिणः परे Si. 2. 115 , Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering ; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. —लः 1 The central gem of a necklace ; मुक्तामयोऽप्यतरलमध्यः Vâs. 35 ; or हारांस्तारांस्तरलगुटिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadûta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond -6 Iron -7 Thorn-apple. —ला 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A bee. -Comp. —नयना, —लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulous eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro ; Amaru. 87 ; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः A large wave, surf. -तः, -तं Fickleness.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating , °तुंगतरंग Gît. 11 ; °हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् a. [तॄ-करणादौ असुन्] Ved. Quick, energetic. -n. 1 Speed, velocity -2 Vigour, strength, energy कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 28, 11. 77 ; Si. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् a 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरस्विन् a. (नी f.) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous ; mighty ; R. 9. 23, 11. 89 ; 16. 77. —m. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero. -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तरांधुः, तरालुः A large flat-bottomed boat.

तरिः, तरीषः &c. See under तॄ.

तरिता 1 The fore finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgâ.

तरु a. [तॄ-उन् Un. 1. 7] Protecting. —रुः 1 A tree; नवसंरोहणशिथिलस्तरुरिव सुकरः समुद्धर्तुं M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. —खंडः -डं, -षंडः -डं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवनं the root of a tree. —तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. —नखः a thorn. —मृगः a monkey. —रागः 1 a bud or blossom. -2 a young shoot, sprout -राजः the Tâla tree. —राजन् m. ' the king of trees', N. of the tree Pârijâtaka , also °वरः. —रुहा a parasitical plant. —विलासिनी the Navamallikâ creeper. —शायिन् m. a bird. —सारः camphor

तरुश a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण a. [तॄ-उनन् Un. 3. 54] 1 Young. youthful, juvenile (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or

produced, tender, soft, Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun), Ku 3. 54.–3 New, fresh, तरुणं दधि Chân. 64; तरुण सर्षपशाकं नवोदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि। अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति॥ Chand. M. 1. –4 Lively, vivid.–णः 1 A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. –2 The castor oil plant. –3 Large cumin-seed. —णी A young or youthful woman, वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Chân. 78.—णं 1 Cartilage. –2 A sprout. -Comp. —अस्थि n. cartilage. —ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. —दधि n coagulated milk five days old. —पीतिका red arsenic.

तरुणकं A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread; Mâl. 5. 6.

तरुणायते Den. A. To remain young or fresh, तृष्णैका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16

तरुणिमन् m. Youth, juvenility

तरुतृ Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. –2 Impelling, driving onward. –3 Protecting (तारक).

तरुत्र a. Ved. 1 Carrying across. –2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror. —षा Victory.

तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुस् n. Ved. 1 Battle.–2 Superiority. –3 Overcoming.

तर्क् 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्कित) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer, त्वं तावत्कतमां तर्कयसि S. 6; Me. 96 –2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. –3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) –4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view; (पातु) त्वं चेदच्छस्फटिकविशदं तर्कयेस्तिर्यगंभः Me. 51.–5 To ascertain. –6 To shine. –7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्क् भावे अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess, प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2. –2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कुतः पुनरस्मिन्नवधारिते आगमार्थे तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः परिह्रियते S. B.; तर्कोऽप्रतिष्ठः स्मृतयो विभिन्नाः Mb; Ms. 12. 106. –3 Doubt. –4 Logic, the science of logic यत्काव्यं मधुवर्षि धर्षितपरास्तर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदीपिका –5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*.–6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (Particularly one of the six principal darsanas q. v. –7 A name for the number 'six'. –8 Supplying an ellipsis. –9 Cause, motive. –10 Wish, desire. —र्का Speculation, reasoning. –Comp. —आभासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclusions. —विद्या logic. —शास्त्रं 1. logic. –2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक a. [तर्क्-ण्वुल्] Inquiring, inquisitive. —कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. –2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित p. p. Doubted, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क्. —तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्किन् a. [तर्क्-णिनि] 1 Guessing.–2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. m. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुकः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः m., f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out, तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं -Comp -पिंडः, —पीठी,-पीठः,-पाटी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्क्षुः A hyena.

तर्क्ष्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज् 1. P., 10 A (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ते, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; सखीमंगुल्या तर्जयति S, 1, अहितानानिलोद्धूतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. –2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103.–3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं,—ना [तर्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 threatening, frightening. –2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku 6. 45. –3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). –4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. –5 Anger. —नी The fore finger.

तर्जित p. p. 1 Threatened. –2 Blamed. –3 Disgraced.—तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्णः, तर्णकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्णिः 1 A raft. –2 The sun.

तर्द् 1 P. (तर्दति) 1 To injure, hurt. –2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108, see तृद् also.

तर्दुः,—र्दूः f. A wooden ladle.

तर्द्मन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening.

तर्पण See under तृप्.

तर्पितृ a. A killer, an injurer.

तर्ब् 1 P. (तर्बति) To go, move.

तर्बटः A year.

तर्मन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्षः, तर्षणं &c. See under तृष्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [तद् र्हिल्] 1 At that time, then. –2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ते) 1 To be full or complete. –2 To fix, found, establish. –3 To be fixed. –4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः, लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface; भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R.4. 29, sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth' i.e. the earth itself, शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तलं &c. –2 The palm of the hand, R. 6. 18. –3 The sole of the foot.–4 The fore arm. –5 A slap with the hand. –6 Lowness, inferiority of position. –7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारोधसि वेतसीतरुतले चेतः समुत्कंठते K. P. 1. –8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. –9 A hole, pit. –10 A span. —लः 1 The hilt of a sword. –2 The palmyra tree. –3 N. of Siva. –4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand. –5 A division of hell. —लं 1 A pond. –2 A forest, wood. –3 Cause, origin, motive. –4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. —अंगुलिः f. a toe. —अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. —ईक्षणः a hog.—उदर a. having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied —उदा a river. —घातः a slap with the palm of the hand. —तालः 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. clapping of the hands. —त्रं, -त्राणं, -वारणं a leathern glove of an archer. —प्रहारः a slap with the hand. —युद्ध a fight with the palms of the hands. —लोकः nether world (पाताल). —सारकं a martingale. —हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित a. Fixed, having a bottom. —तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित् f. Lightning; cf. तडित्.

तलिन a. [तल्-इनन् Up. 2. 53] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. –2 Small, little. –3 Clear, clean. –4 Situated under or beneath. –5 Weak. –6 Separate. —नं A bed, couch.

तलिमं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. –2 A bed cot, couch. –3 An awning. –4 A large sword or knife.

तलुन *a.* [तल्-उनन् Young. —नः 1 A youth. -2 Wind, air. —नी A girl, young woman.

तल्कं A forest.

तल्पः, ल्प [तल्-पल् Un. 3. 28] 1 A couch, bed, sofa , सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झाञ्चकार R. 5. 75. 'left the bed,' 'rose.' -2 (Fig.) A wife (as in गुरुतल्पग q. v.). -3 The seat of a carriage. -4 An upper story, a turret, tower , R. 16. 11. -Comp. —कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पनं 1 An elephant's back. -2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पलं The back-bone of an elephant (पृष्ठवंश), सांद्रत्वक्कास्तल्पलाश्लिष्टकक्षाः Si. 18. 6.

तल्लः A reservoir, tank. —ल्ली 1 A youthful woman. -2 N. of the wife of Varuna. -3 A boat. —ल्लं A pit, hole.

तल्लज 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. -2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine, whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) गोतल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारीतल्लजः 'an excellent maiden.'

तल्लिका A key.

तल्व Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तवक्षीरं 1 Manna of bamboo. -2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तवराजः A sort of sugar.

तवस् *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, great. —*n.* Strength, power (बल)

तवस्य *a.* Increasing strength (as an oblation) —स्यं Strength.

तविष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. —षः 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Strength. -4 Business (व्यवसाय). -षी 1 Power. -2 The earth. -3 A river. -4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तविष्या Violence, force.

तवीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Gold.

तव्य A Krit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तष्ट *a.* 1 Hewn, cut, chiselled, split. -2 Fashioned ; see तक्ष्.

तष्टृ *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. -2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मन्).

तस् 4 P. (तस्यति 1 To fade away, become exhausted. -2 To throw down. -3 To wane, decay, perish.- 4 To reject, cast. [cf. Eng. *toss*].

तस्कर 1 A thief, robber , मा संचर मनःपांथ तत्रास्ते स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86 ; Ms 4. 135, 8. 67. -2 (at the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible.-3 The ear. —री A passionate woman.

तस्करता 1 Theft.-2 Hearing.

तस्थु *a.* Stationary, immoveable stable.

ताक्षण्यः, ताक्ष्णः The son of a carpenter.

ताच्छीलिक N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

ताच्छील्यं The act of being accustomed to that , ताच्छील्ये णिनिः

ताजत् *a.* Quick, speedy. —*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly ; (opp. चिरं).

ताटंकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

ताटस्थ्यं 1 Proximity. -2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality ; see तटस्थ.

ताड, ताडनं &c. see under तड्.

ता(ट)डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mârîcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvâmitra. Râma was first unwilling to bend his bow against a *woman*, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R.11.20]. -2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

ताडकेयः [ताडकाया अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of the demon Mârîcha, son of Tâdakâ.

ताडंक, ताडपत्रं See ताटंक.

ताडाग *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or coming from tanks.

ताडिः -डी *f.* 1 A kind of palm. -2 A kind of ornament.

तांडवः -वं 1 Dancing in general ; मद्‍तांडवोत्सवांते U. 3. 18 ; भ्र° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows ; 3. 19.-2 Particularly, the frantic of violent dance of *Siva* ; त्र्यंबकानदिवस्तांडवं देवि भूयादभीष्ट्यै च हृष्ट्यै च नः Mâl. 5. 23, 1. 1. -3 The art of dancing. -4 A sort of grass. 5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables.-Comp.-तालिकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of *Shiva*. —प्रियः N. of Shiva.

तांडवित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance ; Mâl. 2. -2 Moving round in a wild dance ; U. 5. 36. -3 Fluttering. -4 Frowning.

ताडिः The science of dancing.

तातः [तन्-क दीर्घश्च Un. 3. 90] 1 A father , मृष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; हा तातेति क्रंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75 -2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c. ; तात चंद्रापीड K. 106 , Mâl. 6. 16 ; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तातो वनांतरे Mb. -3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages, पिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तात धनुषा धनुर्भृतः R. 11. 40 , तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथार्हसि 1. 72. -4 Any person for whom one feels pity. -Comp. —गु *a.* 1. agreeable to a father.-2. paternal. (-गुः) a paternal uncle. —तुल्यः a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातल *a.* 1 Paternal.-2 Hot. —लः 1 A disease.-2 An iron club or spike. -3 Cooking, maturing.-4 Heat.-5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तातिः Offspring. —तिः *f.* Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टताति or शिवताति q. v.

तात्कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Simultaneous. -2 Immediate. -3 Relating to any particular time.

तात्काल्यं Simultaneity.

तात्पर्यं [तत्परस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तात्पर्यं &c. -2 Purport of propositions ; K. P. 2.-3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II. 3. 43 Com. -4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in sentence) ; वक्तुरिच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhâshh P. 84 ; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः 82. -5 Explanation. -6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तात्पर्यक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तात्त्विक *a.* True, real, essential ; किं चासीदमृतस्य भेदविगमः साचिस्मिते तात्त्विकः Bv.2.81 ; तात्त्विकः संबंधः &c.

तादर्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तादर्थ्यं 1 Identity of aim, object. -2 Relation to. -3 Sameness of meaning. -4 Purpose, aim.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity ; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमंभोरुहां Bv. 2. 81 ; भगवत्यात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), तादृश् *a.*, तादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) Such like, like him, her or it, like that : तादृग्गुणा Ms. 9. 22, 36 ; Amaru. 46 ; यादृशास्तादृशाः any-

body whoever, common or ordinary man ; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशे तादृश जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 A thread, fibre. -2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note ; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119 ; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगन्तु Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tânas is said to be 49). -3 A monotonous tone. —नं 1 Expanse, extension. -2 An object of sense. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. turning the voice as a preparatory step to singing -2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness, ह्रस्यप्रभा तानवमाससाद Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूरः A whirlpool

तांत See under तम्.

तांतव *a.* (वी *f.*) [ततो विकारः अञ्] Made of threads. —वं 1 Spinning, weaving. -2 A web. -3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवायिः, तांतवाय्यः The son of a weaver.

तांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. -2 Relating to the Tantras -3 Taught or contained in them. —कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

ताप, तापन, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru ; also of Arjuna.

तापस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. -2 Devout. —सः (सी *f.*) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. इष्टा, —प्रिया a grape. —तरुः, —द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इंगुदी.

तापस्यं Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamâla tree or its flower (*n.*) ; प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीषुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; व्योमस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिभिरिव तमोवल्लरीभिर्व्रियंते Mâl. 5. 6, (तापिंज used in the same sense.).

तापीजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tâptî, which joins the sea near Surat. -2 The river Yamunâ.

तामः [तम् करणे घञ्] 1 An object of terror. -2 A fault, defect. -3 Anxiety, distress. -4 Desire. -5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. -2 Clarified butter.

तामरसं [तामरे जले सस्ति सस् ड Tv.] 1 The red lotus ; Pt. 1. 94 ; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37 ; Amaru. 70, 88. -2 Gold. -3 Copper. —सी A lotus-pond.

तामस *a.* (सी *f.*) [तमोऽस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness ; Mâl. 9 52, U. 5. 12. -2 Affected by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature), Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2, M. 1. 1 ; Ms. 12. 33-34. -3 Ignorant -4 Vicious, —सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. -2 A snake. -3 An owl. -4 N. of a son of Râhu. —सं Darkness. —सी 1 Night, a dark night. -2 Sleep. -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

तामसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [तमसा निर्वृत्तं ठञ्] 1 Dark.-2 Belonging to, derived from or connected with तमस्.

तामिस्रः 1 A division of hell. -2 The dark fortnight of a month. -3 Hatred.-4 Anger.-5 A demon, Râkshasa (going about in the dark).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. -2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals, तांबूलभृतगल्लोऽयं भल्लं जल्पति मानुषः K. P. 7 ; रागो न स्खलितस्तवाधरपुटे तांबूलसंवर्धितः *S.* Til. 7. -Comp. —अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box ; Pt. 1. —करंकः, -पेटिका a betel-box, (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). —दः, —धरः, -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. —वल्ली the betel-plant ; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूलिन् *a.* Relating to betel. —*m.* A servant who prepares the Tâmbûla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant ; तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र *a.* [तम्-रक् दीर्घः Un. 2. 16] 1 Made of copper. -2 Of a coppery red colour, red ; उद्वेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च. —म्रः A kind of leprosy with red spots. —म्रं 1 Copper. -2 A dark or coppery red. —म्री A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-vessel.-Comp. —अक्षः 1. a crow. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo. —अर्धः bell-metal. —अश्मन् *m.* a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). —आभं red sandal (रक्तचंदन). —उपजीविन् *m.* a coppersmith. —ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रौष्ठ) a red or cherry lip ; Ku. 1. 44.—कारः, —कुट्टः a brazier, coppersmith. -कृमिः 1. a kind of red insect (इंद्रगोप). -2 the lady bird.-3. cochineal. -गर्भं sulphate of copper. —चूडः a cock. —त्रपुजं brass. —द्रुः the red sandal-wood.—द्वीपः the island of Ceylon. —धातुः red chalk. —पट्टः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed, Y. 1. 319. —पर्णी N. of river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls ; R. 4. 50. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree. —फलकं a copper-plate. —मुख *a.* copper-faced. (—खः) a Frank or European. —वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. —लिप्तः N. of a country. (-प्ताः Pl.) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandle. —शिखिन् *m.* a cock. —सारकः a sort of Khadira. (-कं) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.

ताम्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of copper, coppery. —कः A brazier, coppersmith.

ताम्रिमन् *m.* Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्र्यं Redness.

ताय् 1 A. (तायते, तायित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. -2 To protect, preserve. -With वि to spread, create ; Bk. 16. 105.

तायन 1 Proceeding well, succeeding.-2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार *a.* [तॄ णिच् भावे अच्] 1 High (as a note.) -2 Loud, shrill (as a sound) ; Mâl. 5. 20. -3 Shining, radiant, clear ; हारांस्तारांस्तरलगुटिकान् (regarded as in interpolation in Me. by Malli.); उरसि निहितस्तारो हारः Amaru. 28 ; R. 5. 52. -4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -5 Clear, clean. —रः 1 The bank of a river. -2 The clearness of a pearl. -3 A beautiful or big pearl ; हारममलतरतारमुरसि दधतं Git. 11. -4 An epithet of (1) Vishnu. (2) Siva.-5 The mystical syllable ओम् (प्रणव). -6 Protection.-7 A high tone or note. -8 Crossing, passing over. —रः,-रं 1 A star or planet ; (said to be *f.* also). -2 The pupil of the eye ; (said to be *m.* also). -3 A pearl (said to be *f.* also). -Comp. अभ्रः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -पुष्पः the Kunda or jasmine creeper. —वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. —शुद्धिकरं lead. —स्वर *a.* having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. -2. a shining necklace.

तारकः N. of demon killed by Kârttikeya. (He was the son of Vajrânga and Varângî. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one

except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahma and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2) But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Karttikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -Comp. —अरिः, -जित् m. an epithet of Kârttikoya. (For other senses, see under तॄ).

तारका 1 A star.-2 A meteor, falling star.-3 The pupil of the eye: सद्धे दृशसुदग्रतारकां R. 11. 69; Ch. P 5, Bh. 1. 11.-4 N. of the wife of Brihaspati

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित a [तारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच्] Starry, star spangled; studded with stars.

तारण, तारित, तारिक &c. See under तॄ.

तारतम्यं [तरतमयोर्भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value.-2 Difference, distinction, निर्धनं निधनमेतयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविधिमुक्तचेतसां। बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका॥ Udb.

तारल a. Unsteady. —लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine.-2 The companion of a dissolute man (विट).

तारल्यं 1 Tremulousness. -2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीसु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15.-2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. -3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कांतामतःप्रमोदादभिसरति मदभ्रांततारश्चकोरः Mâl. 9. 30, विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47. -4 A pearl. -5 (a) N. of the wife of Vâli, kind of the monkeys, and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Kâli from fighting with Râma and Sugrîva and married Sugrîva after Vâli had been killed by Râma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmâ had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Târâ gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidâsa, (also called Târâmatî). -Comp. —अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71.-2. Siva.-3. Brihaspati. -4. Vâli. -5 Sugrîva —आपीडः the moon. —अभ्रः quicksilver. -पतिः 1 the moon, R 13. 76. -2. Vâli -3. Brihaspati. -4. Siva. —पथः the atmosphere, firmament —प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. —भूषा the night.—मंडलं 1 the starry region, the zodiac -2. the pupil of the eye. —मृगः the constellation मृगशिरस् —मैत्रक 'the friendship of the stars', spontaneous or unaccountable love, Mâl. 7, 4; U. 5 —वर्षं falling stars.

तारायण. The holy fig-tree.

तारुण a Youthful young.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth youthfulness. -2 Freshness (fig.).

तारेयः 1 The planet Mercury. -2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vâli.

तार्कव a (वी f.) Spun, woven.

तार्किक. [तर्कं वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमधीते वा ठञ्] 1 A dialectician, logician.-2 A philosopher.

तार्क्षः N. of the sage कश्यप.

तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuda; त्वरतेन तार्क्ष्यति किल कालियेन R. 6. 49. -2 N. of Garuda's elder brother Aruna. -3 A car. -4 A horse. -5 A snake. -6 A bird in general. -7 N. of Siva. -8 Gold. -9 A kind of antidote. -Comp. —ध्वजः an epithet of Vishnu. —नायकः an epithet of Garuda.

तार्ण a. (र्णी f.) [तृणस्येदं शिवा॰ अण्] 1 Made of grass. -2 Levied from grass (as a tax). —र्णः Fire.

तार्तीय a. [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third.-2 Belonging to the third. —यं A third part.

तार्तीयिक a. The third; तार्तीयिकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे N. 3. 136, तार्तीयीक पुरारेस्तदवतु मदनप्लोषणं लोचनं वः Mâl. 1. v. l.

तालः [तल् एव, अण्] 1 The palmyra tree, Bh 2. 90; R. 15. 23. -2 A banner formed of the palm. -3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Mâl 5. 23. -4 Flapping in general. -5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. -6 Beating time (in music) करकिसलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10, Me. 79. -7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. -8 The palm of the hand. -9 A lock, bolt. -10 The hilt of a sword. -11 An epithet of Siva. -12 (In prosody) A trochee. -13 A particular measure of height. -14 A short span. -लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. —अंकः 1. N. of Balarâma. -2. the palm-leaf used for writing. -3. a book -4 a saw. -5. N. of Siva. -6- a man endowed with every fortunate mark or sign. —अवचरः a dancer, an actor. —केतुः an epithet of Bhîshma. —क्षीरक,-गर्भः the exudation of the palm —जटा, -पल्लवः the fibres of the palm tree. —ध्वजः, -भृत m. an epithet of Balarâma. —पत्रं 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. -2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). —बद्ध, -शुद्ध a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. —मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. —यंत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument. -2. a lock, a lock and key. —रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. -लक्षणः an epithet of Balarâma.-वनं a grove of palm trees. —वृंतं a fan; S 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृंतकः.

ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. -2 The common toddy (ta'di').-3 Fragrant earth. -4 A sort of key. -Comp. —वनं a grove of palm trees; R 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 A fragrant earth -3 A bolt, latch. —की The vinous exudation of the palm, *toddy*. -Comp. —आभ a. green. (—भः) the green colour.

तालंकः A kind of ear-ornament, (= ताडक q. v.).

तालव्य a Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp —वर्णः a palatal letter, i. e इ, ई, च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ् and य्. —स्वरः a palatal vowel, i. e इ and ई.

तालिक [तालेन निर्वृत्तः ठक्] 1 The open palm of the hand. -2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संप्रपद्यते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. -3 A tie, seal.

तालितं 1 Coloured cloth. -2 Any musical instrument. -3 A string, tie.

तालिन् m. N. of Siva.

तालिश A mountain.

तालु n [तरत्यनेन वर्णाः, तॄ-अण् रस्य ल, cf. Un. 1. 5] The palate; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -Comp. —जिह्वः 1. a crocodile. -2. the uvula. —पाकः an abscess in the palate. -पुप्पुटः an indolent swelling of the palate. —मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. —स्थान a. palatal. (-नं) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate. -2 A disease of the palate.

तालूर A whirlpool, an eddy.

तालूषकं The palate.

तावक *a.* (की *f.*), तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine ; तपः क्व वत्से क्व च तावकं वपुः Ku. 5 4 ; Ki. 3. 12, Bu. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a* (Correlative of यावत् q v.) **1** So much, that much, so many, ते तु यावंत एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12 45, H. 4. 72, Ku. 2. 33 **-2** So great, so large, of this extent, यावती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावतीं दातुमर्हसि Ms. 8 155, 9. 249 ; Bg. 2 46. **-3** All (expressing totality), यावद् दत्तं तावद्भुक्तं G. M —*ind.* **1** First (before doing anything else) ; आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां S. 1 ; आह्लादयस्व तावच्चंद्रकरश्चंद्रकांतमिव V. 5. 11 ; Me. 13. **-2** On one's part, in the meanwhile, सखे स्थिरप्रतिबंधो भव । अहं तावत् स्वामिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये S. 2, R. 7. 32. **-3** Just, now, गच्छ तावत्. **-4** Indeed, (to emphasize an expression) ; त्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu. 1 'thou thyslf', त्वमेव तावत्परिचिंतय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67 **-5** Truly, really (to express assent), हंतस्ताव-द्बंधः H. 1. **-6** As for, with respect to, विग्रहस्तावदुपस्थितः H. 3, एवं कृते तव तावत्क्लेशं विना प्राणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1 **-7** Completely, तावत्प्रकीर्णाभिनवोपचारं R 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्णं = साकल्येन प्रसारित Malli.). **-8** Surprise (oh!, what a wonder!) (For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्) -Comp. —कृत्वस् *ind.* so many times. —मात्र just so much. —वर्ष *a.* so many years old.

तावतिक, तावत्क *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावद्धा *ind.* **1** In such a number. **-2** so often.

तावरं A bow-string.

ताविषः -षी **1** The ocean. **-2** Heaven.

तावीषः **1** The ocean. **-2** Gold. **-3** Heaven —षी **1** A river. **-2** The earth. **-3** N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Tauros*).

तास्कर्यं Theft.

तिक् I. 1 A (तेकते) To to go or move. -II. 5 A. (तिक्नोति) **1** To go. **-2** To attack, assail. **-3** To wound. **-4** To seek to injure or kill. **-5** To challenge, also written तिग् or तिघ् in this sense.

तिक्त *a.* [तिज्-बा॰ कर्तरि क्त] **1** Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas*) ; Me. 20. **-2** Fragrant ; Me. -33. —क्तः **1** Bitter taste, (see under कटु). **-2** The Kutaja tree. **-3** Pungency. **-4** Fragrance. -Comp. —गंधा mustard. —तंडुला long pepper. —धातुः bile —फलः, -मरिचः the clearing-nut plant.

तिक्तक *a* Bitter. —कः **1** The Khadira tree **-2** N of several plants.

तिग्म *a* [तिज्-मक् जस्य ग Un. 1. 45] **1** Sharp, pointed (as a weapon) **-2** Violent **-3** Hot, scorching. **-4** Pungent, acrid. **-5** Fiery, passionate. —ग्मं **1** Heat. **-2** Pungency. -Comp. —अंशुः **1**. the sun, तिग्मांशुरस्तं गतः Git 5 **-2** fire. **-3**. N of Siva. —करः -दीधितिः, रश्मिः, -रुच् *m* the sun. तेजस् *a.* Ved. **1**. sharp-pointed **-2**. penetrating. **-3** of a violent nature **-4**. of resplendent lustre. —यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज् I. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिज्) (तितिक्षते, तितिक्षित) **1** To endure, bear. **-2** To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage, तितिक्षमाणस्य परेण निंदां M. 1. 17 ; तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg 2. 14 ; Mv. 2. 12, Ki. 13. 68, Ms 6 47. -II 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयति-ते, तेजित) **1** To sharpen, whet, कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभि R. 9. 39. **-2** To stir up, excite, instigate.

तितिक्षा Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः **1** Pungency **-2** Sharpness (of a weapon). **-3** Brilliancy. **-4** Spirit.

तेजनं [तिज्-णिच्-ल्युट्] **1** A bamboo. **-2** Sharpening, whetting. **-3** Kindling. **-4** Rendering bright **-5** Polishing. **-6** A reed **-7** The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. —नी **1** A mat. **-2** A tuft **-3** A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तितिल. (नः) **1** The moon. **-2** A Râkshasa.

तितउः A sieve. —*n.* A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिज्.

तितिभः **1** A fire-fly. **-2** A kind of insect (इंद्रगोप)

तित्तिरः, **तित्तिरः** The francoline partridge.

तित्तिरिः [तित्ति इति शब्दं रौति रु-बा॰ डि Tv.] **1** The francoline partridge. **-2** No of a sage said to be the first teacher of the *black* Yajurveda.

तित्तिरिकः The francoline partridge.

तित्तिरीक *a* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथः **1** Fire. **-2** Love. **-3** Time **-4** The rainy season or autumn.

तिथि. *m.* or *f.* [अत् इथिन् पृषो॰ वा इथिन् of Un. 4. 2] **1**. A lunar day, तिथिरेव तावन्न शुद्ध्यति Mu. 5 ; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. **-2** The number '15'. -Comp —ईशः the regent of a lunar day. —क्षयः **1**. the day of new moon. **-2**. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. —पत्री an almanac. —पालनं observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. —प्रणीः the moon. —वृद्धिः *f* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns, (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree ; दात्यूहैस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Mâl. 9 7.

तितिडः, -डी, तिंतिडिका, तिंतिडीकः **1** The tamarind tree. **-2** A sour sauce (made of its fruits). —कं **1** The fruit of the tamarind. **-2** A sour sauce.

तिंतिली, तिंतिलि(ली)का The tamarind tree.

तिंदुः, तिंदुकः, तिंदुलः N. of a tree.

तिंदुकं, -की The fruit of the ebony tree. —कः A kind of measure (कर्ष).

तिप् 1 A. (तेपते) **1** To sprinkle. **-2** To drop, distil, ooze, leak. **-3** To protect.

तिम् I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -II 4 P. (तिम्यति) **1** To become wet. **-2** To become quiet or tranquil, be calm.

तिमित [तिम् कर्तरि-क्त] **1** Moist, wet, damp. **-2** Motionless, steady. **-3** Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः **1** The ocean. **-2** A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size, R 13. 10. **-3** A fish in general. **-4** The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. -Comp. —कोषः the ocean. —जं a kind of pearl. —ध्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyî saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Râma into exile).

तिमिंगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi* ; Bv. 1. 55. °अशनः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timingila* ; तिमिंगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्गिलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ।

तिमित See under तिम्.

तिमिर *a.* [तिम्-किरच्] Dark ; विन्यस्यंतीं दृशौ तिमिरे पथि Git. 5 ; बभूवुस्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः -रं **1** Darkness; तमेश तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29 ; Ku. 4. 11 ; Si. 4. 57. **-2** Blindness. **-3** Iron-rust. -Comp. —अरिः-उद् *m.*, -रिपुः the sun.

तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Râhu -2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den.A. To be or appear dark.

तिमिरिन् m. The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret -2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure ; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Mâl. 1. 40, वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः 35, तिरयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरस् ind. [तॄ-असुन् स्वरादि] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry, स तिर्यङ् यस्तिरोऽञ्चति Ak. -2 Without ; apart from.-3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. -4 Across, beyond, over.-5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ (b) धा, and (c) भू, see below]. -Comp. —कुड्य, -प्राकार a. looking through a wall. -गत a. vanished, disappeared. —वर्ष a. protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ (तिरः कृ) 8 V. 1 To despise, contemn ; H. 3. 8, Bk 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse, गीर्भिर्गुरूणां परुषाक्षराभिस्तिरस्कृता यान्ति नरा महत्त्वं Bv. 1, 73. -3 To surpass, excel ; R. 3 8. -4 To cover, conceal, R. 16. 20 ; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर a. Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्क(स्का)रिणी 1 A curtain, veil, तिरस्करिण्यो जलदा भवन्ति Ku. 1. 14, M. 2. 1. -2 An outer tent, screen of cloth -3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible ; S. 6. and V. 2, inter alia. It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some *Mantras*.

तिरस्कारः, तिरस्कृतिः f., तिरस्क्रिया 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach.-3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत p. p. 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished.-5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish, R. 10 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal- अथ खलु तिरोधानमधिया G. L. 18. -2 A covering veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित p. p. 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोभू 1 P. To disappear, vanish ; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44.—*Caus.* To dispel.

तिरोभावः Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यञ्च् a. (तिरश्ची f. rarely तिर्यंची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry, Ku 6. 71. -2 Crooked curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing, -4 Winding -5 Lying in the middle or between. —m., -n 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal ; बंधाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपौरुषः स्यात् N. 3. 20 ; Ku. 1 48 -2 A bird. -3 (with Jainas) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. —अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. —अयनं the annual revolution of the sun —ईक्ष a. looking obliquely. —ईशः an epithet of Krishna. —गः an animal. —गतिः transmigration of animals. —जनः an animal. —जातिः f. the brute kind (opp man). —प्रमाणं breadth. —प्रेक्षणं a side-look —यानः a crab. —योनः an animal. —योनिः f. animal creation or race, तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते Ms 4 200. —सूत्र a cross-line. —स्रोतस् m 1 the animal world. -2. an animal, a beast or bird

तिर्यक् ind Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51, Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक्ता-त्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्ची, तिर्यंची The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन a [तिर्यगेव स्वार्थे ख] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry ; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेः Si. 1. 2 ; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशल्यं U 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल् I. 1 P (तेलति) To go, move. -II 6 P, 10 U (तिलति, तेलयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [तिल्-क] 1 The sesamum plant ; नासाभ्येति तिलप्रसूनपदवीं Gît. 10. -2 The seed of this plant ; नाकस्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान्। लुंचितानितरैर्येन कार्यमत्र भविष्यति॥ Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed, तिले ताल पश्यति ' makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. —अन्नं rice with sesamum seed. —अंबु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation ; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. —उत्तमा N of a Apsaras. —ओदनः, -नं a dish of milk rice and sesamum. —कल्क. dough made of ground sesamum. °ज: oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. —कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2 a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off —किट्टं, -खलिः f., -खली, चूर्णं the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. —तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum seed). —तैलं sesamum-oil. —धेनुः f. sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brâhmana —पर्णः turpentine (-र्णं) sandal-wood. —पर्णी 1 the sandal tree. -2. frank-incense. -3. turpentine. —पर्णिका, -पर्णि(र्णी)क sandal-wood —पिंजः, -पेजः barren sesamum. —पीडः an oilman. —भाविनी jasmine. —रसः, -स्नेहः sesamum oil. —होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [तिल्-क्वुन्, तिल इवार्थे स्वल्पे वा कन् वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers ; आक्रांता तिलकक्रियापि तिलकैर्लीनद्विरेफांजनैः M. 3. 5 ; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमदामिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. —कः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c. ; मुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30 कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'), जीवलोक° Mâl. 9. 21 ; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (ध्रुवक). —का A kind of necklace. —कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs.-3 A kind of salt.-4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp —आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a *Tilaka*-mark.

तिलकित a. 1 Marked with a *Tilaka*. -2 Frecked, spotted ; also तिलकिन्.

तिलंतुदः An oilman.

तिलशः ind. In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य a. Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. —ल्यं A field of sesamum.

तिल्वः The *lodhra*-tree.

तिलित्सः A large snake.

तिष्ठद्गु ind. At the time when cows stand to be milked (i. e. after

an hour or an hour and a half after evening); आतिष्ठद्गु जपन् संध्यां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठद्गु = रात्रेः प्रथमनाडिका).

तिष्ठद्धोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्य *a.* [तुष्यंत्यस्मिन् तुष्-क्यप् नि०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. —ष्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha. —ष्यं The Kali Yuga -Comp. —केतुः an epithet of Siva.

तिष्यकः The month पौष.

तीक् 1 A. (तीकते) To go, move ; cf. टीक्.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* [तिज् क्स्न, Un. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent ; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays) ; Rs. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय) -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict ; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, inauspicious. -8 Keen. -9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious.—क्ष्णः 1 Nitre.-2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. —क्ष्णं 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). 11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. —अंशुः -1. the sun. -2. fire. —अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. —आयस steel. —उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. —कंदः the onion. —कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. (—*n.*) a clever work. —कल्कः coriander. —तंडुला long pepper. —तैलं 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sâla tree. —दंष्ट्रः a tiger. —दंष्ट्रकः a leopard. —धारः a sword. —पुष्पं cloves.-पुष्पा 1. the clove tree.-2. the Ketaka plant. —फलं 1. coriander.-2. black mustard. —बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. —मंजरी the betel-plant.—रश्मिः the sun.—रसः 1. salt petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison ; शत्रुप्रयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरसदायिनां Mu. 1, 2. —लौहं steel. —शूकः barley. —सारः iron.

तीम् 4 P. (तीम्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीर् 10 U. (तीरयति-ते) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीर, सागरतीर &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. —रः 1 A sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. —जः a tree near a shore

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. —तं 1 Completion of any affair -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरुः N of Siva,

तीर्ण See under तॄ.

तीर्थं [तॄ थक्] Un. 2 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place . (Mar. घाट) . विषमोपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also) ; तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावताराणां K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.) शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh 2 55 ; R 1. 85 -5 A channel, mediums, means तद्गुनेन तीर्थेन घटेत &c. Mâl 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient ; क्व पुनस्ताद्दशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U 1 ; Ms 3. 136 , H. 2. 8, R. 5, 15 -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher ; मया तीर्थादभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin.-10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. -12 Advice, instruction -13 Right place or moment.-14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certa in parts of the hand sacred to deities. Manes &c -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brâhmana. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चात्वाल and उत्कर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (शास्त्र). -24 An auxiliary, a help; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him ; (the number being 15 on one's side. and 18 on the enemy's side), cf Pt. 3. 69. —र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c. , *e g.* आनंदतीर्थ. -Comp. —उदकं holy water ; तीर्थोदकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिमर्हतः U. 1. 13. —कमंडलु *m. n.* a pot filled with a water from a holy place. —करः 1. a Jaina *Arhat*, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas ; (also तीर्थंकर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. -4. N. of Vishnu. —काकः, -ध्वांक्षः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', *i. e.* a very greedy person (लोलुप). —देवः an epithet of Siva. —पाद *m.* an epithet of Krishna.-भूत *a.* sacred, holy —यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. —राजः N. of Prayâga. —राजिः -जी *f.* an epithet of Benares. —वाकः the hair of the head. —विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as क्षौर) —शिला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. —सेविन् *a.* a pilgrim. (-*m.*) a crane.

तीर्थक *a.* Holy, sacred, venerable. —कः An ascetic, a Brâhmana.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brâhmana (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीकृ 8 U. To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीभूत *a.* Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थ्य *a.* Relating to a sacred place. —र्थ्यः An ascetic.

तीव् 1 P. (तीवति) 1 To be large or strong -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Râjaputrî by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र *a.* 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous ; विलंबिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R. 5. 48 'strong or violent effort' &c.U. 3. 5 ; S. 1 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. —व्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. —व्रं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. —व्रं *ind.* Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. —आनंदः an epithet of Shiva. —गति *a.* quick, swift. —गधा cumin seed. -पौरुषं 1 daring heroism. -2 heroism (in general). —वेदना acute or sharp pain. —संवेग *a.* 1. of strong impulse, resolute.-2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. P. To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 P. (तौति and तवीति 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain.-3To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सुखानामंतं ययौ । एकं तु सुतमुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59 , विपर्यये तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5 , (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence.).-2

And now on one's part, and ; एकदा तु प्रतीहारी समुपसृत्याब्रवीत् K. 8 ; राजा तु तमार्यां श्रुत्वाब्रवीत् 12. -3 As to, as regards, as for, प्रवर्त्यता ब्राह्मणानुद्दिश्य पाकः । चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1 ; Mâl. 8.4. -4 It sometimes marks a difference (भेद) or superior quality, मृष्टं पयो- मृष्टतरं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle ; भीमस्तु पांडवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive, निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणैक-प्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6.

तुक्खार, तुखारः, तुषारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya mountain ; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुग्र्या Ved. Water.

तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent, जलानिधिमिव विधुमंडलदर्शनतरलिततुंगतरंगं Git. 11, तंग नगोत्संगमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3, 4. 70 ; Si. 2. 48 ; Me. 12, 64. -2 Long. -3 Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Strong, passionate. —गः 1 A height, elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top, summit. -4 The planet Mercury -5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 The aphelion of a planet. -8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man. -10 An epithet of Siva. —गं The stamina of the lotus-blossoms. -Comp. —बीजः quick silver. —भं the apsis of a planet. —भद्रः a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. —भद्रा N. of a river flowing into the Krishnâ. —मुखः a rhinoceros. —वेणा N. of a river. —शेखरः a mountain.

तुंगिन् a. High, lofty. -m. A planet at the apex of its orbit

तुंगी 1 Night.-2 Turmeric.-Comp. —ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3. an epithet of Krishṇa. —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Siva.-2. a temple of Siva. —पतिः the moon.

तुच् m. f. Ved. Offspring, children.

तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain, light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low, mean, insignificant, contemptible, worthless. -5 Poor, miserable, wretched. —च्छं Chaff. -Comp. —द्रुः the castor-oil tree. —धान्यः, —धान्यकः straw, chaff.

तुच्छक a. Void, empty.

तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty or poor ; Mk. 10. 60.

तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, slight, contemn.

तुच्छ्य a. Ved. Void, empty.

तुज् 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt, injure.

तुज् f. Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure. -3 Assault.

तुंज् 1 P. (तुंजति) Ved. 1 To reach, extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3 To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5 To live. -6 To strike, hit -7 To push. -8 To emit, send forth. -9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards. -10 To give.

तुज a. Ved. Noxious, mischievous, hurtful. —जः 1 A shock, assault -2 A demon. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 Giving.

तुट् 6 P. (तुटति) 1 To dispute, quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तुटितुटः N. of Siva.

तुटुमः A mouse, rat.

तुड् 1, 6 P. (तोडति, तुडति) 1 To split, rend, break. -2 To push. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near, convey.

तुड्ड 1 P. (तुड्डति) To disregard, contemn.

तुण् 6 P. (तुणति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend.-2 To act fraudulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.

तुंड् 1 A. (तुंडते) To press out.

तुडं [तुंड्-अच्] 1 Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुंडैराताम्रकुटिलैः (शुकाः) Kâv. 2 9.-2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 The point of an instrument. —डः N. of Siva.

तुडकेरिका The cotton plant.

तुंडिः [तुंड्-इन्] 1 Face, mouth. -2 A beak. —डिः f. The navel.

तुंडिक a. Furnished with a trunk. —का The navel.

तुंडिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A large swelling on the palate.

तुंडिन् m. N. of the bull of Siva.

तुंडिभ See तुंदिभ.

तुंडिल a. [तुंड-इलच्, सिध्मा० लच् वा] 1 Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a prominent navel. -3 Talking severely, cf. तुंदिल.

तुत्थ् 10U. (तुत्थयति-ते) 1 To praise. -2 To cover, screen, Si. 5, 11.-3 To spread.

तुत्थः [तुद्-थक्] 1 Fire.-2 A stone. —त्थं Sulphate of copper, usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. —त्था 1 Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo plant. -Comp. —अंजन blue vitriol applied to the eyes as a medical ointment.

तुत्थकं Blue-vitriol.

तुद् U. (तुदति-ते, तुन्न) 1 To strike, wound, hit ; तुतोद गदया चारिं Bk. 14. 81, 15. 37 ; Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick goad. -3 To bruise, hurt.-4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict ; सुतीक्ष्णधारापतनोग्रसायकैस्तुदति चेतः प्रसभं प्रवासिनांRs. 2. 4, 6. 28.

तुद a. Striking, tormenting &c.

तुन्न p. p. [तुद्-क्त] 1 Struck, hurt, wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut, broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. -वायः a tailor, Ms. 4. 214. —सेवनी the suture of a wound or of a skull.

तोत्रं [तुद्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] A goad for driving cattle or elephants. -Comp. —वेत्रं a rod borne by Vishnu.

तोदः [तुद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, torture.-2 The sun.-3 Guiding, urging, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तोदनं [तुद्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Pain, anguish. -2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth. (तुंड).

तुंदं The belly, a corpulent or protuberant belly. —दः,—दी The navel -Comp. —कूपिका, -कूपी the cavity of the navel.—परिमार्ज,—परिमृज्, -परिमृज a. lazy, sluggish.

तुंदवत् a. Corpulent, fat.

तुंदि f. n. The belly. —f. The navel.

तुंदिक, तुंदित, तुंदिन, तुंदिभ, तुंदिल a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2 Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with ; मकरंदतुंदिलानामरविंदानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great ; N. 2. 89.

तुंदिकरी,—तुंदिका The navel.

तुप्,—तुम्प्,—तुंफ् 1, 6 P. (तोपति, तुपति, तुंप-फ-ति) To injure, hurt.

तुभ् 4, 9 P. (तुभ्यति, तुभ्नाति) To hurt, injure, strike, Bk. 17. 79, 90.

तुमुल a. 1 Tumultuous, noisy, Mâl. 9. 3 ; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, raging ; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Perplexed, confused ; R. 5. 49. —लः-लं 1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2 A confused combat, melee.

तुंब् I. 1 P (तुंबति) 1 To distress, trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II. 10 U. (तुंबयति ते) To hurt, trouble.

तुंबः [तुंब्-अच्] A kind of gourd. —बा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A milch cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुंबरः N. of a Gandhanva, see तुंबरु. —रं A kind of musical instrument.

तुंबि -बी f. A sort of gourd ; न हि तुंबीफलविकलो वीणादंडः प्रयाति महिमान Bv. 1. 80.

तुंब(बु)रुः N. of a Gandharva.

तुम्र a Ved. 1 Destroying, defeating, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 Energetic, strong.

तुर् I 6 U. (तुरति-ते) 1 To hurry, hasten.-2 To overcome.-3 To injure. -II. 3 P. (तुतोर्ति) To run.

तुर्‌ a. 1 Hastening. -2 Fighting. -f. Speed.

तुर a. Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting. -2 Speedy, quick, prompt. -3 Strong, energetic.-4 Hurt,wounded. -5 Rich. -6 Abundant. —रः Speed, velocity.

तुरण a. Ved Quick, swift. —णम् Haste, speed.

तुरण्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift. -2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुरि Ved. Great strength.

तुराकिन् a. Turkish.

तुरुष्कः N. of a people, the Turks.

तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ड] 1 A horse, तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31 ; R. 1 42, 3. 51. -2 The mind, thought.-गी A mare. -Comp.-आरोहः a horseman. —उपचारकः a groom. —प्रियः -यं barley. —ब्रह्मचर्यं forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society —मेधः a horse-sacrifice. —रक्षः a groom, an equery.

तुरगिन् m. A horseman , तुरंगिन् also.

तुरंगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ख मुम् वा डिच्च] 1 A horse ; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 5 ; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. —2 A name for the number 'seven.' -3 The heart, mind. —गी A mare. -Comp. —अरि 1. A buffalo. -2 fragrant oleander. —आरूढः a horseman. —द्विषणी a she-buffalo. —प्रियः,-यं barley. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice , R. 13. 61. —यायिन्, -सादिन् m. a horseman.—वक्त्रः,—वदनः a Kinnara. —शाला, -स्थानं a horse-stable. —स्कंधः a troop of horses.

तुरंगकः A horse.

तुरंगमः A horse ; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). -2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह् m. (Nom. sing. तुराषाट्-ड्) N. of Indra ; Ku. 2. 1 ; R 15. 40 ; also of Vishṇu.

तुरी [तुर्-इन् ङीप्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof.-2 A shuttle ; तद्वदच्चातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12 -3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय a. 1 The fourth. -2 Consisting of four parts. -3 Mighty —यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Branman or the Supreme Spirit. -Comp. —वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sûdra.

तुरीयक a A fourth (part).

तुर्य a. Fourth , N. 4. 123. —र्यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरुष्काः (m. pl.) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्फरी, तुर्फरीतु a. Ved Killing. (हंतृ) ; Rv. 10. 106 6.

तुर्व् 1 P. (तु तूर्वति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill , वृत्रं यदिन्द्र तूर्वसि Rv. 8. 99. 6. -2 To excel. -3 To overpower. -2 To save

तुर्वणि a. Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly. -2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल् 1 P., 10 U. (तोलति तोलयति-ते ; also तुलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure. -2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider -3 To raise, lift up ; कैलासे तुलित Mv. 5. 37 ; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्रेरादधान इव ह्रियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89 , Si. 15. 30. -4 To bear up, hold up, support , पृथिवीतले तुलितभूभृद्गुरुच्यसे Si. 15. 30, 61. -5 To compare, equal, liken (with instr.) ; तृणमिव तुलयति Pt. 5. 31 ; सुखं श्लेष्मागारं तदपि च शशांकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20 ; Si. 8 12. -6 To match, be equal to (with acc.), प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64. -7 To make light of, contemn, despise , अंतःसारं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वां Me. 20. (where तुल् also means ' to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30.-8 To suspect, examine with distrust , कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43. (where some editions read तुलयिष्यति for तुलयिष्यति). -9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state ; हा अवस्थे तुलयसि Mk. 1. (तूलयसि v. 1.).-10 To counterbalance, outweigh. -11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल् ल्युट्] 1 Weight. -2 Lifting. -3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. -2 Weighing. -3 Lifting, raising. -4 Rating, assessing, estimating.-5Examining.

तुला [तुल्-भिदा० अङ्] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance ; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal ; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. 1. -2 A measure, weight. -3 Weighing. -4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen, instr. or in comp.), किं धूर्जटेरिव तुलामुपयाति संख्ये Ve 3. 8 , तुला यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku 5 34 ; R 8 15 , सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5 68, 19 8, 50. -5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac , जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330. -6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. -7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 palas. -Comp. —कूटः a false weight. —कोटिः -टीf. 1. an ornament (an anklet or नूपुर) worn on the feet by women , लीलाचलत्स्त्रीचरणारुणोत्पलस्खलत्तुलाकोटिनिनादकोमलः Si. 12. 44 -2. a hundred millions (अर्बुद). —कोशः, -कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing.-2 a place where a balance is kept. —दानं the gift to a Brâhmana of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —धटः 1. the scale of a balance. -2. an oar. —धरः 1. a trader, merchant -2. the sign Libra of the zodiac.-धारः 1 a dealer, trader, or merchant. -2. the string of a balance. -3. the beam. -4 the sign Libra of the zodiac. —परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. —पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brâhmana as a gift), cf. तुलादान —प्रग्रहः, -प्रग्राहः the string or beam of a balance.—मान,-यष्टिःf. the beam of a balance ; Pt. 1. 150. —बीजं the berry of the Gunja plant. —सूत्रं the string of a balance. —तुलित p. p. 1 Weighed, counterpoised.-2 Compared,likened,equalled , Bh. 3. 36 ; see तुल्.

तुल्य n. [तुलया संमितं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling(with gen , of instr., or in comp.);Ms.4 86; Y. 2. 77 , R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18.38.-2 Fit for. -3 Identical, same. -4 Indifferent.-Comp —दर्शन a. regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —पानं drinking together, compotation. —भावना (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitude. —योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant ; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 ; cf. Chandr. 5. 41. —रूप a. like, similar, analogous. —शुद्धि f. equal subtraction. —शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः,-लं [तुल् कर्मणि अच्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance -2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 mâshas or a tolâ.

तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —ल्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुला सादृश्य स्यति, सो-क गौरा० ङीष् शक ध्वा. Tv.] The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. -Comp. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasî leaf ; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bâlakrishna with the holy basil, performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kârttika.—वृंदावनः-नं a square pedestal in which the sacred basil is planted.

तुलिः -ली *f.* = तुरी (1) and (2) q v

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. -2 Beardless, also तुवर. —रः -रं An astringent taste. —री 1 A fragrant earth. -2 Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. -2 Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many, Rv. 3. 30 3. -2 Strong, powerful. —विः *f.* A long ground (तुम्बी).

तुविस् *n.* Ved 1 Growth. -2 Strength. -3 Intellect.

तुश् Ved. 1 A. (तोशते) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To be pressed out or extracted. -3 To trickle.

तुष् 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.) ; रत्नैर्महार्हैस्तुतुषुर्न देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207 ; Bg. 2. 55 , Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8 ; R. 3. 62.-2 To become calm or quiet. -3 To satisfy, please (with acc.). —*Caus.* (तोषयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुष्ट *p p.* [तुष् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. -2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else. —ष्टः N. of Vishnu.

तुष्टिः *f.* [तुष् भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. -2 (In Sân. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except what is possessed.

तोषः [तुष्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight

तोषण *a* [तुष्-कर्तरि ल्यु] Satisfying, gratifying, pleasing. —णं [भावे ल्युट्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, contentment. -2 Anything that gives satisfaction, a gratification. —णी An epithet of Durgâ.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.

तोषिन् *a.* (At the end of comp) 1 Pleased with. -2 Gladdening, satisfying.

तुषः [तुष्-क] The husk or chaff of grain , अजानतोऽपि तत्त्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कडनं यथा ; Ms 4. 78. -Comp. —अग्निः, -अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or husk of corn -2. a mode of capital punishment consisting in twisting straw round the limbs of a criminal and then setting it on fire. —अंबु *n* -उदकं, -उत्थं sour rice-gruel or barley gruel. —ग्रहः,-सारः fire.

तुषार *a.* [तुष्-आरन् किच्च Un. 3. 139.] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy , अपां हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93 , Si. 9. 7. —रः 1 Frost, cold , Ku. 5. 27. -2 Ice, snow ; Ku. 1. 6 , Rs. 4 1. -3 Dew ; R 14. 84 ; S 5. 19. -4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water, पृक्तस्तुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R 2. 13 ; 9. 68 , U. 5. 3. -5 A kind of camphor -Comp. —अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the Himâlaya mountain ; ते तुषाराद्रिवाताः Me. 107. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor.-कणः a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः, -रश्मिः the moon , Amaru. 49, Si. 9. 27. —गौर *a.* 1. white as snow. -2. white with snow. (-रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (*m.* pl.) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट, -तुष्टिः See under तुष्.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्यः N. of Siva.

तुस् 1 P. (तोसति) To sound.

तुस = तुष q. v.

तुस्तं 1 Dust. -2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह् इनन् ह्रस्वश्च Un. 2. 52] Cold, frigid. — नं 1 Snow, ice. -2 Dew or frost ; तुणाग्रलग्नैस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3 15. -3 Moonlight. -4 Camphor. -Comp. —अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -गुः, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon ; Si 9. 30. -2. camphor. —अचलः, -अद्रिः, -शैलः the Himâlaya mountain , R. 8. 54. —कणः 1. a dew-drop ; Amaru. 54. -2. a snow-flake. —शर्करा ice.

तुड् 1 P. (तुडति) 1 To disrespect, contemn. -2 To split.

तूण् I. 10 U. (तूणयति-ते) To contract. -II. 10 A. (तूणयते) To fill, fill up.

तूणः [तूण्-कर्मणि घञ्] A quiver , मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतूणविलासे Gît. 1 ; R. 7. 57. —णी 1 An internal disease by which the anus and the bladder become painfully affected. -2 The indigo plant. -3 A quiver ; R. 9. 56 ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1 18 -Comp. —धरः, -धारः an archer.

तूणिः, तूणीरः रं A quiver.

तूतुजान *a* Ved. Quick, eager (क्षिप्र).

तूतुम *a.* Quick, active ; Rv. 10. 50. 6

तूद The cotton tree. —दी N. of a country.

तूपरः Ved. A hornless beast, particularly a goat.

तूबर. 1 A beardless man. -2 A bull without horns. -3 Astringent flavour. -4 A eunuch. —री A fragrant earth.

तूय *a.* Ved Quick. —य Water.

तूर् 4. A. (तूर्यते, तूर्ण) 1 To go quickly, make haste. -2 To hurt, kill.

तूर *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 A courier. —रा Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument. -री A thorn-apple

तूर्ण, तूर्णि &c. See under त्वर्.

तूर्यः, -र्यं [तूर्यते ताड्यते तूर् यत्] A kind of musical instrument ; Ms. 7. 225 , Ku. 7. 10. -Comp. —ओघः a band of instruments -खंड. a sort of tabor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तूल् I 10 A (तूलयते) To fill. -II. 1 P. (तूलति) 1 To ascertain the quantity or weight of. -2 To weigh, measure. -3 To drive out.

तूलः -लं [तूल्-अच्] Cotton. —लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. -2 A taft of grass. -3 The mulberry. -4 The panicle of a flower or plant. -5 The thorn-apple. —ला 1 The cotton tree. -2 The wick of a lamp —ली 1 Cotton. -2 The wick of a lamp.-3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. -4 A painter's brush. -5 The Indigo plant. -Comp. —कार्मुकं, -धनुस् *n.* a cotton-bow, *i. e.* a bow used for cleaning cotton. —नाली (लिः) *f.*, —नालिका a thick roll of cotton drawn out in spinning. —पिचुः cotton. —शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant. -सेचनं the act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton

तूलिः *f*, A painter's brush. -Comp. —फला the silk-cotton tree.

तूलिका 1 A painter's brush , a pencil ; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. -2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. -3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. -4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod. -5 An ingot mould.

तूलिनी = तूलिफला.

तूवर = तूबर q. v.

तूवरक *a.* Unmanly, eunuch.

तूष् 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 To satisfy.

तूषः Ved. The border of a garment.

तूष्णीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तूष्णीम् *ind.* [तूष् बा० नीम् स्वरादि] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise ; किं भवांस्तूष्णीमास्ते V. 2 ; न योत्स्य इति गोविंदमुक्त्वा तूष्णीं बभूव ह Bg. 2. 9. -Comp. —भावः silence, taciturnity. —शील *a.* silent, taciturn.

तूस्तं [तुस् बा० तन् दीर्घश्च] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृंह् 6 P. (तृंहति) To kill, hurt; see तृह्.

तृंहणं Hurting, killing.

तृंढ *a.* Hurt, injured, killed ; see तृह्.

तृक्ष् 1 P. (तृक्षति) To go, move.

तृक्षः N. of the sage Kasyapa.

तृखं Nutmeg.

तृण् 8 U. (तृणोति-तृणुते or तर्णोति-तर्णुते) To eat grass, graze.

तृणं [तृह्-नक् हलोपश्च Un. 5. 8] 1 Grass in general ; किं जीर्णं तृणमत्ति मानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting) ; often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness ; तृणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान्संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17 ; see तृणीकृ also. -Comp. —अग्निः 1. a fire of chaff or straw ; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -अंजनः a chameleon. —अटवी a forest abounding in grass. —अन्नं rice growing wild. —असृज् *n.*, —कुङ्कुमं, —गौरं a variety of perfume. —आवर्तः a whirlwind. -इंद्रः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. —ओकस् *n.* a hut of straw. —कांडः, -डं a heap of grass. —कुटी, कुटीरकं a hut of straw. —कूट a heap of straw. —केतुः 1. palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. —गोधा a kind of chameleon. —ग्रहिन् *m.* a sapphire. —चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद). —जलायुका, -जलूका a caterpillar. —जंभन् *a.* feeding on grass. —जातिः *f.* grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. —ज्योतिस् *n.* the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. —द्रुमः 1. the palm tree -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Ketaka tree. -5. the date-tree. —धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. —ध्वजः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. —पीडं hand-to-hand fighting. —पूली a mat, seat made of reeds. —प्राय *a* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant —बिंदुः N. of a sage, R 8. 79. —मणिः a sort of gem (amber) —मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणमत्कुण). —राज् *m.* the vine palm. —राजः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. -2 the bamboo -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. —वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -3. the date-tree. -3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4. the areca-nut tree. -शीतं a kind of fragrant grass —शून्यं N. of two plants केतकी and मल्लिका. —सारा the plantain tree. —सिंहः an axe. —हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तृणकं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तृणकीया A grassy place.

तृणीकृ 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt, U. 6 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure ; जगद्वक्त्रेण तृणीकृतेः N. 3. 54.

तृण्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* The third. —यं A third part -Comp. —प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक *a.* 1 Recurring every third day, tertain (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -Comp. —कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). —तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpurucha. —प्रकृतिः *m.*, *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् *a.* 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृद् 1 P., 7 U. (तर्दति, तृणत्ति, तृंत्ते, तृण्ण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate ; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108. 15 36, 44. -3 To set free. -4 To disregard.

तृप् I. 4, 5, 6 P. (तृप्यति, तृप्नोति, तृपति, तृप्त) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or cotnented : अद्य तर्प्स्यंति मांसादाः Bk. 16. 29 ; माशीच्च चातृपत् क्रूरः 15. 29 ; (usually with instr. ; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also) ; को न तृप्यति वित्तेन H. 2. 174. तृपस्ताप्यशितेन Bh. 2. 84 ; नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः। नांतकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसां वामलोचना ॥ Pt. 1. 137 ; तस्मिन्हि तत्पुर्देवास्तस्ते यज्ञे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. —*Caus.* To gratify, please. —*Desid.* तितृप्सति, तितर्पिषति.-II. 1 P., 10 U. (तर्पति, तर्पयति-ते) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4 To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2

तर्पण *a.* [तृप्-णिच् वा ल्युट्] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. —णं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fulness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c -Comp. —इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्पित *a.* Pleased, gratified.

तर्पिन् *a.* 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृपत् *m.* Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त *a.* [तृप्-क्त] Satiated, satisfied, contented. —प्तं Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः *f* [तृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, contentment, R. 2. 39, 73 ; 3. 3 ; Ms. 3 271 ; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

तृप्र *a.* 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. —प्रः A sacrificial cake (पुरोडाश) —प्रं 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृपत The moon.

तृपल *a.* 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. —लः A stone. —ला A creeper.

तृपुः Ved. A thief.

तृफुः *f.* The serpent race.

तृंप् or तृंफ् = तृप् q. v.

तृष् 4 P. (तृष्यति, तृषित) 1 To be thirsty. Bk 7. 106, 14. 30, 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तर्षः [तृष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तर्षणं [तृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

तर्षित, तर्षुल *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

तृष् *f.* [तृष्-संप० क्विप्] (nom. sing. तृट्-ड्) 1 Thirst ; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92 ; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kâma.

तृषा See तृष्. -Comp. आर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. —भू *f.* the bladder. —हं water.

तृषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty ; Ghat. 9; Rs. 1. 18 -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. —तं Thirst, desire.

तृषु *a.* Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

तृष्णज् *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तृष्णा [तृष्-न किच्च] 1 Thirst (lit and fig.), तृष्णां छिन्धि H. 1. 171 ; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain ; तृष्णां छिन्धि Bh. 2. 77, 3 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. -क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु *a.* Very thirsty.

तृष्य *a.* To be wished or desired. -ष्यं Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह् 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. (तृणेढि, तर्हयति-ते, तृहति, तृढ , *desid.* तितृक्षति, तितर्हिषति, तितर्हिषति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike , न तृणेह्मीति लोकार्थं वित्ते मां निष्पराक्रम Bk. 6. 39 ; (तानि) तृणेढु रामःसह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

तॄ 1 P. (तरति,ततार, अतारीत्, तरि-री-ष्यति, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross ; केनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिशां R. 4. 38 ; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (*a*) To cross over, traverse (as a way) ; Ku. 7. 48 : Me. 19. (*b*) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim ; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्णं Bk. 12. 77. -4 (*a*) To get over, surmount, overcome,overpower;धीरा हि तरंत्यापदं K. 175 ; कृच्छ्रं महत्तीर्णः R. 14. 6 ; Pt. 4. 1 ; Bg. 18. 58, Ms. 11. 34. (*b*) To subdue, destroy,become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely , R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise ; दैवात्तीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from ; गावो वर्षभयात्तीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly.-10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period) -12 To deliver, liberate from.-13 To strive together, compete. —*Pass.* (तीर्यते) To be crossed &c. —*Caus.* (तारयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. —*Desid.* (तितीर्षति, तितरिषति, तितरीषति) To wish to cross &c.; दोर्भ्यां तितीर्षति तरंगवतीभुजंगं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तॄ-भावे-अप्] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering ; cf. दुस्तर. —रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage ; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight ; दीर्घाध्वनि यथा देशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat.-5 Fire. -Comp. —पण्यं freight. —पण्यिकः one who receives the freight. —स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरण· [तॄ-ल्युट्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 *Svarga* or heaven. —णं 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overcoming.-3 An oar

तरणि *a* [तॄ अनि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick , energetic, unremitting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. —णिः 1 The sun.-2 A ray of light.-3 The *Arka* plant. -4 Copper. —णिः, —णी *f.* A raft, boat. -Comp. —धन्यः an epithet of Siva. —पेटकः an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat. —रत्नं a ruby.

तरण्डः,-डा,-डी,-डं [तॄ-अण्डच्] A boat. —डः,-डं 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing-line. -3 An oar. -Comp. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Den. P. To cross over.

तरद् *f.* [तॄ-करणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव).

तरंती A boat.

तरि -री: *f.* [तॄ-करणे इ] 1 A boat, जीर्णा तरिः सरिदतीव गभीरनीरा Udb. ; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. —री 1 A small wooden baling-vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. —रथः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तराय तरणाय हित· बा· ठन्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. —का 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.

तरित्रं, तरित्री, तरिणी A boat, ship.

तरीषः [तॄ-ईषन्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry cow-dung.—षी N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तॄ-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. —कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Siva. —कः, -कं A boat, raft. —कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयत्यनेन तॄ-ल्युट्] 1 Enabling to cross -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -णः 1 N. of *Siva* ; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. —णं 1 Crossing.-2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across.-4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणिः,-णी A float, raft.

तारिकं Freight.

तारित *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिन् *a.* [तॄ-णिच्-णिनि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तॄ कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated —र्यं Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing ; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्ण *p. p.* [तॄ-क्त] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome ; see तॄ.

तेज् 1 P (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तिज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् *n* [तिज्-भावे करणादौ असुन्] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge.(of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour ; R. 4. 1 ; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अप्, वायु and आकाश) -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty ; R. 3. 15 -8 Fire of energy, S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre ; तेजस्तेजसि शाम्यतु U. 5. 7 ; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre ; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1 Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence ; तेजोविशेषानुमिता (राजलक्ष्मीं) दधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed semen virile ; स्याद्रक्षणीयं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65 ; 2. 75 ; दुष्यन्तेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भूतये भुवः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (पित्त). 27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp. —कर *a.* 1 illu-

minating. -2 granting vital power or strength. —बीजं marrow. —भगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2. depression, discouragement. -मंडलं a halo of light. —मूर्तिः the sun. —रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. —वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् a 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् a. (नी f.) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6 14 ; Ki. 16. 16 -2 Dignified, noble -4 Famous, illustrious -5 Violent -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित a. 1 Sharpened, whetted -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजोमय a 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous ; Bg 11 47 -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 A (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine

तेमः [तिम्-घञ्] Becoming wet or moist, moisture

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening 2 Moisture -3 A sauce, condiment —नी A fire-place

तेव् 1 A (तेवते) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament

तेवनं 1 play, pastime -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground

तैक्ष्ण्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness -2 Pungency -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty

तैजस a. (सी f) [तेजसो विकारः अण्] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous , U 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light ; तैजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तये R 11. 45. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic -6 Powerful, intense. —सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedânta phil.).—सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. —आवर्तनी a crucible.

तैतिक्ष a. (क्षी f.) Patient, enduring.

तैतिरः A partridge.

तैतिलः 1 A rhinoceros -2 A god —लं N of the fourth astronomical period or करण.

तैत्तिरः 1 A partridge. -2 A rhinoceros. —रं A flock of partridges.

तैत्तिरिकः One who catches partridges.

तैत्तिरीय m pl The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. —यं. The Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद)

तैंतिडीक a. (की f) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness)

तैर्थ a. (र्थी f) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्थिक a 1 Sacred, holy -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines. —कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine —कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तैल [तिलस्य तत्सदृशस्य वा विकारः अण्] 1 Oil , लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh 2 5; Y 1 284 ; R 8. 38. -2 Benzoin -Comp —अटी a wasp —अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil —कल्कजः oil-cake. —कारः an oilman —किट्टं oil-cake.-चौरिका a cockroach -द्रोणी an oil-tub. पर्णिका,-पर्णी 1 sandal. -2. incense. -3 turpentine —पायिन् m 1 a kind of cockroach -2. a sword —पिंजः the white sesamum —पिपीलिका the small red ant —पीत a one who has drunk oil. —फलः 1 the Ingudi tree -2. the sesamum plant —भाविनी Jasmine —माली the wick of a lamp —यंत्र an oil-mill —स्फटिकः a kind of gem.

तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलंपाता Oblation to fire (स्वधा), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire , cf. इयैनंपाता and P. IV 2 58 and VI 3 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् m An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलिनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum

तैलंगः N. of a country the modern Telangana or Carnatic —गाः (pl.) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child ; व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Châtaka bird.

तोक्मः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley. -2 Green colour. 3 A cloud. —क्मं The wax of the ear.

तोड् 1 P. (तोडति) To disrespect.

तोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Tearing. -3 Hurting, injuring.

तोत्त्रं, तोदः,-तोदनं See under तुद्.

तोमरः-रं 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin. -Comp. -धरः 1 fire (considered as a deity). -2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तोयं 1 Water , S. 1. 12. -2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent. -Comp. —अधिवासिनी trumpet flower —आत्मन् m. the Supreme Being. —आधार ,-आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water , तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यंदरेखांकिताः S. 1. 14. —आलयः the ocean, sea —ईशः ' lord of waters ' an epithet of Varuna. (-शं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. —उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining ; Me. 37. —कर्मन् n 1 ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water -2. libations of water to the deceased. —काम a. 1 fond of water. -2 thirsty. (-मः) a sort of crane. —कृच्छ्रः,-च्छ्रं a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. —क्रीडा sporting in water , Me. 33. —गर्भः the cocoanut. —चरः an aquatic animal. —डिंबः,-डिंभः hail.—दः a cloud , R. 6. 65, V. 1. 14. °अत्ययः the autumn. —दं ghee —धरः a cloud. —धारः 1. a cloud. -2. raining. -धिः, -निधिः 1. the ocean -2. the number 'four', °प्रियं cloves.—नीवी the earth. —पाषाणजमलं oxide of zinc —पुष्पी, -प्रष्टा trumpet-flower. —प्रसादन the clearing nut tree or its nut, see अंबुप्रसादन or कतक. —मल sea-foam. —मुच् m. a cloud. —यंत्रं 1. a water clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water. —रसः moisture. —राज् m 1. the ocean. -2. Varuna, the regent of waters. —राशिः the ocean. —वेला the edge of water, shore. —व्यतिकरः confluence (as of rivers) , R. 8. 95. —शुक्तिका an oyster. —सर्पिका, —सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः-णं [तुर्-युच् आधारे ल्युट् Tv.] 1 An arched doorway, a portal. -2 An outer door or gateway गणा नृपाणामथ तोरणाद् बहिः Si. 12 1 इत्यालक्ष्य सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75. -3 Any temporary and ornamental arch. Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4 An elevated place near a bathing-place. —णं The neck, throat. —णः N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल्.

तोष, तोषण &c. See under तुष्.

तोषलं A club (मुसल).

तौक्षिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster. —कं A pearl.

तौर्य [तूर्य भवं अण्] The sound of musical instruments -Comp. —त्रिक

the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony; तौर्यत्रिक तृषात्या च कामजो दशको गण: Ms. 7. 47, U. 4.

तोलं A balance.

तोलिक- तौलिलिक A painter.

तौलिन m. 1 A weigher. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

तौल्य 1 Weight. -2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार a. (री f.) Snowy. —र Snow, cold.

त्मन् m. Ved. 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यज् 1 P. (त्यजति, तत्याज, अत्याक्षीत्, त्यक्ष्यति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses), abandon, quit, go away from: वत्मं भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; *S* 5. 26. -2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk 8. 122. -3 To give up, renounce, resign; surrender; Bh. 3. 16, Ms 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 To shun, avoid. -5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. -6 To set aside, disregard; त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि च Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To distribute, give away; कृतं (सञ्चय) आश्वयुजे त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47, Ms. 6. 15. -9 To shoot off. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to give up &c., to deprive (a person) of anything. -2 To expel, turn out. -3 To quit. —*Desid.* (तित्यक्षति) To wish to leave &c

त्यक्त p. p. [त्यज्-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. -2 Resigned, surrendered. -3 Shunned, avoided; see. त्यज्. -Comp. -अग्नि: a Brâhmana who has given up household fire. —जीवित,-प्राण a. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk, मदर्थे त्यक्तजीविता: Bg. 1. 9. —लज्ज a. shameless.

त्यक्तृ a. Abandoning, leaving, &c.

त्यजनं 1 Leaving, quitting. -2 Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजस् m. Ved. 1 Abandonment. -2 Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrangement, dislike, envy. -5 A weapon causing abandonment. -m. -f. -n. Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्याग: [त्यज्-भावे घञ्] 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रस्त्यागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79. -2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms 10. 112; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity, करे श्लाघ्यस्त्याग: Bh. 2. 65, H. 1. 154; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 17, Pt. 1. 169. -4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dismissing, discharging. -7 Sacrificing oneself. -8 A sage. -Comp. —पत्रं a bill of divorcement. —युत, -शील a. liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up &c. -2 Giving away, a donor. -3 Heroic, brave. -4 Liberal. -5 Sacrificing. -6 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites, यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्यभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित p. p. 1 Made to leave or abandon. -2 Caused to be disregarded.

त्याज्य a. 1 To be left, shunned or expelled. -2 To be given up or relinquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4 To be excluded. —ज्यं A part of an asterism or its duration considered to be unlucky.

त्रंस् 1 P., 10 U. (त्रंसति, त्रंसयति-ते) To speak or shine.

त्रंक् 1 A. (त्रंकते) To go, so also त्रंख् 1 P, त्रंग् 1 P.

त्रंद् 1 P. (त्रंदति) 1 To act, perform some functions. -2 To try, strive. -3 To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. (त्रपते, त्रपित) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; त्रपंते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28. -WITH अप to turn away or retire through shame; तस्माद्वलैरपत्रेपे Bk. 14. 84; येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रपा [त्रप् भावे अङ्] 1 Bashfulness, modesty; मदत्रपाभर Git. 12. -2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4 Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity. -Comp. —निरस्त, -हीन a. shameless, impudent. —रंडा a harlot.

त्रपित a. Modest, bashful.

त्रपु n. (अग्निं दृष्ट्वा त्रपते लज्जते इव, त्रप्-उन् Tv.] 1 Tin; यदि मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75. -6 Lead.

त्रपुल-षं, त्रपुस् n, त्रपुसं Tin. —षं Cucumber.

त्रप्स्य Diluted curds.

त्रपिष्ठ a (superl. of तृप्र) Highly satisfied.

त्रपीयस् a. (सी f.) compar. of तृप्र) More satisfied.

त्रय a. (यी f.) Triple, three-fold, treble, divided into three parts, of three kinds; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो यजूंषि सामानि Sat. Br.; Ms. 1. 23. —यं A triad, a group or collection of three; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपते: शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16, लोकत्रय Bg. 11. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयस् (Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. -Comp. —चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-three. —त्रिंश a. thirty-third. —त्रिंशत् a. or f. thirty-three. °पति: an epithet of (a) Indra, (b) ... —दश a. 1. thirteenth. -2 having thirteen added, त्रयोदश शत ' one hundred and thirteen. —दशन् a. pl. thirteen. —दशक a. consisting of thirteen. (-कं) the number thirteen. —दशम a. thirteenth. —दशी the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —नवति: f. ninety-three. -पंचाशत् f. fifty-three. —विंश a. 1. twenty-third. -2 Consisting of twenty-three. —विंशति: f. twenty-three. —षष्टि: f. sixty-three. —सप्तति: f. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग्यजुः सामानि); त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नम: K. 1; तां त्रयीवर्जमितरा विद्या: परिपाठितां U. 2, Ms. 4. 125. -2 A trial, triplet, व्यद्योतिष्ट स भावयामसौ त्रयीमिविनयी *Si.* 2. 3. -3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. -4 Intellect, understanding. -Comp. —तनु: 1. an epithet of the sun; so त्रयीमय. -2 an epithet of Siva. —धर्म: the duty enjoined by the three Vedas, Bg. 9. 21. —मुख: a Brâhmana.

त्रस् I. 1, 4 P. (त्रसति, त्रस्यति, त्रस्त) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl, sometimes with gen. or instr.); प्रमदवनात्त्रस्यति K. 255; कपेस्त्रासान्निपुणोदात् Bk 9. 11, 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 58; *Si.* 8. 24, Ki. 8. 7. -3 To run away, run from. -*Caus.* (त्रासयति-ते) To frighten, terrify. -II. 10 U. (त्रासयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize. -4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस a. [त्रस-पचाद्यर्थे क] Moveable, locomotive. —स: The heart. —सं 1 A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The aggregate of moving or living beings. -4 Animals and men. -Comp. —रेणु: 1. an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालान्तरगते भानौ सूक्ष्मं यद्दृश्यते रज: । प्रथमं तत्प्रमाणानां त्रसरेणुं प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361. -2 N. of one of the wives of the sun.

त्रसनं [त्रस्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Alarm, fear. -2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसर: A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रस्नु a. [त्रस्-उरच्] Fearful, trembling, timid; अत्रसुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरंगै: R. 14. 47, मीनं भ्रमित्रिणा त्यक्ता सध्रीचीं त्रस्नुमेकिकां Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त p. p. [त्रस्-क्त] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed. त्रस्तैकहायनकुरंग-

विलोलदृष्टिः Mâl. 1. 8. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास *a.* [त्रस् भावे घञ्] 1 Moveable, moving. -2 Frightening. —सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm , अतः कंचुकि-कंचुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3 ; R. 2. 38, 9. 58 -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन *a.* [त्रस्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] Terrifying, frightening, alarming —नं 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm

त्रासित *a* Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. (त्राते) To protect ; see also त्रै.

त्राण, त्रात &c. See under त्रै.

त्रि *num. a.* [Un. 5. 66.] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः *m* , तिस्रः *f.* त्रीणि *n.*) Three , त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c Ms. 2. 229, त्रियतमाभिरसौ तिसृभिर्बभौ R 9 18 ; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यृतुमती सती Ms. 9 90. [Cf. L. *tres* , Gr. *treis* , A. S., Zend *thri* ; Eng *three.*] -Comp. —अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. —अक्ष *a.* triocular. —अक्षः,-अक्षकः an epithet of *Siva.* —अक्षरः 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters ; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or घटक (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. (-री) knowledge, learning ; see विद्या. —अंकटं, -अंगटं 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of collyrium (-टः) N. of *Siva.* —अंजनं the three kinds of collyrium ; *i. e.* कालांजन, रसांजन and पुष्पांजन. —अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. —अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. —अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-नं) spirit, life. (चैतन्य). —अध्वगा, —मार्गगा, —वर्त्मगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds) —अनीक *a.* having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. —अंबकः (also त्रियंबक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of *Siva* , त्रियंबकं संयमिनं ददर्श Ku. 3. 44 ; जटीकृतस्त्र्यंबकवीक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. °सखः an epithet of Kubera. —अंबका an epithet of Pârvatî. —अब्द *a.* three years old. (-ब्दं) three years taken collectively. —अशीत *a.* eighty-third. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-three. —अष्ट *a.* twenty-four. —अस्र,-अश्र *a.* triangular. (-स्रं) a triangle. —अहः 1. a period of three days -2. a festival lasting three days. —आहिक *a.* 1. performed or produced in three days. -2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. —ऋचं (तृचं also) three *Riks* taken collectively ; Ms 8 106 —ऐहिक *a.* having provision for three days. —ककुद् *m* 1 N of the mountain Trikûta.-2 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -3 the highest, chief -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. —ककुभ् *m.* Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. —कर्मन् *n.* the chief three duties of a Brâhmana, *i. e* sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (*-m.*) one who engages in three duties (as a Brâhmana). —कायः N. of Buddha. —कालं 1. the three times , the past, the present and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) *ind.* three times, thrice. °ज्ञ, °दर्शिन *a* omniscient (*m*) 1. a divine sage. seer.-2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. °विद् *m.* 1 a Buddha.-2. an Arhat (with the Jainas). —कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankâ, the capital of Râvana ; Si 2. 5 —कूर्चक a knife with three edges. —कोण *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (-णः) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva. -खं 1. tin.-2.a cucumber. -खट्वं-खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively —गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence, *i e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम ; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11 ; see त्रिवर्ग below —गत *a.* 1. tripled -2. done in three days.-गर्ताः (pl) 1 N of a country, also called -जलधर, in the north-west of India -2. the people or rulers of that country. -गर्त्ता 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general -3. a pearl. -4 a kind of cricket —गुण *a.* 1. consisting of three threads , व्रताय मौंजीं त्रिगुणां बभार यां Ku 5 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple , सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. -3. containing the three Gunas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् (-णा) the Pradhâna (in Sân. phil.). (*-ind.*) three times . in three ways. (-णाः *m.* pl.) the three qualities or constituents of nature ; त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. (-णा) 1. Mâyâ or illusion (in Vedânta phil.). -2 an epithet of Durgâ. —चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of *Siva.* —चतुर *a.* (pl.) three or four ; गत्वा जवात्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् *f* forty-three. -जगत् *n.*, -जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth ; or (2) the heaven, the earth. and the lower world. —जटः an epithet of *Siva* —जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Râkshasa attendants kept by Râvaṇa to watch over Sîtâ, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikâ. She acted very kindly towards Sîtâ and induced her companions to do the same. -जीवा, -ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. —णता a bow. —णव, -णवन् *a* (pl) three times nine, *i. e* 27. —णाचिकेतः a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). -णीता a wife ('thrice married ', it being supposed that a girl belongs to *Soma*, *Gandharva* and *Agni* before she obtains a human husband) —तक्ष, -तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. —दंडं 1. the three staves of a *Sannyâsin* (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-डः) the state of a religious ascetic. —दंडिन् *m.* 1 a religious mendicant or *Sannyâsin* who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2 one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed) cf. ; वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. —दशाः (p.) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-शः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. °अंकुशः, °आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt ; R 9. 54. °आयुधं rainbow. °अधिपः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः epithets of Indra. °अधिपतिः N. of Siva. °अध्यक्षः, °अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. °अरिः a demon. °आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. °आलयः, °आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3. a god. °आहारः 'the food of the gods', nectar. °इंद्रः 1. Indra. -2. Siva.-3. Brahmana. °गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati °गोपः a kind of insect ; (cf. इंद्रगोप), अद्ध्ये त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 12. °दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. °मंजरी the holy basil. °वधू, °वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel, कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादर्पणस्यातिथिः स्याः Me. 58. °वर्त्मन् the sky. °श्रेष्ठः 1. Agni. -2. Brahmana. —दिनं three days collectively. °स्पृश् *m.* concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. —दिवं 1. the heaven ; त्रिमार्गेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28 ; S. 7. 3.-2. sky, atmosphere -3. paradise. -4.

happiness.-(त्रा) cardamoms. °अधीशः, °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उद्भवा 1. the Ganges.-2. small cardamoms. °ओकस् m. a god. —दृश् m. an epithet of Siva. —दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, i. e वात, पित्त and कफ —धातुः an epithet of Ganesa. —धामन् m. 1. N. of Vishnu. 2. of Vyâsa -3. of Siva -4 of Agni. -5. death. —धारा the Ganges. —णयनः (नयनः), —नेत्रः, —लोचनः epithets of Siva, R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —नवत a. ninety-third —नवतिः f. ninety-three. —नयना Pârvatî.—नाभः Vishnu. -नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon.-पंच a. three-fold five, i. e. fifteen.—पंचाश a. fifty-third-पंचाशत् f. fifty-three. —पट्टः glass (काच)—पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —पत्रकः the Palâsa tree. —पथं 1. the three paths taken collectively, i. e. the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, the earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (-था) an epithet of Mathurâ. °गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृतसत्पथस्त्रिपथगामभितः स तमारुरोह पुरुहूतसुतः Ki 6. 1; Amaru. 99. —पद्,-पाद्, -पात् m. Ved. 1. Vishnu. -2. fever (personified). —पद a. three-footed. (दं) a tripod. —पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. -पदी 1. the girth of an elephant; नासत्कारिणां ग्रैव त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. -2. the Gâyatrî metre. -3. a tripod. -4 the plant गोधापदी. —परिक्रांत a. one who walks thrice round a sacred fire. —पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. —पाटः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure)-2. the figure formed by such intersection. —पाठिन् a. 1. familiar with Samhitâ, Pada and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. —पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. —पाद् a. 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having hree-fourths, R., 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu in his drawf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. —पुट a. triangular. (-टः) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4 a bank or shore. —पुटकः a triangle.—पुटा an epithet of Durga. —पुटिन् m. the castor-oil plant.—पुंड्रं, -पुंड्रकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung ashes. —पुरं 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya, (those cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods), Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56, Bh. 2. 123. (-रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. °अधिपति N. of Maya. °अतकः, °अरिः, °घ्नः, °दहनः, °द्विष् m. °हरः &c. epithets of Siva, Bh. 3. 123; R. 17. 14 °दाहः burning of the three cities, Ki 5. 14. (-री) 1. N. of a place near Jabbalpura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi -2. N. of a country. —पुरुष a. 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-ष) the three ancestors, father, grand-father and great-grand-father. —पृष्ठ the highest heaven. -पौरुष a. 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). —प्रसृतः an elephant in rut.—फला the three myrobalans taken collectively, (Mar. हिरडा, बेहडा and आंवळकाठी). —बंधनः the individual soul. -बलिः, -बली, -वलिः, -वली f. 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिलसत्त्रिवलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. —बलीक the anus. —बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. —भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. —भंगं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac. —भुजं a triangle. —भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °गुरुः Siva. °पतिः Vishnu. —भूमः a palace with three floors. —मधु n. —मधुर sugar, honey, and ghee. —मार्गा the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. —मुकुटः the Trikûta mountain. —मुखः an epithet of Buddha. —मुनि ind. having the three sages पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतंजलि; त्रिमुनि व्याकरणम्. —मूर्तिः 1. the united form of Brahmâ, Vishnu and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. —मूर्धन् m. a demon; U. 2. 15. —यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. —यामक sin. —यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *praharas* being excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7 21, 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2 turmeric. -3 the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunâ. —युग an epithet of Siva. —योनिः a law suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). —रसक spirituous liquor. —रात्र a. lasting for three nights. (-त्रः) a festival lasting for three nights. (-त्रं) a period of three nights —रेख. a conch-shell —लिंग a. 1. having three genders, i. e. an adjective. -2. possessing the three Gunas. (-गः) the country called Telanga-(-गी) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds.(-कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् m. the Supreme Being. °ईशः the sun °नाथः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet (1) of Indra, R. 3. 45. (2) of Siva; Ku 5. 77 —लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe, मन्यामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हरशिरश्चुंबिनीविच्छटायां Bh.3 95; Sân. ti. 4. 22. —लोचना Siva. (ना) 1. an unchaste waman. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —लोहकं the three metals:- gold, silver and copper. —वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence i. e. धर्म, अर्थ and काम; Ku. 5. 38. -2. 38. the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च वृद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. -3. the three qualities of nature, i. e. सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -4 the three higher castes -5. the three myrobalans. -6. propriety, decorum. —वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. —वर्ष a. three years old. —वारं ind. three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brâhmana versed in the three Vedas.-विध a. of three kinds, three-fold —विष्टप, -पिष्टपं 1. the world of Indra, heaven, त्रिविष्टपस्येव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् m. a god. —वृत् a. 1. threefold. -2. conisisting of three parts (-m) 1 a sacrifice. -2 a girdle of three strings. -3. an amulet of three strings. (-f.) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करणं combining three things, i. e. earth, water, and fire. —वेणिः, -णी f. the place near Prayâga where the Ganges joins the Yamunâ and receives under ground the Sarasvatî. —वेदः a Brâhmana versed in three Vedas. —शंकुः 1. N. of as celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyâ and father of Harischandra [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief faul was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chândâla.

While he was in this wretched condition, Visvamitra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined, whereupon the enraged Visvamitra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down head-foremost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvamitra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिशंकुरिवांतराले तिष्ठ S. 2.]. -2. the Châtaka bird. -3 a cat. -4. a grass-hopper -5. a fire fly. °जः an epithet of Harischandra. °याजिन् m. an epithet of Visvâmitra. —शत a. three hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and three. -2 three hundred. —शरणः a Buddha. —शाल a house with three halls or chambers. —शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or crest (with three points) —शिरस् m. 1. N. of a demon killed by Râma. -2 an epithet of Kubera. -3. fever. —शीर्षः Siva. —शीर्षकं, —शूलं a trident. °अंकः, °धारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —शूलिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —शृंगः 1. the Trikûta mountain. -2. a triangle —शोकः the soul. —षष्टिः f. sixty-three. —संध्य, -सन्ध्यी the three periods of the day. i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. —सं ध्यं ind. at the time of the three Sandhyâs. —सप्त a. seventy-third. —सप्ततिः f seventy-three. —सप्तन्, -सप्त a pl. three times 7, i. e. 21. —सम a. (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral —साम्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). —स्थली the three sacred places काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. —स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges, त्रिस्रोतस वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठा S. 7. 6, R. 10. 63, Ku. 7. 15. —सीत्य, -हल्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). —हायण a three years old.

त्रिंश a. (शी f.) 1 Thirtieth -2 Joined with thirty. e. g. त्रिंशं शतं one hundred and thirty -3 Consisting of thirty. -4 $\frac{1}{30}$ of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिंशक a. 1. Consisting of thirty. -2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिंशत् f. Thirty. -Comp. —पत्रं A lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिंशत्कं An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिंशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. [त्रयाणां संघः कन्] 1 Triple, three-fold. -2 Forming a triad. -3 Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time —कं 1 A triad -2 A place where three roads meet -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips, त्रिकं स्थूलतरं Pt. 1. 190 कश्चिद्विवृत्तत्रिकभिन्नहार: R. 6. 16 -4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. —कः 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

त्रितय a. (यी f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. —यं A triad, a group of three, श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29, P. S. 71, Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways, or in three parts. Ku. 7. 44 Bg. 18 19

त्रिस् ind Thrice, three times

त्रुट् 4, 6 P. [त्रुट्यति, त्रुटति, त्रुटित] To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also), गद्गदगलत्त्रुट्यद्विलीनाक्षरं Bh 3 8, 1 96, अयं ते बाष्पौघस्त्रुटित इव मुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29

त्रुटिः, -टी f. [त्रुट्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom -3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Kshana* or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Lava*. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction -6 Small cardamoms (the plant)

त्रुटित p. p. Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

त्रोटिः f., -टी A bill, beak -Comp —हस्तः a bird.

त्रप (फ्), त्रुंप (फ) 1. P. (त्रोपति &c.) To hurt, kill.

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2 8 -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus: see युग.

त्रेधा ind Trebly, in three ways or parts, तदेकं सत्त्रेधाख्यायते Sat. Br., (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितात्मने R. 10. 16.

त्रै 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R 2. 53 · Bg 2 40, Ms. 9. 138, Bk. 5 54. 15. 120. -With परि to save &c.. परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्राण p. p. [त्रै कर्मणि क्त, भावे ल्युट् वा] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. —णं 1 Protection, defence, preservation आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. 1 11, R. 15 5, Ms. 9 26 -2 Shelter, help, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving. -4 An armour

त्रात p. p. Protected, saved protected. —तं Protection.

त्रातृ a. 1 A guardian, defender protector. -2 Protecting, defending.

त्रैकालिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three times, i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्य 1 The three times—past, present, and future or sunrise, noon and sunset.-2 Tripartition.-3 A triad.

त्रैगुणिक a. (की f.) Triple, three-fold.

त्रैगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c.-2 Triplicity. -3 The three Gunas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भवमत्र लोकचरितं नानारसं दृश्यते M. 1 4.

त्रैतं Ved. A triad

त्रैदशिक a. Divine. —कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

त्रैध a. Threefold, triple

त्रैनिष्किक a. Worth three nishkas.

त्रैपुर. 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैपुरुष a. (षी f.) Extending to the three male generations.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakshmana.

त्रैमासिक a (की f.) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months.-3 Quarterly

त्रैमास्यं A period of three months.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math)

त्रैलोकः An epithet of Indra

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10 53.

त्रैवर्गिक a. (की f) Relating to the three objects of life; cf त्रिवर्ग

त्रैवर्णिक a (की f) Relating to the first three castes —कः A member of the first three castes

त्रैवर्षिक a. (की f) 1 three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c, also त्रैवार्षिक.

त्रैविक्रम a. (मी f.) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishnu: R 7. 35. -मं The three steps of Vishnu

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas -2 The study of the three Vedas -3 An assembly of Brâhmanas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences —द्यः A Brâhmana versed in the three Vedas. Bg. 9. 20.

त्रैविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविष्टपः, त्रैविष्टपेयः A God

त्रैशंकव An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं [त्रुट्-ण्वुल्] 1 A species of drama —सप्ताष्टनवपंचांकं दिव्यमानुषसंश्रयं । त्रोटकं नाम तत्प्राहुः प्रत्यंकं सविदूषकं॥ S. D. 540 , e. g. Kalidâsa's Vikramorvasiyam (?).-2. An angry speech. —कः A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under त्रुट्.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad. -2 A kind of disease.

त्वक्ष् 1 P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) 1 To pare hew peel. -2 To make thin -3 To cover.

त्वक्षस् n. Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट p. p. Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टिः f. Carpentry. —m. N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वाष्ट्र a. [त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण्] Belonging to Tvashtri. U. 6 3. —ष्ट्री 1 The asterism चित्रा. -2 A small car. -ष्ट्रं The creative power

त्वंकारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou,' theeing and thouing.

त्वंग् 1 P. (त्वंगति) 1 To go, move. -2 To jump, gallop. -3 To tremble.

त्वच् 6 P. (त्वचति) To cover.

त्वच् f. 1. Skin (of men, serpents &c.), U. 4. 20, Mv 1. 18. -2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.), R. 3. 31. -3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 37, 17. 12. -4 Any cover or coating. -5 The sense of touch. -Comp. —अंकुरः horripilation. —इंद्रिय the organ of touch. —कुंडुरः a sore. —गंधः the orange. -छेदः 1. a skin wound, scratch-bruise.-2. circumcision.—जं 1. blood. -2. hair (on the body). —तरंगकः a wrinkle. —त्रं an armour ; त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. —दोषः disease of the skin, leprosy. —परिपुटनं peeling of the skin. —पारुष्यं roughness of the skin. —पुष्पः horripilation. (ष्पी, —ष्पं) a blotch, scab. —भेदः a scratch. —मलं hair of the body.—रोगः leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. —सारः (त्वचिसारः) a bamboo; त्वक्साररंध्रपरिपूरणलब्धगीतिः Si. 4. 61. —सुगंधः an orange.

त्वचं 1 Skin. -2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin. -2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. -2 peel off the skin.

त्वचस् n. Skin.

त्वचा See त्वच्.

त्वच्य a. Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वाच a. (ची f.) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds. e. g. त्वदधीन, त्वत्साहाय्यं &c.

त्वदीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours , R. 3. 50.

त्वद्विध a. Like thee or you.

त्वर् 1 A. (त्वरते, त्वरित-तूर्ण) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly ; भवान्सुहृदर्थे त्वरतां M- 2, नाशुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे R. 19. 38. —Caus. (त्वरयति) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite urge forward, accelerate , त्वरयोर्वशीं V. 2 ; Ku. 4. 36. -2 To call quickly away ; Mâl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण p. p. [त्वर् भावे क्त] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid. -2 Fleet. —र्णं Rapidity, quickness. —र्णं ind Quickly, speedily , चूर्णमानीयता तूर्णं पूर्णचंद्रनिभानने Subhâsh

तूर्णि a. Quick. —र्णि f. Speed. —m. 1 The mind. -2 A Sloka. -3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity

त्वरा, त्वरिः f. [त्वर्-अङ्] 1 Haste, hurry, speed , औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn 1 2.-2 Urgency or pressing nature Ku. 2. 63. -Comp. —आरोहः a pigeon

त्वरित p. p. Quick, swift, speedy. —तं Despatch, haste ind Quickly, fast, speedily hastily.

त्वष्टृ m. [त्वक्ष्-तृच्] 1 A carpenter, builder workman -2 Visvakarmani the architect of the gods. [Tvashtr, is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras and daughter called संज्ञा, who was given in marriage to the sun But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashtri mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc cf अधिरोप्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजस्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नोल्लिखितो विभाति R. 6 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trisula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods]

त्वादृश, त्वादृक्ष (शी f) a Similar to thee or you, of thy kind . Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. (त्वेषति-ते) To shine, glitter, sparkle blaze.

त्विष् f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance, चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si 1 3, 9 13, R. 4 75 Ratn. 1. 18. -2 Beauty -3 Authority, weight. -4 Wish, desire -5 Custom, practice.-6 Violence, Vehemence. -7 Speech. -Comp. —ईशः the sun also त्विषांपतिः or त्विषामीशः.

त्विषा Splendour, lustre, light

त्विषिः 1 a ray of light. -2 Beauty lustre

त्वेष a Bright, brilliant

त्सर् 1 P. (त्सरति) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, creep, crawl -2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently

त्सरुः 1 Any creeping animal. -2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon सुभग्रहनिमलकलधौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve 3 त्सरुप्रदेशादपवर्जितांग. Ki 17 58 R 18 48 -Comp. —मार्गः sword exercise

त्सारुक a. Skilful in handling a sword.

थ.

थः 1 A mountain. -2 A protector. -3 A sign of danger. -4 A kind of disease. -5 Eating. —थं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Terror, fear -3 Auspiciousness.

थर्व् 1 P (थर्वति) To go or move

थुड् 6 P. (थुडति) 1 To cover, screen. -2 To hide or conceal.

थोडनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थुर्व् 1 P (थुर्वति) To hurt, injure.

थूत्कारः, थूत्कृतं The sound थू made in spitting.

थेथे ind The imitative sound of a musical instrument

द.

द *a.* (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing ; as धनद, अन्नद, गरद, अनलद &c. —दः 1 A gift, donation -2 A mountain.—द A wife. —दा 1 Heat -2 Repentance.

दंश् I. 1 P. (दशति, दष्ट, *desid.* दिदंक्षति) To bite, sting , Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19 ; मृणालिका अदशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c.–II. 1 P. 10 U. (दशति, दंशयति-ते) To speak or shine.

दंशः [दंश्-अच् भाव घञ् वा] 1 Biting, stinging ; मुग्धे विधेहि मयि निर्दयदन्तदंश Gît. 10.–2 The sting of a snake. -3 A bite, the spot bitten , छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4 ; U. 3 35. -4 Cutting, tearing.-5 A gad-fly ; R. 2. 5 ; Ms. 1. 40 ; Y. 3. 215. -6 A flaw, fault, defect (in jewel). -7 A tooth. -8 Pungency. -9 An armour -10 A joint, limb.—Comp. —भीरु. -भीरुकः a buffalo.—वदनः a heron.

दंशक *a.* [दंश्-ण्वुल्] Biting, stinging. —कः 1 A dog. -2 A gad-fly. -3 A fly.

दंशनं [दंश्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of biting or stinging , *e. g.* दृष्टाश्च दंशनैः कान्तं दासीकुर्वन्ति योषितः S. D. -2 An armour, mail ; *Si.* 17. 21.

दंशित *a.* 1 Bitten -2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.-3 Protected. -4 Fitting closely (as an armour). —तं A bite.

दंशिन् *m.*.See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly

दंशेर *a.* 1 Biting. -2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

दंष्ट्रा [दंश-ष्ट्रन् टाप्] A large tooth, tusk, fang , प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 , R. 2. 46 ; दंष्ट्राभंग मृगाणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा नाज्ञाभंगं सहंते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः । Mu. 3. 22. -Comp. —अस्त्रः, -आयुधः a wild boar. —कराल *a.* having terrible tusks. —विषः a kind of snake.

दंष्ट्राल *a.* Having large tusks.

दंष्ट्रिक *a.* Tuskeed. —का = दंष्ट्रा q. v

दंष्ट्रिन् *a.* 1 Tusked, having large teeth. -2 Biting or wounding with the teeth. -3 Carnivorous. —*m.* 1 A wild boar. -2 A snake. -3 A hyena. -4 Any animal with tusks.

दशनः,-नं [दंश् भावे करणादौ वा ल्युट् नि० नलोपः] 1 A tooth ; मुहुर्मुहुर्दशनविखंडितोष्ठया *Si.* 17.2 , शिखरिदशना Me. 82 , Bg. 11. 27 -2 Biting.—नः The peak of a mountain. —नं An armour ; (also *m*). -Comp. —अंशुः brightness of the teeth ; Ku. 6 25. —अंकः a tooth mark, bite. —उच्छिष्टः 1. a lip. -2. a kiss.-3 a sigh —छदः, -वासस् *n.* 1. a lip. -2. a kiss. —पदं a bite, tooth-mark , दशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि खेदं Gît 8. —बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशेर *a.* 1 Biting.-2 Noxious, hurtful —रः A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशे(से)रकः A young camel

दष्ट *p. p.* Bitten, stung ; see दंश्.

दंसनं-ना, दसस्, दंसिः Ved. An act, deed.

दकं Water ; as in दकोदर.

दक्ष् 1 A. (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To do, go or act quickly. -3 To hurt, kill -4 To act conformably to another (Paras) -5 To be competent or able -6 To go, move.

दक्ष *a.* [दक्ष्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful, नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6 ; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2 ; R. 12. 11 -2 Fit, suitable.-3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt ; Y. 1. 76.-4 Honest, upright.—क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajâpati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahman, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals ; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Satî, nor her husband *S*iva, the chief of the gods. Satî, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When *S*iva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued *D*aksha who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him But *S*iva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, *S*iva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon, started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] -2 A cock -3 Fire. -4 The bull of *S*iva. -5 A lover attached to many mistresses.-6 An epithet of *S*iva. -7 Mental power, ability, capacity. -8 An epithet of Vishṇu -9 The right side or part ; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्षभागे च लक्ष्मणः. -10 Ability, power, fitness. -11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness. -12 Strength, power.-13 Bad disposition, wickedness. —क्षा 1 The earth -2 An epithet of the Ganges —क्षं Strength, vigour. -Comp. —अध्वरध्वंसक , -क्रतुध्वंसिन् *m.* epithets of *S*iva.—कन्या, -जा,-तनया 1. an epithet of Durgâ. -2. a lunar mansion.—जापतिः 1. the moon.-2. *S*iva. —सुतः a god (-ता) a lunar mansion

दक्षाय्यः 1 A vulture.-2 An epithet of Garuḍa.

दक्षिण *a.* [दक्ष्-इनन् Uṇ 2. 50] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever.-2 Right (opp. वाम). -3 Situated on the right side. -4 South, southern ; as in दक्षिणवायुः, दक्षिणदिक्, -5 Situated to the south. -6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial.

-7 Pleasing, amiable -8 Courteous, civil -9 Compliant, submissive -10 Dependent —णः 1 The right hand or air.-2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic compositions to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another -3 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu.-4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. —णः, -णं 1 The right side -2 The Deccan. —णं The highest doctrine of the Sâktas.-Comp -अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards, also called अन्वाहार्यपचन q. v.—अग्र a pointing to the south —अचलः the southern mountain, i. e Malaya —अरण्यः a dweller in the south.—अपर a. south-western —अभिमुख a. facing the south. directed towards the south —अयन the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice —अर्धः 1. the right hand -2 the right or southern side.—आचार a. 1. honest, well-behaved. -2 a worshipper of Sakti according to the right hand (or purer) ritual.—आशा the south.°पतिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2 The planet Mars. —इतर a 1. left (as hand or foot), Ku. 4. 19. -2. northern (-रा) the north.—उत्तर a. turned or lying to the south and the north. °वृत्तं the meridian line.—पश्चात् ind. to the south-west.—पश्चिम a. south-western. (-मा) the south-west. —पूर्व. -प्राच् a. south-east. —पूर्वा, प्राची the south-eastern quarter. —भागः the southern hemisphere.—समुद्रः,-सागरः the southern ocean. -स्थः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः ind 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southwards (with gen.).

दक्षिणा ind. 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with abl). —णा 1 A present or gift to Brâhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice).-2 Dakshinâ regarded as a daughter of Prajâpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified ; पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीदध्वरस्येव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration ; प्राणदक्षिणा, गुरुदक्षिणा &c.-4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame.-8 A kind of heroine thus defined :— या गौरवं भयं प्रेम सद्भाव पूर्वनायके । न मुञ्चत्यन्यसक्तापि सा ज्ञेया दाक्षिणा बुधैः ॥-9 Completion of any rite. -Comp. -अर्ह a. deserving or worthy of a gift. —आवर्त a. 1 curved to the right. -2. turned towards the south (-र्तः) the Deccan. —काल: the time of receiving Dakshina.—पथः 1. the southern part of India, the south or Deccan, अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Mâl 1 -2 'the path of the Brâhmana', i. e. the cow constituting the sacrificial cow.—प्रवण a. inclining to the south —बंधः (in Sânkhya a phil.)the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. —युग्यः the right yoke-horse.

दक्षिणात् ind. On the right, from the south, southward

दक्षिणाहि ind. 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl), दक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk

दक्षिणीकृ 8 U. 1 To place on the right side.-2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect); cf. प्रदक्षिण.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य a Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift such as a Brâhmana, दक्षिणां देनो दक्षिण्यः प्रतिग्राहयति M. 5.

दक्षिणेन ind On the right side of (with acc. or gen.) : दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1 ; दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दगा(का)र्गलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्ध, -दग्धिका See under दह्

दघ् I. 5 P (दघ्नोति) 1 To kill, hurt -2 To go, leap.-3 To protect. -II. 4 P. (दघ्यति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दघ्न a. (घ्नी f) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदघ्नं पयस्तीर्य K : कीलालव्यतिकरगुल्फदघ्नपंकः (मार्गः) Mâl. 3. 17 ; 5. 14. Y. 2. 108.

दंद्र 1 P. (दघति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड् 10 U. (दडयति-ते, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives) ; तान् सहस्त्रं च दंडयेत् Ms. 9. 234 ; 8. 123, Y. 2. 269; स्थित्यै दंडयतो दण्ड्यान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः,-डं [दड्-अच्] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel ; पतत् शिरस्यकांडयमदंड इवैष भुजः Mâl. 5. 31, काष्ठदंडः.-2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment ; आत्तदंडः S. 5. 8. -3 The staff given to a twice born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread, cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a सन्यासिन् or ascetic. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus. tree &c.; U. 1. 31 · Mâl. 9 14 : the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्माण्डच्छत्रदण्डः &c Dk. 1 (opening verse), राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवातपत्रं S. 5 6 ; Ku. 7. 89 ; so कमलदंड &c. -7 The oar of a boat.-8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c.-10 The beam of a plough.-11 The cross bar of a lute or a stringed instrument -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -14 Fine; Ms. 8 341, 9. 229, Y 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general ; यथापराधदंडानां R.1.6, तव राजापथ्यकारिषु नियन्ता दंडो राजा Mu. 1, दंड दंड्येषु पातयेत् Ms 8 126 : कृतदंडः स्वयं राज्ञा लेभे शूद्रः सतां गति R 15 53 -16 Imprisonment -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients, see उपाय ; Ms. 7 109 ; cf S' 2. 54 -18 An army ; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहान्न व्याशिष्यत R. 17 62, Ms 7. 65, 9 294 ; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control,restraint; वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12 10 -21 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas -22 The penis. -23 Pride -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama -26 N of Vishnu. -27 N of Siva -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse. (said to be m. only in this and the preceding four senses) -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. -Comp.—अजिनं 1. staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion).-2.(fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. —अधिपः a chief magistrate —अनीकं a detachment or division of an army, तव हृतवतो दंडानीकैर्विदर्भपतेः श्रियं M 5. 2 -अप-(प)तानकः tetanus, lock-jaw.—अपूपन्यायः see under न्याय. —अर्ह a. fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. —अलसिका cholera —आख्यं a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east —आज्ञा judicial sentence. —आश्रमः the condition of a pilgrim. —आश्रमिन् m. a devotee, an ascetic. —आहत buttermilk —कर्मन् n. infliction of punishment, chastisement.—काकः a raven. —काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. —ग-

हणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, b...ming a mendicant.—घ्न a. striking ... committing an assault —चक्रं a division of an army —... a room in which utensils of ... are kept. —ढक्का a kind of drum. —दासः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt —देवकुलं a court of justice —धर, —धार a 1. carrying a staff, staff bearer. —2. punishing, chastising ; U. 2 10. —3. exercising judicial authority. (—रः) 1. a king ; ... R. 9. 3. —2. N. of Yama. —3. a judge, supreme magistrate.—4. a mendicant carrying a staff. —5. a potter. —धारणं 1. carrying a staff (as by a Brahmachárin). —2 following the order of a mendicant. —3. infliction of punishment. —नायकः 1 a judge, a head police-officer, a ... —2. the leader of an army, a general —3. a king.°पुरुषः a police constable —निपातनं punishing, chastising. —नीतिः f. 1 administration of justice, judicature. —2 the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics polity ; R 18. 46. —3. an epithet of Durgâ. —नेतृ m. 1. a king. —2. Yama. —3. a judge. —पः a king. —पांशुलः a porter, door-keeper. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Yama. —2. N of the god Siva at Benares—पातः 1 falling of a stick. —2. infliction of punishment —3. dropping one line in a manuscript. —पातनं infliction of punishment, chastisement. —पारुष्यं 1 assault, violence. —2. hard or cruel infliction of punishment. —पालः,—पालकः 1. a head magistrate —2. a door-keeper, porter. —पाशकः, —पाशिकः 1 a head police officer ; Pt. 2 —2. a hangman, an executioner; Mu 1.—पोणं a strainer furnished with a handle. —प्रणामः 1. bowing without bending the body (keeping it erect like a stick). —2. falling flat or prostrate on the ground. —बालधिः an elephant.—भंगः non-execution of a sentence.—भृत् m. 1. a potter. —2. an epithet of Yama.—माण´ न)वः 1. a staff-bearer. —2. an ascetic bearing a staff —3 a chief or leader. —माथः a principal road, highway. —मुखः a leader, general of an army. —यात्रा 1 a solemn procession (particularly bridal). —2. warlike expedition, conquest (of a region) —यामः 1 an epithet of Yama —2. of Agastya —3 a day. —वधः capital punishment. —वादिन् a. reprimanding, censuring, threatening with punishment ; (also m.). —वासिकः a door-keeper, warder. —वासि m. 1. a door-keeper. —2. a magistrate —... m. a police-officer. —विकल्पः discretion given to an officer in awarding punishment or fine —विधिः, —उद्यमः 1. rule of punishment ; Pt 1 373 —2 criminal law —विष्कंभः the post to which the string of a churning-stick is fastened —व्यूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in long lines or columns —शास्त्रं the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law. —हस्तः 1. door-keeper, warder, porter. —2 an epithet of Yama

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c. —2 A line, row. —3 N. of a metre, see App I —काः, —का, —कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadâ and Godâvarî; (it was a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Râma) ; प्रयाति दुःखान्यपि दंडकेषु R 14 25 ; किं नाम दडकेय U 2, कार्यान्वायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने तः U 2. 13, 14, 15.

दडन Punishing, chastising, fining.

दडनीय a. Punishable, deserving or liable to be fined

दडायते Den A To stand erect (like a stick)

दंडवत् a. 1 Carrying a staff —2 Furnished with a handle. —3 Having a large army —ind. 1 Erect or upright like a stick. —2 Falling prostrate ; दंडवत् प्रणामं कृत्वा.

दडादंडि ind ' Stick against stick, ' fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

दडारः [दंडमृच्छति ऋ अण् उ° स°] 1 A carriage. —2 A potter's wheel. —3 A raft, boat. —4 An elephant in rut —5 A bow or any other instrument.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick —2 A row, line, series. —3 A string of pearls, a necklace. —4 A rope.

दंडित p. p. Punished, chastised, fined &c

दंडिन् a. [दड-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Bearing or having a staff —m 1 A Brâhman of the fourth order, a Sannyâsin. —2 A door keeper, porter —3 An oarsman —4 A Jaina ascetic. —5 An epithet of Yama —6 A king —7 A religious mendicant (Bhikshu) —8 An epithet of Siva —9 N of a poet, author of the Kâvyâdarsa and Dasakumâracharita, जाते जगति वाल्मीके कविरित्यभिधाऽभवत् । कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वयि दंडिनि ॥ Udb —Comp. —मुंडः an epithet of Siva.

दंड्य a. Punishable, deserving punishment or fine.

दत् m. A tooth, (a word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections). —Comp —छदः (दच्छद) a lip.

दत्त, दत्तक, दत्रिम See under दा.

दद् 1 A. (ददते) To give, offer, present.

दद a. Giving, offering &c.

ददनं A gift, donation.

दद्रुः [दद्-रु] 1 A cutaneous eruption, herpes —2 A kind of leprosy. —3 A tortoise.

दद्रुकः Leprosy.

दद्रु(द्रू)ण a. Herpetic, afflicted with a cutaneous disease.

दध् 1 A. (दधते) 1 To hold. —2 To have, possess. —3 To give, present.

दध a. Holding, possessing, giving &c.

दधि n [दध्-इन्] 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk, क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिणमते S. B, दध्योदनः &c. —2 Turpentine. —3 A garment. —Comp.—अन्नं —ओदनं boiled rice mixed with दधि. —उत्तरं, —उत्तरक (गं) the skim of curdled milk, whey. —उदः —उदकः the ocean of coagulated milk —कूर्चिका mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. —चारः a churning-stick —जं fresh butter. —फलः the wood apple (कपित्थ). —मंडः, —वारि n whey. —मंथनं churning coagulated milk. —शोणः a monkey. —सक्तु m. pl. barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. —सारः, —स्नेहः fresh butter. —स्वेदः buttermilk.

दधित्थः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

दधिषाय्यः Clarified butter.

दधिस्यति Den. P. To wish for curds, also दध्यस्यति

दधीच —चि N of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die, and offered his bones to the gods ; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons —Comp —अस्थि n. 1. the thunderbolt of Indra. —2. a diamond.

दनुः f. N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the Dânavas. —m. N. of a monster, son of Srî, cursed by Indra and killed by Râma and Lakshmana. He had a headless trunk, and hence called दनुकबंध —Comp. —जः, —पुत्रः, °संभवः, —सूनुः a demon. °अरिः °द्विष m. a god

दंतः [दम्-तन् Un. 3. 86] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents. beasts &c.); वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दंतरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Git. 10, सर्पदंत, वराह° &c. -2 An elephant's tusk, ivory, °पांचालिका Mâl. 10. 5. -3 The point of an arrow.-4 The peak of a mountain. -5 The side or ridge of a mountain. -6 The number thirty two.-7 A bower, an arbour (कुंज). -Comp -अग्रं the point of a tooth. -अंतर the space between the teeth. -अर्बुदः, -द् gum-boil. आघातः 1. a bite. -2. the citron tree. -आयुधः a hog. -आलयं the mouth.-आलिका,-आली a horse's bridle. -उद्भेदः dentition. -उलूखलिकः,-खलिन् m one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite ; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -कर्षणः a lime or citron tree. -कारः an artist who works in ivory. -काष्ठं a piece of stick or twig used as a tooth-brush. -क्रूर fight. -ग्राहिन् a. injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -घर्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. -घातः a bite. -चालः looseness of the teeth. -छदः a l p ; वारंवारमुदारशीत्कृतकृतो दंतच्छदान् पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43; Rs. 4. 12. -जात a. (a child) that is teething. -जाहं the root of a tooth. -धावनं 1. cleaning or washing the teeth. -2. a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Khadira tree -पत्रं a sort of ear ornament ; R. 6. 17; Ku. 7. 23 ; (often used in Kâdambarî). -पत्रकं 1. an ear-ornament. -2. a Kunda flower. -पत्रिका 1. an ear-ornament , Si 1. 60. -2. Kunda. -पवनं 1. a tooth-brush. -2. cleaning or washing the teeth.-पांचालिका an ivory doll, Mâl. 10. 5. -पातः the falling out of the teeth. -प.ली 1. the point of a tooth.-2. gum. -पुटपु- टकः gum-boil.-पुष्पं 1. the Kunda flower.-2. fruit of the clearing nut plant (कतकफल). -प्रक्षालनं washing the teeth. -फलः the wood-apple tree. (-ला) long pepper. -भागः the fore-part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -मलं, -रजस् n. the tartar of the teeth. -मांसं, -मूल, -वल्कं gums. -मूलीयाः pl. the dental letters, viz. -ऌ, त्, थ्, द्, ध्, न्, ल्, and स्. -रोगः toothache. -लेखकः one who earns his bread by painting or marking the teeth. -वल्कं the enamel of the teeth.-वस्त्रं, -वासस् n. the lip , तुलां ययारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34, Si. 10. 86. -बीजः, -वीजः, -बीजकः, -वीजकः the pomegranate tree. -वीणा 1. a kind of musical instrument or harp. -2. chattering of the teeth ; दंतवीणां वादयन् Pt. 1. -वेष्टः 1. the gums. -2. a ring round the tusk of an elephant. -3 a tumor of the gums. -वैदर्भः loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यसनं fracture of the teeth -शंकुः a pair of pincers for drawing out teeth. -शठ a. sour, acid, (-ठः) 1. sourness acidity. -2 the citron tree. -शर्करा tartar of the teeth. -शाणः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. -शिरा 1. a back or double tooth.-2. the gum. -शूलः, -लं tooth ache. -शोधनिः f a tooth-pick -शोफः swelling of the gums. -संघर्षः gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. -हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -हर्षकः the citron tree.

दंतक a Paying attention to one's teeth.-कः 1 A tooth. (at the end of comp), see दंत -2 A peak, summit. -3 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादंति ind. 'Tooth against tooth,' biting one another.

दंतावलः, दंतिन् m An elephant , Bv. 1. 60 , दुर्वर्णगुणत्वमापदैर्विदंते मत्तदंतिनः H. 1. 35 , R 1. 71 , Ku. 16. 2. -Comp. -दंतः ivory. -मदः the juice exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut.

दंतुर a. [दंत-उरच्] 1 Having long or projecting teeth ; शूकरे निहते चैव दंतुरो जायते नरः Tv , Si 6. 54. -2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (fig also) अखर्वगर्वरसदंतुरेण Vikr 1 50 -3 Undulatory -4 Rising, bristling (as hair) -5 Overspread, covered with , U. 6. 27. -Comp. -छदः the lime tree

दंतुरित a. 1 Having long or projecting teeth. -2 Notched, serrated, bristling , केतकिदंतुरिताशे Git. 1 , पुलकभर° 11 ; K 216 -3 Besmeared, covered with , Mâl. 3.

दंतुल a. Having or furnished with teeth.

दंत्य a [दंते दंतमूले भा भवः यत्] 1 Dental. -2 Suitable to the teeth -त्यः (i e वर्णः) A letter of the dental class , see दंतमूलीय above.

दंदशः A tooth.

दंदशूक a. [दंश् यङ्-ऊक] 1 biting, venomous -2 Mischievous -कः 1 A serpent, snake. -2 A reptile in general. -3 A demon, Rakshasa , इघुनति रघुसिंहे दंदशूकाञ्जिघांसौ Bk. 1. 26.

दभ्, दंभ् I. 1. 5 P. दभति, or दभ्नोति ; दब्ध , desid. दिप्सति, धीप्सति, दिदंभिषति) 1 To injure, hurt -2 To deceive, cheat. -3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दभयति-ते) To impel, propel, drive onward.

दभितिः f. Ved. Injury, hurt, damage.

दभ्रः Ved. Deception, fraud.

दभ्र a Little, small , अदभ्रदर्भामधिशय्य स स्थलीं Ki. 1. 53 ; see अदभ्र, -भ्रः The ocean. -भ्रं ind. A little slightly, to some extent.

दम् 4 P. (दाम्यति दमित, दान्त) 1 To be tamed -2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6 8. 5. 14. -3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain दमेर् दाम्यति राक्षसान् Bk. 15. 29 , दान्तिरेषां चाप्यरिसंघातान् 9. 42, 19 , 15. 87. -4 To pacify. -Caus. (दमयति-ते) 1 To tame. -2 To subdue, conquer, overpower -3 To afflict, put down ; अतिभारेण दमयति Pt.

दमः [दम् भावे घञ्] 1 Taming subduing. -2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint ; Bg. 10. 4 , (निग्रहो बाह्यवृत्तीनां दम इत्यभिधीयते). -3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities, (दुरितात्कर्मणो चित्र यच्च चित्तनिवारणं स कीर्तितो दम) -4 Firmness of mind. -5 Punishment, fine , Ms. 9. 284, 290 , 8. 293, Y. 2. 4. -6 Mire, mud. -7 Vishnu -8 N. of a brother of Damayanti. -मः, -म Ved. 1 A house, home. -2 The inmates of a house. -Comp. -कर्तृ m. a lord, ruler. -घोषः N. of a king, father of शिशुपाल q. v.

दमक a. Taming, subduing, conquering.

दमथः, -थुः [दम् भावे अथच्] 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. -2 Punishment.

दमन a. (-नी f) [दम्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Taming, subduing overpowering, conquering, defeating जगद्दमनदस्य दमने नवं निर्विण्णमहोसि U. 5 32 , Bv 3. 89.; so रिपुदमन, अरिदमन &c. -2 Tranquil, passionless -नः 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior -3 The Kunda plant. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -नं 1 Taming subjugation, curbing, restraint -2 Punishing, chastising , दुर्दान्तानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियायत्ततंत्रे Mv 3 34.-3 Self-restraint. -4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 35.

दमनकः N. of a tree.

दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhima, king of the Vidarbhas [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women , cf. N. 2. 18 :— भुवनत्रयसुभ्रुवामसौ दमयंती कमनीयतामदं । उदियाय यतस्तनुश्रिया दमयंतीति ततोऽभिधां दधौ ॥]. A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamavara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali,

envious of the good fortune of Nala, entered his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Puskara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also].

दमयितृ *a.* [दम्-णिच्-तृच्] **1** Taming, subduing. **-2** A punisher, chastiser. **-3** An epithet of Vishnu, or Siva.

दमित *a.* **1** Tamed, calmed, tranquillized. **-2** Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दमिन् *a* **1** Tamed, subdued **-2** Taming, subduing, overpowering.

दम्य *a.* **1** To be trained or tamed. **-2** To be punished, punishable. **-म्यः** **1** A young bullock (requiring training and experience), नार्हति तातः पुंगवयानीया धुरि दम्यं नियोजयितुं V. 5, धुर्यो धुरं यो भुवनस्य पित्रा धुर्येण दम्यः सदृश बिभर्ति R. 6. 78, Mu. 3. 3. **-2** A steer that has to be tamed.

दांत *p. p.* [दम्-कर्तरि क] **1** Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled, see दम् **-2** Docile, tame, mild. **-3** Self possessed, self-controlled ; U 5. **-4** Subdued, conquered, vanquished, U. 5. 33. **-5** Resigned. **-6** Liberal. **-7** Dental. **-8** Patient of bodily mortifications or austerities &c. **-तः** **1** A tamed ox. **-2** A donor. **-3** N. of a tree (दमनक).

दांतिः *f.* [दम्-क्तिन्] **1** Self-restraint, subjection, control. **-2** The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. **-3** Humiliation.

दद्रु (द्रू) वस् *m.* Fire.

दंपती *m. du.* (comp. of जाया and पति) Husband and wife ; R. 1. 35, 2. 70 ; Ms. 3. 116.

दंभ् I. 5 P. See दम्. -II. *Caus.* or 10 U. (दंभयति-ते) **1** To kill, destroy, strike down. **-2** (A.) To collect, arrange, string.

दंभः [दम्भ्-घञ्] **1** Deceit, fraud, trickery. **-2** Religious hypocrisy ; Bg. 16. 4 ; **-3** Arrogance, pride, ostentation. **-4** Sin, wickedness. **-5** The thunderbolt of Indra. **-6** An epithet of Siva.

दंभक *a* Cheating, deceiving.

दंभन [दंभ्-भावे ल्युट्] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दंभिन् *a.* [दंभ्-णिनि] **1** Wicked, proud. **-2** Hypocritical. **—m.** A hypocrite, an impostor , Y 1. 130 Bg. 13. 7.

दंभोलिः **1** Indra's thunderbolt. **-2** A diamond.

दय् **1** A (दयते, दयित) **1** To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.), रामस्य दयमानोऽसावध्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8 119 ; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 2 33, 15. 63. **-2** To love, like, be fond of ; दयमानाः दनद्वाः S. 1. 4 ; Bk. 10 9. **-3** To protect, नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10 9. **-4** To go, move. **-5** To grant, give, divide or allot **-6** To hurt.

दया [दय् भिदा-भावे अङ्] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy ; निर्गुणेष्वपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वंति साधवः H. 1. 60 , R. 2. 11 . यत्नादपि परक्लेशं हर्तुं या हृदि जायते । इच्छा भूमिसुरश्रेष्ठ स दया परिकीर्तिता ॥ **-Comp.** **—कर** *a.* kind, sympathetic. (**-रः**) an epithet of Siva. **—कूटः, —कूर्चः** epithets of Buddha. **—वीरः** (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion ; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion , *e. g.* Jimutavahana's remark to Garuda in Nâg. —शिरामुखे- स्यंदत एव रक्तमद्यापि देहे मम मांसमस्ति । तृप्तिं न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किं भक्षणात्त्वं विरतो गरुत्मन् ॥. cf also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयालु *a.* [दय् आलुच्] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate ; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

दयित *p. p.* [दय्-क्त] Beloved, cherished, liked Bk. 10. 9. **—तः** A husband, lover, a beloved person , V. 3. 5, Bv. 2. 182. **—ता** A wife, one's beloved woman ; दयिताजीविताळंबनार्थी Me. 4 , R. 2. 3 , Bv. 2. 182. Ki. 6. 13 , दयिताजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

दयितृ *a.* Kind, compassionate.

दर *a.* [दृ-अप्] **1** Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). **-2** Little, small. **—रः, -रं** **1** A cave, cavity, hole. **-2** A conch-shell. **—रः** **1** Fear, terror, dread , सा दरं पृतना निरीय हीयमाना रसाद्दरं Si. 19. 23 , न जातहार्देन न विद्विषा दरः Ki. 1. 33. **-2** A stream **—रं** *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.), दरमीलन्नयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2 182, 7 , दरविगलितमल्लीवल्लिचंचत्पराग *&c.* Git. 1 ; so दरदलित-विकसित U. 4 , Mâl. 3. **-Comp.** **—तिमिर** the darkness of fear; हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Git. 10. **—द** *a.* causing fear. **—दः, -दं** vermilion **-वरः -इंद्रः** Vishnu's conch (पांचजन्य).

दरक *a.* Timid, cowardly.

दरण Breaking, splitting.

दरणि *m. f*, **दरणी** [दृ अनि] **1** An eddy. **-2** A current. **-3** Surf. **-4** Breaking

दरथः **1** A cavity, hollow cave. **-2** Fleeing away, taking flight. **-3** Over-running the country for forage.

दरद् *f.* **1** The heart. **-2** Terror, fear. **-3** A mountain. **-4** A precipice. **—5** A bank or mound.

दरदाः *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kashmira. **—दः** Fear, terror. **-दं** Red lead.

दरिः, -री *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरीगृह Ku. 1. 10 , एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3 120. **-Comp.** **—भृत्** *m.* a mountain

दरित *p. p.* **1** Frightened, terrified. **-2** Timid. **-3** Torn, rent.

दरिद्रा 2 P. (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित , *caus.* दरिद्रयति , *desid.* दिदरिद्रासति, दिदरिद्रिषति) **1** To be poor or needy , अधोऽधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति ॥ H. 2. 2 ; Bk. 18. 31. **-2** To be in distress , दुष्कं मनैव किं वक्तुं दरिद्राति यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. **-3** To become thin or sparse , दरिद्राति वियद्द्रुमे कुसुमस्ताबरतारकाः Vikr. 11. 74

दरिद्र *a* [दरिद्रा-क] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances, स तु भवतु दरिद्रो यस्य तृष्णा विशाला मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 3. 56. **°ता** Poverty , शक्तनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24

दरिद्राणं Poverty.

दरिद्रायक *a.* Poor, needy.

दरिद्रित *a.* Poor, pauper, distressed.

दरोदरः **1** A gamester. **-2** A stake at play. **—रं** **1** Gambling. **-2** A die, dice , see दुरोदर.

दर्दर *a.* Cracked, broken. **—रः** **1** A mountain. **-2** A jar slightly broken.

दर्दरीकः **1** A frog. **-2** A cloud. **-3** A kind of musical instrument. **—कं** A musical instrument in general.

दर्दुरः [दृणाति कर्णौ शब्देन उरच् नि° Tv] **1** A frog , पंकक्लिन्नमुखाः पिबंति सलिलं धाराहता दर्दुराः Mk. 5. 14. **-2** A cloud. **-3** A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. **-4** A mountain. **-5** N of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya) ; स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51. **-6** The sound of a drum. **-7** A sort of rice. **—रा, —री** N. of Durgâ. **—रं** A group or assem-

bly of villages, district, province. -Comp. —मुखः the mouth of a pipe.

दर्द्रुः (द्रूः) *f.* A kind of leprosy.

दर्द्रु(द्रू)ण *a.* Herpetic.

दर्पः, दर्पण, दर्पित &c. See under दृप्.

दर्भः [दृभ्-घञ् अच् वा] A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c., *S.* 1. 7, R. 11. 31, Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36. -Comp. -अंकुरः a pointed blade of *darbha* grass, *S.* 2. 12. —अनूपः a watery place full of *darbha* grass. —आह्वयः the Munja grass. —पत्रं a kind of grass (काश). —संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

दर्भटं A private apartment, a retired room.

दर्म *a.* Ved. 1 Destroying.-2 Tearing, rending asunder.

दर्वः [दृ-व] 1 A mischievous or harmful person (हिंस्र). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hurt. -5 The hood of a snake.

दर्वटः 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

दर्वरीकः 1 An epithet of Indra.-2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

दर्विकः-का A ladle, spoon.

दर्वी (र्विः) *f.* [दृ-विन् वा ङीप्] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake; *Si.* 20. 42. -Comp —करः a snake, serpent. —होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

दर्श, दर्शक, दर्शन &c. See under दृश्.

दल् 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दलति हृदयं गाढोद्वेगं द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31, अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28, Mâl. 9. 12, 20, दलति न सा हृदि विरहभरेण Gît. 7; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower); दलन्नवनीलोत्पल U. 1; स्वच्छंदं दलदरविंद ते मरंदं विंदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 15; *Si.* 6. 23; Ki. 10. 39. -*Caus.* (दलयति-दालयति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away, Mâl. 8. 1. -4 To wither. -WITH उद् (*caus.*) to tear up. —वि 1. to break, split, crack; त्वद्विपुभिर्व्यदलिव्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

दलः-लं [दल्-अच्] 1 (*a*) A piece, portion, part, fragment; *Si.* 4. 44. (*b*) A piece torn or split off. (*c*) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scabbard. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; *S.* 3. 21, 22. -6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Alloy or adulteration -Comp —आढकः 1. foam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, moat. -4. a hurricane, high wind. -5 red chalk. -6 wild sesamum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a Sûdra -9. the headman of a village. -10 an elephant's ear. —आढ्यं mud on the banks of a river. —कपाटः a folded leaf. —कोमलं a lotus. —कोषः the Kunda creeper. —निर्मोकः the Bhûrja tree. —पुष्पा the Ketaka plant. —सूचिः,-ची *f.* a thorn. —स्नसा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दलनं [दल्-करणे ल्युट्] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting; मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59.

दलनी, *f.*, दलिः *m.* A clod of earth.

दलशः *ind* By pieces, in fragments.

दलिकं Timber, a piece of wood.

दलित *p. p.* [दल्-क्त] 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

दलपः 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 Sâstra.

दल्भः 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dishonesty. -3 Sin.

दल्मि· 1 An epithet of *S*iva -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

दवः 1 wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; वितर वारिद वारि दवातुरे Subhâsh. -3 Fire-heat. -4 Fever, pain. -Comp. —अग्निः —दहनः a forest conflagration, यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य। यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Me. 53; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्निः R. 2. 14.

दवथुः 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, anxiety, distress -3 Inflammation of the eye.

दवयति Den. P. To make distant, remove (to a distance).

दविष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

दवीयस् *a.* (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां दवीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दशन् *num. a.* (pl.) Ten; स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वा अत्यतिष्ठद्दशांगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -Comp. —अंगुल *a.* ten fingers long. (-लं) a water-melon. —अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. —अर्ध *a.* five. (-र्धं) five. (-र्धः) an epithet of Buddha. —अर्हः 1. an epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. -2. Buddha. —अवताराः *m.pl.* the ten incarnations of Vishnu, see under अवतार. —अवर *a.* consisting of at least ten. —अश्वः the moon. —आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Râvana; R. 10. 75. —आमय an epithet of Rudra —ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. —एकादशिक *a.* who lends 10 and receives 11 in return, *i. e.* who lends money at ten per cent.—कंठः,-कधरः epithets of Râvana, मत्तलोकैकवीरस्य दशकंठकुलद्विषः U. 4. 27. °अरिः, °जित् *m.*, रिपुः epithets of Râma, R 8. 29. —कर्मन् *n.* the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice born classes.—कुमारचरितं a prose work by Dan*d*in. -गुण *a.* ten-fold, ten times larger. —ग्रामपतिः,-ग्रामिकः,-ग्रामिन् *m.* —पः a superintendent of ten villages. -ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages.—ग्रीवः =दशकंठ q v. —पारमिताध्वरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha.—पुरं N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva, Me. 47. —बंधः a tenth part. —बलः, —भूमिगः epithet of Buddha. —बाहुः an epitpet of *S*iva. —भुजा, —महाविद्या N. of Durgâ —मालिकाः *pl* 1. N. of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. —मास्य *a.* 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb (as a child before birth) —मुखः an epithet of Râvana.° रिपुः an epithet of Râma; R. 14. 87. —मूलं a tonic medicine prepared from the roots of ten plants. —रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyâ, son of Aja, and father of Râma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasish*th*a to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of *R*ishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshma*n*a and Satrughna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite—' his life, his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart].—रश्मिशतः the sun; R. 8. 29. —रात्रं a period of ten

nights. (-त्र:) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days —पद्भृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —लक्षणकः religion; cf धृतिः क्षमा दमोऽस्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः । धीर्विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्मलक्षणम् ॥ —वक्त्रः, -वदनः see दशमुख. —वाजिन् *m* the moon. —वार्षिक *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. —विध *a* of ten kinds. —शतं 1. a thousand. -2. one hundred and ten. °रश्मिः the sun. °अक्षः, °नयन Indra —शती a thousand.—स(सा)हस्रं ten thousand. —हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha -3. a festival in honour of Durgâ held on the tenth of *Asvina*.

दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. —कं A group of ten, decad. -Comp. —मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways.-2 In ten parts

दशम *a.* (मी *f*) Tenth. —मं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The tenth decad of the human life -3 The last ten years of a century. -Comp. -स्थ, दशमीगत *a.* above ninety years old

दशिन् *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts -2 Having ten. —*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशन, दष्ट See under दंश्.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment, रक्तांशुकं पवनलोलदशं वहंती Mk. 1. 20, छिन्ना इवांबरपटस्य दशाः पतंति 5. 4. -2 The wick of a lamp; Rh 3. 129 Ku. 4 30. -3 Age or time of life; see दशांत below. -4 A period or stage of life, as बाल्य, यौवन, &c., R 5. 40. -5 A period in general. -6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; विषमां हि दशां प्राप्य दैवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3. -7 State or condition of mind. -8 The result of actions, fate. -9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). -10 The mind, understanding. -Comp. —अधिपतिः,-ईशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दशन्). —अंतः 1. the end of a wick. -2. the end of life; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1. (where the word is used in both senses).—अंतरं different states, vicissitudes of life, S 4. 1. -अंतरः a lamp —कर्षः, -कर्षिन् *m* 1. the end of a garment -2. a lamp. —पाकः, -विपाकः 1. the fulfilment of fate. -2 a changed condition of life. —विपर्यासः ill luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m. pl.* 1 N. of a country; संपत्स्यंते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23. -2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दंश्.

दशे(स)रकः A young camel.

दस् I. 4 P. (दस्यति) 1 To throw up, toss. -2 To decay, waste away, perish. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (दसति, दंसयति -ते) 1 To bite, destroy, overpower -2 To see. -3 To shine. —*Caus.* To exhaust, weary.

दसन 1 Wasting, perishing. -2 Throwing. -3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. -2 Thrown, tossed.-3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a* [दस्-मक्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. -2 Beautiful. -3 Wonderful, extraordinary —स्मः 1 A sacrificer. -2 A thief, rogue. -3 Fire.

दस्मत् *a* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्म्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [दस्-युच्] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense) -2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites, cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10 45 -3 A thief, robber, bandit; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन *S*. 5. 20; R. 9. 53, Me. 7 143. -4 A villain, miscreant; Mâl. 5. 21.-5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस्र *a.* [दस्यति पाशम् दस्-रक्] Savage, fierce, destructive —स्रौ (*m.* du.) 1 The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. -2 The number 'two'. —स्रः 1 An ass. -2 A robber.—स्रं 1 The cold season. -2 The lunar mansion Asvinî. -Comp. —देवता the constellation *Asvinî*. —सूः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins,=संज्ञा q. v

दह् 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अधाक्षीत्, धक्ष्यति, दग्धुं, दग्ध *desid.* दिधक्षति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दग्धुं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः Ve 3 6 5. 20; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10; *S* 3. 17. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress, grieve; इत्थमात्मकृतमप्रतिहतं चापलं दहति *S* 5, तत्सविषमिव शल्यं दहति मां 6 8, एतत्तु मां दहति यद् गृहमस्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयंति Mk 1 12, R 8 86 U. 4 14. -4 To cauterize (in medicine) -With निस् 1 to burn, consume. -2 to torment, distress, pain —परि to burn, scorch, दिशि दिशि परिदग्धा भूमयः पावकेन Rs. 1 24; Bg 1. 30. -प्र 1. to burn. -2. to burn completely. -3 to pain, torment -4 to trouble, tease. -सं to burn, अभिजनः संदह्यता वह्निना Bh. 2, 39

दहन *a.* (नी *f*) [दह्-ल्यु] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. -2 Destructive, injurious. —नः 1 Fire. -2 A pigeon -3 The number 'three' -4 A bad man. -5 The *Bhallâtaka* plant. -6 Lead-wort. (चित्रक) -7 The constellation कृत्तिका. —नं 1 Burning, consumming by fire (fig also); R. 8. 20. -2 Cauterizing.-3 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अरातिः water —उपलः the sun-stone. —उल्का a fire brand —केतनः smoke. —प्रिया Svâhâ, wife of Agni.—सारथिः wind.

दहनीय *a* 1 To be Burnt. -2 Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [दह्-क्त] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire -2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. -3 Famished.-4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग -5 Dry, tasteless, insipid -6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धोदरस्यार्थे कः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् H 1. 68; so दग्धजठरस्यार्थे Bh 3. 8. -7 Cunning (विदग्ध). —ग्धा 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. -2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. —ग्धं 1 Burning. -2 Cauterizing. -Comp. —काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [दह्-भावे-घञ्] 1 Burning, conflagration, दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 12; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 14. -2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). -3 The sensation of burning, internal heat.-4 Feverish or morbid heat.-Comp.-अगुरु *n.*, -काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. —आत्मक *a.* destructive, having power to burn, combustible, *S*. 2. 7. —ज्वरः inflammatory fever. —सरः, -सरस् *n.*, -स्थलं a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. —हर, -हरण *a.* allaying heat. (-रं, -णं) the *Usira* plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [दह्-ण्वुल्] 1 Burning, kindling. -2 Incendiary, inflammatory. -3 Cauterizing. —कः 1 Fire. -2 The Chitraka plant.

दाहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauterizin ;

दाहिन् a [दह्-णिनि] 1 Burning, setting on fire. -2 Tormenting, paining, distressing.

दाहुक a. Burning &c

दाह्य a. [दह्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible

दहर a. [दह्-अर] Small, subtile, fine, thin. -3 Young in age. -3 Unintelligible. —रः 1 A child, an infant. -2 Any young animal -3 A younger brother -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself -5 A mouse or rat.

दह्र a. Small, fine, thin. —ह्रः 1 Cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. [यच्छति, दत्त] To give, grant. —WITH प्रति to exchange, तिलेभ्यः प्रतियच्छति माषान् Sk. -II 2 P. (दाति) To cut, दद्दाति द्रविणं भूरि दाति दारिद्यमर्थिनां K R. -III. 4 P. (दायति) To bind (?). -IV. 3 U. (ददाति दत्ते; ददौ-ददे, अदात्-अदित, दास्यति-ते, दातुं, दत्त; but with आ the p. p is आत्त; with उप, उपात्त; with नि, निदत्त or नीत्त, and with प्र, प्रदत्त or प्रत्त) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4 58; सेचनघटैः बालपादपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एवाभिवर्तते S. 1, Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand or deliver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददाति &c -7 To give in marriage; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.); बाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनां द्रष्टुं चित्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything; नीतौ मनो दीयते Mu 2. 5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश), कर्णं दा to give ear to or listen, दर्शनं दा to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise, तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble, आतपे दा to expose to the sun's heat, आज्ञा, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command, आशिषं दा to pronounce a blessing, चक्षुः, दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance, see, वाचं दा to address a speech to, प्रतिवचः, —उत्तरं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give reply, शोकं दा to cause grief श्राद्धं दा to perform a Sraddha, मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way, वरं दा to grant a boon संग्रामं दा to fight, अर्गलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter, संकेतं दा to make an appointment, शापं दा to curse, वृतिं दा to enclose, fence in, अग्निं, पावकं दा to set on fire, &c. &c. —Caus. (दापयति-ते) To cause to give, grant, &c. —Desid (दित्सति-ते) To wish to give, &c

दत्त p. p [दा कर्मणि क्त] 1 Given. given away, presented.-2 Made over, delivered, assigned.-3 Placed, stretched forth. -4 Preserved, guarded, see दा. —त्तः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law, (also called दत्रिम), माता पिता वा दद्यातां यमद्भिः पुत्रमापदि । सदृशं प्रीतिसंयुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्रिमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas. cf the quotation under गुप्त. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasuyâ, see दत्तात्रेय below. —त्तं Gift, donation. -Comp. —अनप(पा)-कर्मन्, -अप्रदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. —अवधान a. attentive. —आत्मन् m. an orphan or a son who being deserted by his parents offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him, दत्तात्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131. —आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasuyâ, considered as an incarnation of Brahmâ, Vishnu and Mahesa. —आदत्त a. given and received. —आदर a. 1. showing respect, respectful.-2. treated with respect. —दृष्टि a. looking at, S. 1. 7. —नृत्योपहार a. presented with the offering of a dance, i. e. complimented with a dance, Me. 32 —शुल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. —हस्त a. having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of, शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60'leading on Sambhu's arm', स कामरूपेश्वरदत्तहस्तः R 7. 17, (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted, दैवेनेत्थं दत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1 8, वात्या खेदं कृशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve 2. 21.

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130, see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation

दत्रं Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्रिम a Received by gift. —मः One of the twelve kinds of sons, see दत्त, Ms. 8. 415, 9. 141.

दा 1 Protection, defence. -2 Cleaning, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An institutor of a sacrifice (who employs and pays the priests)

दात a. 1 Divided, cut.-2 Washed, purified -3 Reaped

दातव्य a. 1 To be given. -2 Payable. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः f. 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, destroying. -3 Distribution.

दातृ a (त्री f.) [दा-तृच्] 1 Giving, offering, granting, presenting, bestowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. —m (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6 1. -2 A donor; Bv. 1 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, donation.

दात्वः A donor. —त्वं 1 The performance of a sacrifice.-2 A sacrificial rite.

दानं [दा-ल्युट्] 1 Giving, granting, teaching. &c (in general). -2 Delivering, handing over -3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69, Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतोयेन विषाणि नागः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9, V. 4. 25, Pt. 2 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43. -6 Bribery, as one of the four Upâyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing.-8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pasture. -11 Adding. —नः Ved. 1 Distribution (of food), meal, especially a sacrificial meal.-2 Part, possession, share. -3 A distributor. -Comp. —काम a. liberal. —कुल्या the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. —धर्मः alms-giving, charity. -पतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2 Akrûra, a friend of Krishna. —पत्रं a deed of gifts. —पात्रं 'a worthy recipient,' a Brâhmana fit to receive gifts. —प्रातिभाव्यं security for payment of a debt —भिन्न a. made hostile by bribes. —वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisyas or men of the third tribe. —वारि n., -तोयं ichor flowing from temples of elephants. —वीरः 1. a very liberal man. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; e. g. Parasurâma who gave away the earth with its seven continents; cf. the instance

given in R G. under दानवीर —क्वचिदिद-मविकं मे यद्द्विजायार्थिने कवचमरमणीं कुंडलं चार्पयामि । अकरुणमवकृत्य द्राक्कृपाणेन निर्यद्बहलरुधिरधार मौलिमावेदयामि ॥ —शील, शूर,-शौंड *a*. exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean or unworthy gift.

दानिन् *a*. 1 Liberal, munificent.-2 Having gifts.

दानीय *a*. 1 Due, best owable, fit to be given -2 Receiving gifts. —यं A gift, donation.

दारु *a*. [दा-रु] 1 Valiant. -2 Conquering, destroying. -रुः 1 A donor -2 Prosperity. -3 Satisfaction -4 Air, wind. -5 A demon. —*n*. 1 A gift. -2 A fluid, drop.

दापनं Causing or obliging (one) to pay or give.

दापित *p*. *p*. [दा-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Caused to be given. -2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. -3 Adjudged. -4 Assigned, awarded.

दित्सा Desire of giving; Bv 1 125.

दित्सु *a*. Wishing to give &c.

देय *a*. [दा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be given, offered or presented; R. 3. 16. -2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift.-3 To be returned or restored; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17, Ms. 8. 139, 185. -4 To be shown. -5 To be given in marriage -6 To be paid (as a debt &c). -7 To be placed, put, applied, laid &c.; see दा above —यं A gift, donation.

दाक्ष *a*. (क्षी *f*.) Relating to Daksha. —क्षं The south.

दाक्षायण *a*. (णी *f*.) Coming from the Daksha family. —णः A son of Daksha. —णं Gold or a golden ornament.

दाक्षायणिन् *m*. A Brâhmaṇa student wearing gold ear-rings.

दाक्षायणी [दक्षस्यापत्य स्त्री इञि फक्-ङीप्] 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha). -2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons. -3 N. of Pârvati. -4 The lunar constellation called Revati. -5 N. of Kadrû or Vinatâ. -6 N. of Aditi, mother of the gods. -7 The Dantî plant. -Comp. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva -2. the moon. —पुत्रः a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षाय्यः A vulture.

दाक्षिः A son of Daksha.

दाक्षिण *a*. (णी *f*.) [दक्षिणा प्रयोजनमस्य अण्] 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general.-2 Relating to the south. —णं A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य *a*. Belonging to or living in the south, southern, अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे महिलारोप्य नाम नगरं Pt 1 —त्यः A southerner, a native of the Deccan, आरंभशूराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः. -2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक *a*. (की *f*.) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य *a* [दक्षिणस्य भाव ष्यञ्] Relating to a sacrificial gift. —ण्यं 1 (*a*) Politeness, civility, courtesy, तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R 1. 31. (*b*) Kindness V. 1 2, Bh 2 22, Mâl. 1 8.-2 Insincere or over-courteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved), *S*. 6. 4; it is thus defined —दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचित्तानुवर्तनम्. -3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). -4 Concord, harmony, agreement. -5 Honesty, candour -6 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. -2 N of the mother of Pânini. -Comp. —पुत्रः N. of Pânini.

दाक्षेयः A metronymic of Pânini.

दाक्ष्यं [दक्षस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability, Bg. 18. 43. -2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाघः Burning

दाडकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि(लि:)मः -मा 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारुणस्फुटितदाडिमकांति वक्त्रं Mâl. 9. 31, Amaru. 13.-2 Small cardamoms —मं The fruit of the pomegranate tree.-Comp.—प्रियः, -भक्षणः a parrot.

दाडिंबः The pomegranate tree.

दाढा 1 A large tooth or tusk. -2 A multitude. -3 Wish, desire.

दाढिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283. (Kull श्मश्रु).

दांड *a*. (डी *f*.) Relating to a stick or punishment. —डा A kind of game with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक *a*. (की *f*.) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). —कः A cheat, hypocrite, imposter.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाक, दाति, दातृ, दानं, दारु, &c. See under दा.

दात्यूहः 1 The gallinule; दात्यूहैस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Mâl. 9. 7. -2 The Châtaka bird. -3 A cloud. -4 A water-crow. (Written also दात्यौह).

दादः [दद्-घञ्] A gift, donation. -Comp. दः A donor.

दाधिक *a*. (की *f*.) 1 Made of or from, or mixed or sprinkled with, coagulated milk -2 Carrying about or selling coagulated milk. -3 Eating anything with coagulated milk. —कः A kind of broth.

दान् 1 U. (दानति-ते) To cut, divide. —*Desid* (दीदांसति-ते) To make straight, (*desid* in form, but not in sense).

दानवः [दनोरपत्य अण्] A demon, Râkshasa: त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं *S*. 7. 3. -Comp. —अरिः 1. a god -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —गुरुः an epithet of Sukra.

दानवेयः = दानव q v.

दांत, दांतिः See under दम्.

दांतिक *a* (की *f*.) Made of ivory.

दापन, दापित See under दा.

दामन् *n*. [दो-मनिन्] 1 A string thread, fillet, rope. -2 A chaplet, a garland in general, आद्ये बद्धा विरहदिवसे या शिखा दाम हित्वा Me. 92, कनकचंपकदामगौरीं Ch. P. 1, Si. 4. 50.-3 A line, streak (as of lightning); विद्युद्दाम्ना हेमराजीव विध्यं M. 3. 20, Me. 27.-4 A large bandage. -5 Ved. A gift. —6 A portion, share. -7 A girdle. -Comp. —अचलं, —अंजनं a foot-rope for horses, &c., Si. 5. 61. —उदरः an epithet of Krishna.

दामनी A foot rope.

दामा A string, cord.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक *a*. (की *f*.) [दंभेन चरति धर्म -ठक्] 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. -2 Proud, imperious. -3 Ostentatious; sanctimonious. —कः 1 A cheat. -2 A hypocrite.

दायः [दा-भावे घञ्] 1 A gift, present, donation, रहसि रमते प्रीत्या दायं ददात्यनुवर्तते Mâl. 3. 2, प्रीतिदायः Mâl. 4; Ms. 8. 199. -2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bridegroom) -3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवाप्नुयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203 -4 A part or share in general.-5 Delivering, handing over. -6 Dividing, distributing. -7 Loss, destruction. -8 Irony. -9 Site, place. -10 Alms given to a student at his initiation, &c. -Comp. —अपवर्तनं forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. —अर्ह *a*. claiming inheritance. —आदः [दायमादत्ते-आदा-क] 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir, Y. 2. 118, Ms. 8. 160. -2. a son.-3.

a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. -4 a claimant or pretender in general, गवां गोषु वा दायादः Sk.—आद्या,-दी 1. an heiress. -2. a daughter.—आद्य 1 inheritance. -2 the state of being an inheritor. —कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. —बंधुः 1. a partner in the inheritance. -2. a brother. —भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक a. (यिका f.) [दा-ण्वुल्] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp), उत्तर°, पिंड°, &c. —कः 1 An heir, inheritor -2 A donor.

दायिन् a. (At the end of comp) 1 Giving, granting -2 Causing, producing, as in क्लेशदायिन् &c.

दारः 1 a rent, gap, cleft, hole. -2 A ploughed field —राः [दारयति (भ्रातॄन्) इति दाराः cf. P. III. 3. 20 Vârt] (m. pl.) A wife; एते वयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6 33, दशरथदारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100, Ms. 1. 112. 2. 217, S 4. 16, 5. 29 -Comp —अधीन a. dependent on a wife. —उपसंग्रहः,-ग्रहः,-परिग्रहः, -ग्रहण marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U 1 19 —कर्मन् n., —क्रिया marriage, R.5 40. —बलिभुज् m. a crane.

दारक a. (रिका f.) [दॄ-ण्वुल्] Breaking, tearing, splitting, दारिका हृदयदारिका पितुः. —कः 1 A boy, a son.-2 A child, infant.-3 Any young animal. -4 A village hog. -Comp. —आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

दारणं [दॄ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving -2 The fruit of the clearing nut plant. —णी N. of Durgâ.

दारिका 1 A daughter. -2 A harlot. -3 A rent, cleft. -Comp —दान the gift of a daughter in marriage.

दारव a. (वी f.) Wooden, made of wood.

दारिः f. Tearing, cutting.

दारित p. p. Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिन् m. 1 A husband. -2 A polygamist.

दारी 1 1 A cleft.-2 A kind of disease. -3 A chap.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. -2 The ocean. —दः,-दं Vermilion.

दारिद्र्यं, दारिद्रं [दरिद्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Poverty, indigence, दारिद्र्यदोषो गुणराशिनाशी Subhâsh.

दारु a. [दीर्यते दॄ उण्] 1 Tearing, rending. -2 Liberal -3 Kind.—रुः 1 A liberal or munificent man. -2 A donor. -3 An artist.-रु n. (said to be m also) 1 Wood, a piece of wood, timber -2 A block -3 A lever -4 A bolt. -5 The pine or Devadâru tree -6 Ore -7 Brass -Comp —अंडः the peacock. —आघाटः the wood-pecker —कृत्यं wood-work, Pt. 1. 99. —गर्भा a wooden puppet. —जः a kind of drum. —पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. —पुत्रिका,-पुत्री a wooden doll. —मुख्याह्वया, -मुखाह्वा a lizard —यंत्र 1 a wooden puppet moved by strings. -2. any machinery of wood —वधूः a wooden doll. —सारः sandal. —हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुकः 1 The Devadâru tree -2 N of Krishna's charioteer, उत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18 —का 1 A puppet. -2 A wooden figure.

दारुण a. [दॄ-णिच् उनन् Un 3. 53] 1 Hard, rough, U. 3 34. -2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless, मय्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23, पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः 6. 1, दारुणरसः 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5 19, Ms. 8. 270 -3 Fierce, terrible, frightful, S. 6 28. -4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain, &c.) हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U 3 5 -5 Sharp, severe (as words) -6 Atrocious, shocking. —णः 1 The sentiment of horror (भयानक) -2 N. of Vishnu —णं Severity, cruelty, horror, &c

दारुण्यं 1 Harshness -2 Cruelty -3 Dreadfulness.

दार्ढ्यं [दृढस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness -2 Confirmation, corroboration -3 Strength, energy

दार्दुरः-रं 1 A conch shell the valve of which opens to the right -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दार्भ a (र्भी f.) Made of darbha grass, दार्भं संचत्पुटजपटलं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः S 4 v 1.

दार्व a (र्वी f.) Wooden

दीर्वटं A council house, court; (a word derived from the Persian)

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darsanas or systems of philosophy

दार्षद a (दी f) 1 Stony, mineral -2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.)

दार्ष्टांत a (ती f), दार्ष्टांतिक a (की f) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टांत q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय), रथपस्य दार्ष्टांतिकत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara

दालं A kind of wild honey

दालनं Tooth-ache.

दालिमः = दाडिम q. v

दाल्भिः N. of Indra.

दावः [दुनोति दु कर्तरि ण] = दव q. v. -Comp —अग्निः, -अनलः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration; आनंदमृगदावाग्निः शीलशाखिमदद्विपः। ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः॥ Bv. 1. 109, 34.

दावित a Pained, troubled, Mâl. 6.

दाश् I. 1 10 U. (दाशति-ते, दाशयति-ते) 1 To give grant. -2 To offer an oblation. -II 5 P. (दाश्नोति) To hurt, kill.

दाशः 1 A fisherman, Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10 &c. -2 A servant, (दास q. v). -Comp —ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen —नंदिनी an epithet of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa

दाशेयः The son of a fisherman's wife —यी An epithet of Satyavatî mother of Vyâsa.

दाशरथः, -दाशरथिः 1 A son of Dasaratha in general; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Râma and his three brothers, but especially of Râma; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः (m. pl) The descendants of Dasârha, the Yâdavas; Si. 2. 64. —र्हः An epithet of Krishna.

दाशेर 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

दाशेरक: The Mâlava country. —काः (m. pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country See दाशेर also.

दाश्व a Liberal, giving.

दास् 1 U, 5 P. = दाश् q. v.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general, गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1; गृह°, कर्म° &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A Sûdra, a man of the fourth caste. -4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. -5 N. of Vritrâsura. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian (opp. आर्य) -8 A worthy recipient (दानपात्र). -9 A word addded to the name of a Sûdra; cf. गुप्त. -Comp. —अनुदासः 'a slave of a slave', the humblest of the servants; (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). —जनः a servant of slave, कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29; (दासस्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people') —भावः servitude.

दासिका A female servant or slave.

दासी 1 A female servant or slave. -2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a Sûdra. -4 An altar. -5 A harlot. -Comp. —पुत्रः, -सुतः the son of a female slave. —श्रोत्रियः a Brâhmana (knowing the Vedas) attached to a female slave. —सभं a collection of female slaves. (The gen sing. दास्याः enters into some

componnds, but loses its literal sense e. g दास्याःपुत्रः, -सुतः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse, दास्याःपुत्रैः शकुनिलुब्धकैः S. 2; but दास्याः सदृशी 'like a female slave').

दासेरः: The son of a female slave.

दासेरः,-रकः 1 The son of a female slave -2 A Sûdra. -3 A fisherman -4 A camel; Si. 12 32, 5. 66.

दास्यं Servitude, slavery, service, bondage, पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27; Ms 8 410.

दास्रं The first of the 27 lunar mansions

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह्

दिक्कः A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

दिग्ध See under दिह्.

दिंडिः, दिंडिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित a. [दो-क्त इत्वम्] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः f. 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality -3 N of a daughter of Daksha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas* —m. A king -Comp —जः, -तनयः a demon, a Râkshasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिद्युः Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

दिधिः Firmness, stability.

दिधिषाय्य a. Supporting. —य्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

दिधिषुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. —f. A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि(धी)षूः f. 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठायां यद्यनूढायां कन्यायामुह्यतेऽनुजा । सा चाग्रेदिधिषूर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च दिधिषूः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. —पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); भ्रातुर्मृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामतः । धर्मेणापि नियुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिषूपतिः Ms. 3 173.

दिधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support; दिक्कुंजराः कुरुत तत्त्रितये दिधीर्षां B. R. 1. 48.

दिनः-नं [द्यति तमः, दो दी वा नक् ह्रस्वः Uṇ. 2. 49] 1 Day (opp रात्रि), दिनांते निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4 1; यामिनयंति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनासि K. P. 10; दिनांते निलयाय गंतुं R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including the night), a period of hours, दिने दिने सा परिवर्धमाना Ku. 1. 25, सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25. -Comp. —अंशः any portion of a day, i e an hour, a watch, &c. —अर्धं darkness —अत्ययः, -अंतः, —अवसानं evening, sunset, R 2 15 45 —अधीशः the sun. —अर्धः midday, noon —अतरू darkness —आगमः —आदिः, —आरंभः daybreak, morning —ईशः, -ईश्वरः the sun °आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3. of Sugrîva —करः, -कर्तृ, -कृत् m the sun, तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1 दिनकरकुलचंद्र चंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8, R 9 23. °तनयः N. of (1) Saturn; (2) Sugrîva; (3) Karna; (4) Yama. °तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunâ, (2) the river Tâptî. —केशरः —वः darkness. —क्षयः, -पातः evening. —चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. —ज्योतिस् n. sunshine. —दुःखितः the Chakravâka bird. —पः, -पतिः, -बंधुः, -प्रणीः, -प्राणिः, -मयूखः, -रत्न the sun —बलं N. of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth signs of the zodiac taken collectively. -मलं a month —मुखं morning, R 9. 25 —मूर्द्धन् m. the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. —यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन्व् 1 P. (दिन्वति) 1 To be glad, or to gladden. -2 To please, or to be pleased.

दिंप् 10 A. (दिंपयते) 1 To accumulate. -2 To order, direct. So दिंभ्.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of भगीरथ, but according to Kâlidâsa, of रघु. [He is described by Kalidasa as a grand ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband; but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasishtha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandini. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus.]

दिलीरं A mushroom.

दिव् I. 4. P. (दीव्यति, द्यूत or द्यून; desid दुद्यूषति, दिदेविषति) 1 To shine, be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षैरक्षान्वा दीव्यति Sk; Si. 8. 32, Ve. 1 13. -4 To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अर्देवीद्बंधुभागानां Bk 8 122, (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य वा परिदीव्यति Sk.) -8 To squander, make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or drunk -12 To be sleepy. -13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति, देवयति-ते) 1 To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment -2 To ask, beg. -III. 10 A (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -WITH परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिव् f. [दीव्यंत्यत्र दिव् बा० आधारे डिवि Tv.] (Nom. sing द्यौः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Me. 30. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, brilliance. -5 Fire, glow of fire. N. B. The compounds with दिव् as first member are mostly irregular, e. g. दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रमणीया दिवस्पतेराज्ञा S. 6 दिवस्पृथिव्यौ heaven and earth दिविजः, दिविष्ठः दिविस्थः, दिविम(ष)द् m, दिवोकस् m. दिवौकस्, -सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S 7; R 3. 19, 47, दिविषद्वृंदैः Git. 7. दिवस्पृश m. the Supreme Being. स्पृश् a. reaching or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा cardamoms. दिवोल्का a meteor दिवौकस् m. 1. a god, -2. the Châtaka bird. -3. a deer. -4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

दिव [दीव्यंत्यत्र घञर्थे आधारे क] 1 Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवन् n. The heaven. -m. A day.

दिवसः-स [दीव्यतेत्र दिव् असच् किच्च cf. Un 3. 121] A day; दिवस इवाभ्रश्यामस्तपात्यये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12. -Comp. —ईश्वरः, -करः, -नाथः the sun, Rs. 3. 22 —मुखं morning, daybreak. —मुद्रा a day's wages. —विगमः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिवा ind By day, in the daytime; दिवाभू 'to become day' -Comp. -अटनः a crow. —अंध a. blind by day. (-धः) an owl. —अधकी, -अंधिका a musk-rat. —अवसानं 'close of day', evening. -करः 1. the sun; Ku. 1.12, 5 48 -2. a crow. -3 the sun flower. —कीर्तिः 1. a Chândâla, a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3. an owl —चरः 1. a Chândâla. -2. a kind of bird (श्यामा). —निशं ind. day and night. —पुष्टः, -मणिः the sun. —प्रदीपः 'a lamp by day', an obscure man. —भीतः, -भीतिः 1 an owl; दिवाकराद्रक्षति यो गुहासु लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12. -2. a white lotus (opening at night). -3. a thief, house

breaker. —मध्यं mid day. —रात्रं *ind.* day and night. —वसुः the sun. —शय *a.* sleeping by day, R. 19. 34. —स्वप्नः,-स्वापः sleep during day time. (-पः) an owl.

दिवातन *a.* (नी *f*) [दिवा भवः ट्यु तुट् च] Of or belonging to the day, Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65

दिविः The Châsha bird, (also दिवः).

दिव्य *a.* [दिवि भवः यत्] 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial -2 Supernatural, wonderful, परदोषेक्षणदिव्यचक्षुषः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11.8 -3 Brilliant, splendid.-4 Charming, beautiful. —व्यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being, दिव्यानामपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात् Si. 8. 64.-2 Barley.-3 An epithet of Yama. -4 A fragrant resin, bdellium. -5 A philosopher.—व्यं 1 Celestial nature, divinity. -2 The sky. -3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2.22,95. -4 An oath. a solemn declaration. -5 Cloves. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 A kind of water. -Comp —अंशुः the sun. —अंगना, -नारी, -स्त्री a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras* —अदिव्य *a.* partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as *Arjuna*). —उदकं rain-water. —उपपादुकः a god. —ओषधिः *f.* a herb of great supernatural efficacy, *i. e.* curing snake-poison, Mu. 1 21. —कारिन् *a.* 1. taking an oath. -2. undergoing an ordeal.—गंधः sulphur. (-धा) large cardamoms, (-धं) cloves. —गायनः a Gandharva. —चक्षुस् *a.* 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45 -2. blind. (-*m.*) monkey. (-*n*) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं super, natural knowledge —दृश् *m* an astrologer. —दोहदं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. —पुष्पः the Karavîra tree. —प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. —मानुषः a demi god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. —रथः a celestial car moving through the air. —रसः 1. quicksilver. -2. heavenly water or love; V. 2. —वस्त्रः *a.* divinely dressed. (-स्त्र.) 1. sunshine. -2. a kind of sun-flower. —वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. —श्रोत्रं an ear which hears everything. —सरित् *f.* the celestial Ganges. —सानुः N. of one of the Visvedevas. —सारः the Sâla tree.

दिश् 6 U (दिशति-ते, दिष्ट, *desid* दिदिक्षति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness), साक्षिणः संति मेत्युक्त्वा दिशेत्युक्तो दिशेन्न यः Ms. 8. 57,52,53 -2 To assign, allot, इष्टा गतिं तस्य सुरा दिशंति Mb. -3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to, बाणमत्रभवते निजं दिशन् Ki 13 68, R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. -4 To pay (as tribute) -5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. -6 To direct, order, command. -7 To allow, permit, स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki 5 28 —*Caus* (देशयति-ते) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. -2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform -3 To direct, order. -4 To confer, bestow.

दिश् *f* [दिशति ददात्यवकाशं दिश्-क्विप्] (Nom sing. दिक्-ग्) 1 A. direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो वबुः सुखाः R. 3. 14, दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Gît. 4. -2 (*a*) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines), इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c), इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिङ्मात्रमिह दर्शितं Sk. (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method, मुनेः पाठोक्तदिशा S. D. दिगियं सूत्रकृता प्रदर्शिता; दासीसभं नृपसभं रक्षःसभमिमा दिशः Ak. -3 Region, space, place in general. -4 A foreign or distant region -5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. -6 A precept, order -7 The number 'ten'. -8 A side or party -9 The mark of a bite. (N B In comp. दिश् becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिक् before words beginning with hard consonants; *e. g.* दिगंबर, दिग्गज, दिक्पथ, दिक्करिन्, &c.) -Comp. —अंतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2, Mâl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिगंतागता राजानः &c. —अंतरं 1. another direction. -2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. -3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country.—अंबर *a.* having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed, दिगंबरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku 5. 72. (-रः) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect). -2. a mendicant, an ascetic. -3. an epithet of (1) Siva; (2) Skanda. -4 darkness. (-री) an epithet of Durgâ. —अंबरकः a naked mendicant (of the Jaina sect). —ईशः,-ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5 53, see अष्टदिक्पाल. —कन्या, -कांता, कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin).—करः 1. a youth, youthful man. -2. an epithet of Siva. —करिका, -करी a young girl or woman.—करिन्,-गजः,-दंतिन्,-वारणः *m.* one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points, (see अष्टदिग्गज); दिग्दंतिशेषाः ककुभश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. —ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. -चक्रं 1. the horizon. -2. the whole world —जयः, विजयः 'conquest of the directions,' the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world, सदिग्विजयमव्याजवीरः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4 1. —तटं the horizon. —दर्शनं 1 showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner -2. a general outline or survey. -3 a compass —दाहः preternatural redness of the horizon. —नागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass, see दिग्गज. -2. N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kalidâsa (This interpretation is based on Mallinâtha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful). —पतिः, -पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter (for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्पाल; cf. Ms. 5. 96, 7. 303. also). —पथः the surrounding region. —भागः a point of the compass, direction. —मंडलं = दिक्चक्रं q. v. —मात्रं the mere direction or indication. —मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. —मोहः mistaking the way or direction.—वस्त्र *a* stark naked, unclothed. (-स्त्रः) 1. a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant of the दिगंबर class. -2. an epithet of Siva. —विभावित *a.* renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. -Comp. —गजः, -पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिशोभाज् *m* One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य *a.* [दिशि भव दिगा॰ यत्] Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट *p. p.* [दिश् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. -2. Described, referred to. -3 Fixed, settled -4 Directed, ordered &c.-ष्टः Time. —ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck, भा दिष्टं S 2. -3 Order, direction, command. -4 Aim, object -Comp —अंत. 'the end of one's appointed time', death, दिष्टांतमाप्स्यति भवानपि दुःखशोकात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः *f.* [दिश् भावे क्तिन्, संज्ञायां कर्तरि क्तिच् वा] 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. -3 Fate, fortune,

destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son), दिष्टिवृद्धिरिव शुश्राव K. 55, दिष्टिवृद्धिरभ्रमो महानभूत् K. 70 -5 A sort or measure of length.

दिष्ट्या *ind.* (Strictly the in the sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo, (an exclamation of joy or gratulation), दिष्ट्या प्रतिहतं दुर्जातं Mâl. 4, दिष्ट्या सोय महाबाहुरञ्जनानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 32, Ve 2 12, (दिष्ट्या वृध् means 'to be congratulated upon'; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान्वर्धते S. 7).

दिष्णु: A giver, donor.

दिह् 2 U. (देग्धि दिग्धे, दिग्ध; desid. दिधिक्षति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over, Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54 -2 To soil, defile, pollute; R 16. 15.-3 To increase, augment

दिहु *f.* 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध *p. p.* [दिह्-क्त] 1 Smeared, anointed, doubted, हस्तावस्रग्दिग्धौ Mis 3. 132; R. 16. 15, दिग्धोऽमृतेन च विषेण च पक्ष्मलाक्ष्या गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Mâl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled, defiled, polluted -3 Poisoned, envenomed, Ku. 4. 25. —ग्ध: 1 Oil, ointment -2 Any oily substance or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poisoned a row 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दी I 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) 1 To perish, die. -2 To waste, decay, diminish. -II. 4 P. (दीयति) (Ved.). soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To shine. -2 To please, be admired, appear good.

दी: *f.* Decay, ruin.

दीतिः,-दीदितिः *f.* Splendour, lustre.

दीन *a.* [दी-क्त तस्य न] 1 Poor, indigent.-2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched -3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad, सा विरहे तव दीना Git. 4. -4 Timid, frightened. -5 Mean, piteous; Bh 2 51. —न: A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48, दिनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25. —न Distress, wretchedness. —ना The female of a mouse or shrew. -Comp. —दयालु, -वत्सल *a.* kind to the poor. —बंधुः a friend of the poor. —लोचनः a cat.

दीनक *a.* Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष् 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite, see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate oneself to. -3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. -4 To invest with the sacred thread. -5 To sacrifice. -6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To shave one's head to be shaved.

दीक्षक: A spiritual guide.

दीक्षण [दीक्ष् भावे ल्युट्] Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा [दीक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 (*a*) Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general, R. 3. 44; 65 (*b*) Receiving the initiatory *mantra*. -2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice -3 A ceremony or religious rite in general, विवाहदीक्षा R 3. 33, Ku.7. 1, 8 24 -4 Investiture with the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating oneself to a particular object, self-devotion -Comp.—अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one.—पतिः the Soma.

दीक्षित *p. p.* [दीक्ष् कर्तरि क्त, दीक्षा जातास्य तारं० इतच् वा] 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony). एते विवाहदीक्षिता यूयं U 1, Pt 1. 167, आपन्नाभयसत्रेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S 2 16, R 8 75, 11 24, Ve. 1 35 -2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11 67 -4 Crowned, R 4 5 -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा ceremony) —तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshâ. -2 A pupil -3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिष्टोम.

दीक्षितृ *m.* A consecrator, spiritual father.

दीदिवि *a.* 1 Shining -2 Risen (as a star). —विः 1 Boiled rice. -2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1) Agni; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final emancipation

दीधितिः *f.* 1 A ray of light, R 3. 22, 17 48, N 2 69 U. 6. 18. -2 Splendour, brightness -3 Bodily lustre, energy; Bh 2 29 -4 A finger. -5 Ved. A religious prayer or devotion -6 A son-in-law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितिमत् *a* Brilliant. -*m.* The sun, Ku 2. 2, 7 70

दीधी 2. A. (दीधीते) 1 To shine -2 To seem, appear.

दीनार: 1 A particular gold coin; जितश्चासौ मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां Dk. -2 A coin in general -3 A gold ornament. -4 A seal. —5 A weight of gold, [cf. Gr. *denarius*].

दिप् 4 A (दीप्यते, दीप्त, *freq.* देदीप्यते) 1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also); सर्वैरुस्रैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M 2 13, तरुणीस्तन एव दीप्यते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N 2. 44, Bk. 2 2, R 14. 64; U Pr 46 -2 To burn, be lighted, यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते K 105 -3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also), R. 5. 47, Bk. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55.-5 To be illustrious. —*Caus.* (दीपयति-ते) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame. -2 To illuminate, light, irradiate, वृंदावनांतरमदीपयदंशुजालैः (इंदुः) Git. 7; U. 1. 42 -3 To excite, raise. -4 To adorn, grace, Ki. 10. 1.

दीप: [दीप्-णिच् अच्] A lamp, light, नृपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाभ्यः संहरन्नपि। अंतरस्थैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित्॥ Pt. 1. 221, न हि दीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतः S. B., so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. —अन्विता 1. the day of new moon (अमा). -2. = दीपाली q. v. —आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. —आलिः,-ली, -आवली,-उत्सवः 1. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. -2. particularly, the festival called *Diwâli* held on the night of new moon in आश्विन. —कलिका the flame of a lamp. —किट्टं lamp-black, soot. —कूपी, -खोरी the wick of a lamp. —ध्वजः 1. lamp-black.-2. lamp-stand. —पुष्पः the Champaka tree —भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. —माला lighting, illumination. —वृक्षः 1. a lamp-stand. -2. a light. -3 a lantern. -4. the tree called *devada'ru* q. v. —शत्रुः a moth. —शिखा 1. the flame of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. —शृंखला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) [दीप्-ण्वुल्] 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminating, making bright. -3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. -4 Exciting, making intense, Si. 2. 55, Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -6 Skilful in managing a lamp. —कः 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kâmadeva, (also दीपक) —कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अप्रकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object; सकृद्वृत्तिस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृताप्रकृतात्मनां। सैव क्रियासु बह्वीषु कारकस्येति दीपकं॥ K. P. 10; cf. वदंति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः। मंदो भाति कलभः प्रतापेन महीपतिः॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन *a.* [दीप् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating; Mâl. 9. 46. —नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating.

-4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

दीपनीय *a.* 1 To be lighted or set on fire -2 Combustible, inflammable. -3 To be excited or stimulated -4 Relating to tonic medicines. —यः An aromatic seed (यवानी). —यं A tonic medicine.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch, R. 4. 75; 9. 70. -2 (at the end of comp) Illustrator, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका.-3 Moonlight.

दीपित *p. p.* 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

दीपिन् *a.* Inflaming, kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright.

दीप्त *p. p* [दीप्-क्त] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated. -4 Excited, stimulated -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspicious (in general). —प्तः 1 A lion -2 The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of the nose. —प्तं Gold. -Comp. —अंशुः the sun. —अक्षः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-ग्निः) 1 blazing fire.-2 N. of अगस्त्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. —उपलः 1. the sun-stone. -2. a crystalline lens. —किरणः the sun. —कीर्तिः, वर्णः, -शक्तिः epithets of Kârttikeya. —जिह्वा a vixen, (used figuratively for an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman). —तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. —पिंगलः a lion. —मूर्तिः Vishṇu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. —लोहं brass, bell-metal.

दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the nose. —कं Gold.

दीप्तिः *f.* [दीप् भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Brightness, splendour,, brilliance, lusture. -2 Brilliancy of beauty, extreme loveliness, (for the difference between दीप्ति and कांति see under कांति). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The flash-like fligt of an arrow.

दीप्तिमत् *a.* Splendid, brilliant, shining.

दीप्य *a.* 1 To be kindled, inflammable. -2 Tonic, digestive. —प्यः White cumin seed.

दीप्र *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant, resplendent ; U. 6. 18. —प्रः Fire.

दीर्घ *a* (Compar. द्राघीयस्, Superl. द्राघिष्ठ) 1 Long (in time or space), reaching far ; दीर्घाक्षं शरदिंदुकांति वदनं M. 2. 3, दीर्घान् कटाक्षान् Me. 35 ; दीर्घापांगं &c. -2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious ; दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, V. 3. 4 ; S. 4. 15. -3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru, 11 ; दीर्घमुष्णं च निःश्वस्य. -4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in काम. -5 Lofty, high, tall -6 Dilated, expanded, U. 3. 46. —र्घः 1 A camel. -2 A long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth signs of the zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed —र्घा A long lake or oblong tank. —र्घं *ind* 1 Long, for a long time. -2 Deeply -3 Far. -Comp. —अध्वगः 1 a messenger, an express -2 a camel —अहन् *m* summer (ग्रीष्म). —आकार *a* oblong -आयु *a* long-lived —आयुस्, -आयुष्य *a* long-lived (-*m*) 1. a crow -2 N. of Mârkandeya —आयुधः 1 a spear. -2 any long weapon -3 a hog. —आस्यः an elephant -कणा white cumin —कंठः, —कंठकः, -कंधरः the (Indian) crane —काय *a.* tall (in stature) —काष्ठः a beam -केशः a bear —कोशा, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle —गतिः, -ग्रीवः, -घाटिकः a camel —छदः sugar-cane -जंघः 1 camel 2 a crane —जिह्वः a snake, serpent. —तपस् *m* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyâ ; R 11 33 —तरुः, -द्रुः the palm tree —तुंडी musk-rat —दंडः 1 the palm tree -2 the castor-oil tree —दर्शिन् *a* 1. provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted ; Pt 3 167 -2. sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1 a vulture -2 a bear. -3 an owl —दृष्टि *a* far-sighted, shrewd, prudent —नाद *a.* making a long continued noise (-दः) 1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3 a conch-shell. —निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the long sleep, sleep of death, R. 12. 81. —पक्षः the fork tailed shrike. —पत्रः the palm tree. —पर्वन् *m.* a sugar-cane. —पवनः an elephant. —पादः, -प (पा) द् *m.* a heron. —पादपः 1. the cocoa-nut tree -2 the areca nut tree, -3. the palm tree. —पृष्ठः a snake. —प्रज्ञ *a.* far-seeing, prudent, sagacious. —बाला a kind of deer (चमरी) of whose tails chowries are made —मारुतः an elephant. —मुखी the musk-rat. —रंगा turmeric. —रतः a dog. —रदः a hog —रसनः a snake. —रोमन् *m.* a bear —लोहितयष्टिका the red variety of sugar cane. —वक्त्रः an elephant. —सक्थ *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रं a long continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice, R 1 80. —सुरतः a dog. —सूत्र,सूत्रिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घसूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4 —स्कंधः the palm tree.

दीर्घीकृ 8 U To lengthen, prolong ; Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीर्घीभू 1 P. To become long or prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake ; M. 2. 13. R. 16. 13. -2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण See under दॄ.

दु I. 5. P. (दुनोति, दून or दुन) 1 To burn, consume with fire Bk. 14. 85. -2 To torment, afflict, distress ; उद्भासीनि जलजानि दुनोत्यदृषितं जनं Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99 ; (सुखं) तत्र विश्रांतकथं दुनोति मा R. 3. 55. -3 To pain, produce sorrow. वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गंधतया स्म चेतः Ku. 3. 28. -4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained, देहि सुंदरि दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुनोमि Git. 3. —*Pass.* (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c; नायतः सावि निर्दयो यदि शठस्त्वं दूति किं दूयसे Git. 7 Ku. 5. 12, 48 R. 1. 70, 16. 21 -II. 1 P. (दवति) To go, move.

दुन *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued. -2 Burnt, inflamed. -4 Agitated, see दु and दू.

दुःख् 10 U. (दुःखयति-ते) To pain, afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [दुष्टानि खानि यस्मिन्, दुष्टं खनति खन्-ड, दु ख् अच् वा Tv.] 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant. सिंहानां निनदा दुःखाः श्रोतुं दुःखमतो वनं Râm. -2 Difficult, uneasy. —खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony ; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10, यद्देवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3 21, so दुःखसुख, समदुःखसुख &c. -2 Trouble, difficulty ; S. Til. 12 ; Pt. 1. 163 (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble' S. 7. 13, Bg. 12. 5 Ku. 4. 13 ; Pt. 1., R 19. 49. H. 1. 158). -Comp —अतीत *a.* freed from pain. —अंतः final emancipation. —आर्त, -अन्वित *a* pained, afflicted, distressed —कर *a* painful, troublesome —ग्रामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. —छिन्न *a.* 1. tough, hard -2 pained, distressed. —छेद्य *a.* 1. hard. -2. to be conquered with difficulty. —जात *a.* feeling pain. —दोह्या (a cow) difficult to be milked —प्राय, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief —भाज् *a.* unhappy. —भोगः occurrence of trouble or misery. —लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. —शील *a* 1. hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable, R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accustomed to the misery of, कामैकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7 'who is accustomed to (suffers) the misery (hard lot) of a perfectly chaste life. —संचार *a.* 1. passing (time) unhap-

pily. -2 impassable. —सागर· the sea of troubles', , worldly life.

दुःखायते Den. A. To feel pain, be distresed. (Also दुःखयति Den. P.).

दुःखित a. [दुःख तारका॰ इतच्] 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Poor, unhappy, miserable. —तं Trouble, distress.

दुःखिन् a. 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Difficult, painful. -3 Poor, miserable.

दुःखीयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distresed , दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः को- मूढः सेवकादन्यः H. 2. 27.

दुकूलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general ; श्यामलमृदुलकलेवरमंडलमधिगतगौ- रदुकूलं Git 11 ; Ku. 5 67, 78, Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1 ; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध, दुघ &c. See under दुह्.

दुडि. f. A small tortoise.

दुंडुक a. Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुंडुभः =डुंडुभ q. v.

दुद्रुमः A green onion.

दुंदमः A kind of drum , see दुंदुभि.

दुध् 1 P. (दोधति) Ved. 1 To kill, hurt, injure. -2 To drive forward, propel.

दुधि a. Ved. Injurious, hurtful, R. v. 6. 36. 2.

दुधित a. Troubled, perplexed.

दुध्र a. Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2 Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, (=दुर्ध q. v.)

दुदुः 1 A kind of drum. -2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुंदुभः 1 A kind of large kettle-drum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of Siva.

दुंदुभिः m. f. A sort of large kettle-drum, drum ; विजयदुंदुभितां ययुरर्णवाः R. 9. 11. —m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Krishna. -3 A kind of poison. -4. N. of a demon slain by Vâli (When Sugriva showed to Râma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vâli was, Râma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). -5 N. of Varuna.

दुदुभिकः A kind of poisonous insect.

दुंदुमा A sound (of a drum).

दुंदुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुदुमायितं Drum-sound , U. 6. 2.

दुंदुमारः 1 A sort of red worm. -2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

दुर् ind. (A prefix substituted for दुस् before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in the sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing' , for compounds with दुस् as first member see दुस् s v.). -Comp. —अक्ष a. 1 weak-eyed. -2 evil eyed (-क्षः) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gambling. —अतिक्रम a. 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable , स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः 'nature connot be changed' , स्वजातिर्दु- रतिक्रमा Pt 1. -2. insurmountable -3 inevitable. (-मः) an epithet of Vishnu —अत्यय a. 1. difficult to be overcome ; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. —अदृष्ट ill-luck, misfortune. —अधिग, -अधिग- म a. 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable ; Pt 1. 330 -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood ; Ki. 5. 18. —अधि- ष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed (-त) improper stay at a place. —अधीत a. badly learnt or read. —अध्यय a. 1. difficult of attainment. -2 . hard to be studied. —अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. —अध्वः a bad road. —अन्त a 1. whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite , संकर्षणाय सूक्ष्माय दुरन्तायांतकाय च Bhâg -2. ending ill or in misery, unhappy , अहो दुरं- ता बलवद्विरोधिता Ki. 1 23 , नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते (वसंते) Git 1. -3. hard to be understood or known. -4 insurmountable. —अन्तक a. =दुरंत q v. (-कः) an epithet of Siva. —अन्वय a 1 difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood (-यः) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premisses. -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. —अभिग्रह a. difficult to be caught. —अभिमानिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. —अवगम a. incomprehensible. —अ- वग्रह a. 1. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -2 disagreeable. —अवबोध a. unintelligible. —अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. —अवस्था a wretched or miserable state. —अवाप a. difficult to be gained or fulfilled , S. 1. —अ- वेक्षितं an improper look. —आकृति a ugly, misshaped. —आक्रंद a. crying bitterly or miserably ; Pt. 4. 29. —आक्रम a. 1. invincible, unconquerable. -2. difficult to be passed. —आ- क्रमणं 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach —आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. —आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. —आचर a. 1. hard to be performed. -2. incurable (as a disease). —आचार a. 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved. -2. following bad practices, wicked, depraved , Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill conduct, wickedness. —आत्म- ता vileness, baseness, wickedness. —आत्मन् a. evil natured low, wicked, vile, base, mean , Pt. 1.39 (-m) a rascal, villain, scoundrel —आधर a. difficult to be withstood or overpowered, irresistible —आधर्ष a 1 hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable -2 not to be attacked with impunity -3. haughty (-र्षः) white mustard —आधारः an epithet of Siva. —आधी a Ved. malignant, thinking ill of —आनम a. difficult to bend or draw , R. 11 38 —आप a. 1. difficult to be obtained , श्रिया दुरापः कथमीप्सितो भवेत् S 3 14, R 1. 72, 6 62. -2 difficult to be approached, Pt. 1. 67. -3 hard to be overcome. —आबाध a hard to be molested. (-धः) N. of Siva —आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated , Pt. 1 38. —आरुह a. difficult to be mounted. (-हः) 1. the Bilva tree -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the date tree. —आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1 the cocoa nut tree -2. the palm tree. -3 the date tree. —आलापः 1. a curse, imprecation. -2 foul or abusive language. —आलोक a. 1 difficult to be seen or perceived. -2 painfully bright, dazzling , दुरा- लोकः स समरे निदाघांबररत्नवत् K. P 10. (-कः) dazzling splendour. —आवार a. 1. difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. —आशय a. 1. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -2. having a bad place of rest. —आशा 1. a bad or wicked desire. -2. hoping against hope. —आसद a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable , R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. -2. difficult to be found or met with. -3. unequalled, unparalleled. -4 hard to be borne, insupportable. (-दः) an epithet of Siva. —इत a. 1. difficult. -2. sinful. (—तं) 1. a bad course, evil, sin , दु- रितानां दैन्यं दुरितमथ दुर्वासनहृदा मृतं दु- रीकुर्वन् G. L. 2 ; R. 8 2 ; Amaru. 2, Mv. 3. 43. -2 a difficulty, danger -3 a calamity, evil , U. 4. 3. —इतिः f. Ved. 1. a bad course. -2. difficulty. —इष्टं 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. —ईशः a bad lord or master. —ईषणा, -एषणा 1. a curse, an imprecation. -2 an evil eye. —उक्त a. harshly uttered · Pt. 1. 89. —उक्तं, -उक्तिः f. offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. —उच्छेद a. difficult to be destroyed. —उत्तर a. unanswerable. —उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced or composed , अनुज्झितार्थ-

सबंधः प्रबंधो दुरुदाहरः Si 2. 73.—उद्वह *a.* burdensome, unbearable. —ऊह *a.* abstruse —एव *a.* ed 1 having evil ways -2 irresistible, unassailable. (-वः) a wicked person. —ओपस् *a* Ved. slow, lazy. —ग *a.* 1. difficult of access, inaccessible, impervious, im passable. -2. unattainable. -3. in comprehensible. (-गः, -र्गं) 1. a dif ficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass -2. a citadel, fortress, castle. -3 rough ground -4. difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms 3. 98, 11. 43 · Bg. 18. 58 (-गः) 1. bdellium. -2 the Supreme Being -3. N. of an *Asura* slain by Durgâ (thus receiving her name from him) °अध्यक्षः, °पतिः, °पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. °कर्मन् *n* fortification. °कारक *a.* making difficult. (-कः) the birch tree. °घ्नी N. of Durgâ. °तरणी an epithet of Sâvitrî °मार्गः a defile, gorge. °लंघनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. °संचरः 1 a difficult passage as to a fort &c, a bridge &c. over a defile. °व्यसनं a defect or weak point in a fortress. (-र्गा) an epithet of Pârvati, wife of Siva —गत *a.* 1. unfortunate, in bad circumstances, Bk. 18. 10. -2. indigent, poor. -3. distressed, in trouble. —गतता ill-luck, poverty, misery, Pt. 1. 265. —गतिः *f.* 1. misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. -2. a difficult situation or path. -3. hell. —गंध *a.* ill-smelling. (-धः) 1. bad odour, stink, -2. any ill-smelling substance. -3. an onion. -4. the mango tree. (-धं) sochal salt. —गंधि, —गंधिन् *a.* ill-smelling. —गम *a.* 1. impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कामिनीकायकांतारे कुचपर्वतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. -2. unattainable, difficult of attainment. -3. hard to be understood. —गाढ, —गाध, —गाह्य *a.* difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. —ग्रह *a.* 1 difficult to be gained or accomplished. -2. difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R 17 52 -3 hard to be understood (-हः) a cramp, spasm. —घट *a.* 1 difficult. -2 impossible. —घण *a* closely packed together, very compact —घोषः 1. a harsh cry -2. a bear. —जन *a.* 1. wicked, bad, vile -2. slanderous, malicious, mischievous, U. 1. 6 (-नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain, दुर्जनः प्रियवादी च नैतद्विश्वासकारणं Chân. 24, 25, शाम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40 (दुर्जनायते Den. A. to become wicked, Pt. 1. 5). —जय *a.* invincible (-यः) N. of Vishnu. —जर *a.* 1. ever youthful. -2. hard (as food), indigestible. -3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जात *a.* 1. unhappy, wretched.-2 bad tempered, bad, wicked.-3 false, not genuine (-तं) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty, त्व तातदुर्जाते मेत्यतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जातबंधुः R. 13 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' -2 impropriety —जाति *a.* 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96 -2. outcast. (-तिः *f*) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, —ज्ञेय *a.* difficult to be known, incomprehensible (-यः) N. of Siva —णयः, —नयः, —र्नीतिः 1 bad conduct -2 impropriety -3. injustice. —णामन्, —नामन् *a* having a bad name. —णीत *a.* 1 ill-behaved.-2. impolitic -3. forward. (-तं) misconduct —दम, —दमन, —दम्य *a.* difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable —दर्श *a* 1. difficult to be seen. -2. dazzling, Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन *a.* ugly, ill-looking, Mâl. 2 8. —दशा a misfortune, calamity. —दांत *a.* 1 hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable, Si. 12 22 -2 intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्दांतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वायतंते Mv. 3 34 (-तः) 1 a calf. -2 a strife, quarrel. -3. N. of Siva. —दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy (-नं) 1. a bad day in general. -2. a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather, उन्नमत्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk 5, Ku. 6 43; Mv. 4. 57 -3 a shower (of anything); R 4 41, 82; 5 47, U 5 5 -4 thick darkness (दुर्दिनायते Den A. to become cloudy) —दिवसः a dark or rainy day, Pt 1 173 —दुरूढः an unbeliever. —दृश *a* disagreeable to the sight, disgusting —दृष्ट *a* ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. —दैवं ill-luck, misfortune —द्यूत an unfair game. —द्रुमः onion —धर *a* 1 irresistible, difficult to be stopped. -2 difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मदनेन साद्यते Ghat 11; Ms 7. 28 -3. difficult to be accomplished. (-रः) quicksilver —धर्ष *a.* 1 inviolable, unassailable. -2 inaccessible; H Pr 5 -3. fearful, dreadful. -4. haughty. —धी *a.* stupid, silly. —नामक piles —नामन् *m f.* a cockle (-*n*) piles. —निग्रह *a* irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्निग्रहं चलं Bg 6 35 —निमित *a.* carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुर्निमिते गलंती R 7. 10. —निमित्तं 1 a bad omen; R 14. 50 -2 a bad pretext —निवार, —निवार्य *a* difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible —नीतं 1 misconduct, bad policy, demerit, misbehaviour, Pt 2 20; H. 1 39 -2 ill-luck —नीतिः *f* mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. —बल *a.* 1. weak, feeble. -2. enfeebled, spiritless, U. 1. 24. -3. thin, lean, emaciated, U. 3. -4. small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. —बाल *a.* 1 bald-headed -2 void of prepuce. -3. having crooked hair. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. silly, foolish, stupid. -2. perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg 1. 23. —बोध *a.* unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्लवाः क्व भूपतीनां चरितं क्व जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —भग *a.* 1. unfortunate, unlucky; Pt. 1. 415. -2. not possessed of good features, ill-looking. —भगा 1. a wife disliked by her husband. -2 an ill tempered woman a shrew —भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (-ग्यं) ill-luck. —भावना 1. an evil thought. -2. a bad tendency. —भिक्षं 1 scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine, Y. 2. 147, Ms. 8. 22, H. 1 73, Pt. 2 -2. want in general. —भिद्, —भेद्, —भेद्य *a.* firm. —भृत्यः a bad servant. —भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. —मति *a.* 1. silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. -2. wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. —मद *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. —मनस् *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dispirited, sad, melancholy. [दुर्मनायते Den. A. to be troubled in mind, be sad, meditate sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, become vexed or fretted; Mâl. 3]. —मनुष्यः a bad or wicked man. —मंत्रः, —मंत्रितं, —मंत्रणा evil advice, bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. —मरं a hard or difficult death. —मरणं violent or unnatural death. —मर्ष *a* 1. unbearable. —2. obstinate, hostile. —मर्षणः N. of Vishnu. —मर्याद *a.* immodest, wicked. —मल्लिका, —मल्ली a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. —मित्रः 1. a bad friend -2. an enemy. —मुख *a.* 1. having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90 -2. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2 69. (-खः) 1 a horse -2 N. of Siva —मूल्य *a* highly priced, dear —मेधस् *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull; Pt 1 (-*m*) a dunce, dull-headed man, blockhead, ग्रंथानधीत्य व्याकर्तुमिति दुर्मेधसे ऽप्यलं Si 2 26. —यशस् *n* ill repute, dishonour. —योगः 1. a bad or clumsy contrivance. -2. a bad combination. —योध, —योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable (-नः) the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhritarâshtra and Gândhârî [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pândavas, but particularly Bhîma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishthira heir-

apparent, Duryodhan did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pândavas away into exile. Vâranâvata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pândavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha and Yudhishthira performed the Râjasûya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pândavas to Hastinâpura to play with dice (of which Yudhishthira was particularly fond). In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishthira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupadî herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishthira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pândavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bhârata war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhîma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club.] —योनि *a.* of a low birth. —लक्ष्य *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. —लभ *a.* 1 difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. -2. difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; सुभ्रांतदुर्लभं S. 1. 16. -3. best, excellent, eminent. -4 dear, beloved. -5. costly. —ललित *a.* 1. spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मदंकदुर्ललित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8; Mâl. 9. -2. (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललिताय्यास्मै S. 7. (-तं) waywardness, rudeness. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वच *a.* 1. difficult to be described, indescribable. -2 not to be talked about. -3 speaking improperly, abusing. (-चं) abuse, censure, foul language. —वचस् *n.* abuse, censure. —वर्ण *a.* bad-coloured. (-र्णं) 1 silver. -2 a kind of leprosy. -वस *a.* difficult to be resided in. —वसतिः *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. —वह *a.* heavy, difficult to be borne, U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 11. —वाच् *a.* speaking ill. (*-f.*) 1. evil words, abuse. -2. inelegant language or speech. —वाच्य *a.* 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. -2. abusive, scurrilous. -3. harsh, cruel (as words). (-च्यं) 1. censure, abuse. -2. scandal, ill-repute. —वादः slander, defamation, calumny. —वार, -वारण *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87, Ku. 2. 21. —वासना 1. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. -2. a chimera. —वासस् *a.* 1. ill-dressed. -2. naked. (*-m.*) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasûyâ. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial). —वाहितं a heavy burden. —विगाह, -विगाह्य *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. —विचिन्त्य inconceivable inscrutable. —विदग्ध 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. -2 wholly ignorant. -3. foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; वृथाशास्त्रग्रहणदुर्विदग्ध Ve. 3; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. —विद्य *a* uneducated. —विध *a.* 1. mean, base, low. -2. wicked, vile. -3. poor, indigent; निवृधाते रुचिगर्वदुर्विधं N. 2. 23. -4. stupid, foolish, silly. —विनयः misconduct, imprudence. —विनीत *a.* 1. (*a*) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शासितरि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (*b*) rude, naughty, mischievous. -2 stubborn, obstinate. (-तः) 1. a restive or untrained horse. -2. a wayward person, reprobate. —विपाक *a.* producing bad fruit; U. 1. 46. (-कः) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40; Mv. 6. 7. -2. evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —विभाव्य *a.* inconceivable. —विलसितं a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. —विलासः a bad or evil turn of fate, U. 1. —विष *a.* ill-natured, malignant (षः) N. of Siva. —विषह *a.* unbearable, intolerable, irresistible. (-हः) N. of Siva. —वृत्त *a.* 1. vile, wicked, ill behaved. -2. roguish. (-त्तं) misconduct, ill-behaviour. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. misconduct. -2. misery, want, distress. -3. fraud. —वृष्टिः *f.* insufficient rain, drought. —वेद *a.* difficult to be known or ascertained. —व्यसनं a fond pursuit or resolve; Mu. 3. —व्यवहारः a wrong judgment in law. —व्रत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. —हुतं a badly offered sacrifice. —हृद् *a.* wicked hearted, ill disposed, inimical. (*-m.*) an enemy. —हृदय *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. —हृषीक *a.* having defective organs of sense.

दुरोदरः 1. A gamester. -2 A dice-box. -3 A stake. —रं 1 Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोदरच्छद्मजितां समीहते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. -2 A die.

दुर्व् 1 P. (दुर्वति) To hurt, kill.

दुल् 10. U. (दोलयति-ते, दोलति) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कर्दिं चेन्दोलयेदाशु Ratimanjarî; दोलयन्द्रागविवाशो Bh. 3. 39. -2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति धूलिं वायुः Sabdak.

दुलिः *f* A small or female tortoise.

दुवस *a* Active. —*n* 1 Wealth. -2 An offering. -3 Worship, honour.

दुवस्यति Den. P. 1 To honour, worship. -2 To reward.

दुवसन *a* Adorable, to be worshipped.

दुवस्वत् *a* 1 Worshipping. -2 Enjoying worship.

दुवस्यु *a* Honouring, worshipping.

दुष् 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, to be spoiled or suffer damage. -2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. -3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. -4 To be unchaste or faithless. —*Caus.* (दूषयति-ते, but दूषयति-ते or दोषयति-ते in the sense of 'making depraved' or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.), न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दूषितं यशः Mk. 10. 27; धुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न त्वेवं दूषयिष्यामि शस्त्रग्रहमहाव्रतं Mu. 3. 8 'shall not sully, violate or break &c.' -2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. -3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife), Ms. 8. 364, 368. -4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. -5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दूषितः सर्वलोकेषु निषादत्वं गमिष्यति Râm; Y. 1. 66. -6 To adulterate. -7 To falsify. -8 To refute, disprove.

दुष्ट *p. p.* [दुष्-क्त] 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. -2 Defiled,

tainted, violated, sullied. -3 Depraved, corrupted. -4 Vicious, wicked, as दुष्टवृषः -5 Guilty, culpable. -6 Low, vile. -7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. -8 Painful. -9 Worthless. —ष्टा 1 A bad or unchaste woman. -2 A harlot. —ष्टं 1 Sin, crime, guilt. -2 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. —आत्मन्, —आशय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. —गजः a vicious elephant. -चारिन् *a.* wicked, sinful. —चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि *a.* evil minded, malevolent, wicked. —वृषः a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox —व्रणः 1. a dull boil or sore. -2. a sinus.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity.

दूष *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting ; *e. g.* पंक्तिदूष.

दूषक *a.* (षिका *f.*) [दुष्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. -2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. -3 Offending, trespassing, guilty.-4 Disfiguring. -5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). —कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. -2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दूषण *a* [दुष् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c. ; see दुष् -2 Dishonouring, violating.-3 Offending against. -4 Opposing, counteracting. —णं 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. -2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). -3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman) -4 Abuse, censure, blame, R. 12. 46. -5 Detraction, disparagement.-6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. -7 Refutation. -8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime, नोलूकोऽप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh 2. 93, हाहा धिक् परगृहवासदूषणं U. 1. 40 ; Ms. 2. 213, H. 1. 98, 115 ; 2. 180. —णः N. of a demon, one of the generals of Râvana, slain by Râma. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Râma. —आवह *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दूषणीय *a.* Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c. ; see दूष्य.

दूषयितृ *m.* A corrupter, violator.

दूषिः-षी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दूषिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -2 Rheum of the eyes.

दूषित *a.* [दुष्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (*a*) Hurt, injured. (*b*) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (*c*) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku.4.8.-3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. —ता A girl who has been violated. —तं A fault, offence ; U. 4. 14.

दूषीका=दूषि q. v.

दूष्य *a* [दुष् कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. —ष्यं 1 Matter, pus. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent, Si. 12. 65. —ष्या Leathern girth of an elephant.

दोषः [दुष् भावे करणे वा घञ्] 1 (*a*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point. पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसन्तस्य किं Bh. 2 93 ; Pt 1. 242 , नात्र कुलपतिर्दोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3 'will not find fault or take exception', so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9 (*b*) An error, a mistake.-2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence ; जायामदोषामुत सन्त्यजामि R 14 34 Ms. 8 205 ; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality as in आहारदोष -4 Harm, evil danger, injury ; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1 58 ; को दोषः 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यात् S. 3 अदाता वंशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद्दरिद्रता Chân. 48, Ms 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state -8 (In Nyâya &c.) A fault of a definition . (*i. e.* अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullâsa of K P.). -10 A calf.-11 Refutation. 12 Evening, dusk ; cf. दोषा. -Comp. —आकर *a.* faulty. -आरोपः charge, accusation. —एकदृश् *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. —कर, कारिन्, -कृत् *a.* causing evil, hurtful. —ग्रस्त *a.* 1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects —ग्राहिन् *a.* 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing faults &c. (-ज्ञः) 1. a wise or learned man ; R. 1. 93. -2. a physician.—त्रयं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body . (*i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ). —दृष्टि *a.* censorious. —प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाज् *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong. —भेदः a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषकः A calf.

दोषणं A charge, an accusation.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, defective, bad. —कः Sckness, disease.

दोषिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [दुष्-णिनि] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal, wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

दुष्टु *ind.* 1 Ill, bad.-2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुष्यंतः N. of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalâ and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntal*a*, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the *Gândharva* form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital After some months Sakuntal*a* was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntal*a* given in the Mah*a*bh*a*rata. The story told by Kal*i*d*a*sa differs in several important respects ; see " Sakuntal*a*. "].

दुस् A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (*N. B.* The स् of दुस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants ; (see दुर्), to a Visarga before sibilants, to श् before च् and छ् and to ष् before क् and प्) -Comp. —कर *a.* 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult ; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं दुष्करं ' sooner said than done '; Amaru. 41 ; Mk. 3. 1.; Ms. 7. 55. (-रं) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. —कालः 1. bad times ; Mu. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3 an epithet of Siva. —कुलं a bad or low family; (आददीत) स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. -कुलीन *a.* low-born. —कृत् *m* a wicked person. —कृतं, -कृतिः *f.* a sin, misdeed ; उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50. —क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. —क्रिया a misdemeanour, bad act. — चर *a.* 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous,

difficult ; R. 8. 79 ; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly, (-रः) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. °चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. —चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill-conduct.—चर्मन् *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (-*m*) a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. —चेष्टितं misconduct, error. —च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यावः an epithet of *S*iva. —छद् *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered.—तर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1. difficult to be crossed ; R. 1. 2 ; Ms. 4. 242 ; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible.-3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. —तर्कः false reasoning. —पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. —पतन 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द) —परिग्रह *a.* dificult to be seized, taken or kept ; Pt. 1. 67. (-हः) a bad wife. —पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. —पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. -2. difficult to be accomplished. —पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied.—प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. —प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. —प्रजस् *a.* having bad progeny. —प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. —प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. —प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. (-तं) impolitic conduct. —प्रधर्ष, —प्रधृष्य *a.* 1. unassailable;see दुर्धर्ष ; R. 2. 27. -2. secure from assault, intangible.—प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. —प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. —प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report , R. 12. 51. —प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. -2. hard to bear or endure ; M. 5. 10; R. 3. 58. प्राप, -प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get ; R. 1. 48 , Bg. 6. 36. —प्रीतिः *f.* displeasure. —शंस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. —शकः,-शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. —शकुनं a bad omen. —शला N. of the only daughter of धृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. —शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (-नः) N. of one of the 101 sons of धृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhish*th*ira staked and lost even Draupadi,Duh*s*asana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing ; but Krish*n*a, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame and ignominy. Bh*i*ma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duh*s*asana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood On the 16th day of the great war Bh*i*ma encountered Duh*s*asana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content]. —शील (दुश्शील) *a.* ill-mannered or ill behaved, reprobate. —श्रृंगा a disloyal wife. —संचार *a.* difficult to be passed ; Pt. 1. 173. —षम (दुःषम or दुष्षम), —सम (दुःसम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal -2. adverse, unfortunate. -3. evil, improper, bad. —षमं, -समं *ind.* ill, wickedly. —सत्त्वं an evil being.—सधान, सधेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled.-सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. —साक्षिन् *m* a false witness. —साध, -साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed.-2. difficult to be cured -3. difficult to be conquered. —सुप्त *a.* having bad dreams (in one's sleep).—स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1. ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. -2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. -3. unwell, ill. -4. unsteady, disquieted. -5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थं *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. -2. instability. —स्पृष्टं (दुःस्पृष्टं) 1. slight touch or contact. -2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य्, र्, ल् and व्. —स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember ; U. 6. 34. —स्वप्नः a bad dream.

दुह् I. 2 U. (दोग्धि, दुग्धे, दुदोह, दुदुहे, अधुक्षत्-त or अदुग्ध, धोक्ष्यति-ते, दोग्धुं, दुग्ध) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); भास्वंति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथूपदिष्टां दुदुहुर्धरित्रीं Ku. 1. 2 , यः पयो दोग्धि पाषाण स रामाज्जतिमाप्नुयात् Bk. 8. 12 ; पयो घटोध्नीरपि गा दुहंति 12. 73 ; R. 5. 33. -2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुदुहन्निवात्मानं शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9. -3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of ; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1 26. -4 To yield or grant (any desired object) ; कामान्दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5 31. -5 To enjoy. —*Caus.* (दोहयति-ते)To cause to milk;—*Desid.* (दुधुक्षति ते) To wish to milk. राजन् दुधुक्षसि यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां Bh. 2. 46. -II. 1 P. (दोहति) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p. p.* [दुह्-क्त] 1 Milked, milked out. -2 Extracted, drawn out &c. -3 Collected, filled, full.—ग्धं 1 Milk. -2 The milky juice of plants -3 Milking. -Comp. —अग्रं, -तालीयं the skim of milk,cream.-दा a milch cow. —पाचन a vessel for boiling milk. —पोष्य *a* living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. —फेनः cream —बंध॰, -बंधकः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked.—बीज rice mixed with milk. —समुद्रः,-अब्धिः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* (At the end of comp.)Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदुघ q. v. —घा A milch-cow.

दोग्धृ *m.* [दुह्-तृच्] 1 A cowherd, a milkman , मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2. -2 A calf. -3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. -4 One who performs anything out of interested motives with a view to profit himself.

दोग्ध्री 1 A cow which yields milk. -2 A wet nurse (having much milk). -3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking.—घः Milking.

दोहः [दुह् भावे घञ्] 1 Milking ; आश्चर्यो गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk ; Ku. 1. 2 ; R. 2. 28 , 17. 19. -2 Milk.-3 A milk-pail. -4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. -Comp. —अपनयः, -जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [दुह् भवि ल्युट् वा] 1 Milking.-2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). —नं 1 Milking -2 A milk-pail. —नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p. p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [दुह् कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be milked, milkable. —ह्यं Milk. —ह्या A cow.

दुहितृ *f.* [दुह् दह् वा तृच्] A daughter. -Comp. —पतिः a son-in-law (also दुहितुः पतिः).

दू 4 P. (दूयते, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry ; न दूये सात्वतीसूनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति *Si.* 2. 11; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूनं Git. 8. ' afflicted or distressed &c ' (see दु *pass.*). -2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, -दूतकः [cf. Un. 3. 90] A messenger, an envoy,an ambassador; Chân. 106 -Comp.—मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. -2 A go between, procuress -3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (*N. B.* The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened ; see R 18. 53, 19. 18 ; Ku. 4. 16 and Malli. thereon).

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. -2 An embassy. -3 A message.

दून See under दु.

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दवीयस् *superl.* दविष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long, किं दूरं व्यवसायिनाम् Chân. 73, न योजनशतं दूरं बाध्यमानस्य तृष्णया H. 1. 146, 49. —रं Distance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows —(*a*) दूरं 1 To a distance, far way, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.), ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. -2 High above. -3 Deeply, far below. -4 Highly, in a high degree, very much ; नेत्रे दूरमनंजने S. D. -5 Entirely, completely ; निमग्ना दूरमंभसि Ki. 10. 29 ; दूरक्षुद्र- तपापा: Me. 55. (*b*) दूरेण 1 Far, from a distant place, from afar; खलः कापट्यदोषेण दूरेणैव विसृज्यते Bv. 1. 78. -2 by far, in a high degree, दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg 2. 49, R. 10. 30. v. l. (*c*) दूरात् 1 From a distance, from afar, प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं ; दूरादागत: 'come from afar' (regarded as comp.); नद्दीयमभितो.. ... .दूरात्परित्यज्यता Bh. 1 81 ; R 1. 61. -2 In a remote degree. -3 From a remote period. (*d*) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place ; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् *S* 1. 9 ; भोः श्रेष्ठिन् शिरसि भयमतिदूरे तत्प्रतीकारः Mu. 1 ; Bh. 3. 88] (दूरीकृ means 1 To remove to a distance, remove, take away ; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्रमे Dk. 5, Bv. 1. 122. -2 To deprive (one) of, separate, Mk. 9. 4. -3 To prevent, ward off -4 To surpass, excel, distance ; *S* 1. 17 ; so दूरीभू to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance, दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैकां Me.83.)–Comp —अंतरित *a.* separated by a long distance. —आपात: shooting from afar. —आप्लाव *a.* jumping or leaping far. —आरूढ: 1. mounted high.-2 far advanced, intense, vehement, दूरारूढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4 —ईरितेक्षण *a.* squint-eyed. —गत*a.* 1. far removed, distant. -2. gone far, far advanced, grown intense, दूरगतमन्मथाऽक्षमेयं कालहरणस्य *S.* 3 —ग्रहणं the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. —दर्शन, -दृश् *a.* far seeing. (-नः). —*m.* 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man, a Pandit. (-नं) prudence, foresight. —दर्शिन् *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (-*m.*) 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man. -3. a seer, prophet, sage. —दृष्टि: 1. long-sightedness.-2. prudence, foresight. —पात: 1. a long fall. -2. a long flight. -3. falling from a great height. —पात्र *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). —पार *a.* 1. very broad (as a river).-2 difficult to be crossed (-रः) a broad river (-रा) an epithet of the Ganges —बंधु *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen, Me. 6 —भाज् *a.* distant, remote. —भिन्न *a.* wounded deeply. —वर्तिन् *a* being in the distance, far removed, remote, distant. —वस्त्रक *a.* naked. —वासिन् *a* outlandish. —विलंबिन् *a.* hanging far down. -वेधिन् *a.* piercing from afar —संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away ; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3. —स्थ, -स्थित *a* remote, far off.

दूरत: *ind* 1 From afar, from a distance ; तद्राज्यं दूरतस्त्यजेत् Pt. 5. 69, वहति च परीतापं दोषं विमुंचति दूरत: Gît. 2. -2 Far away, to a distance ; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरेत्य *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूर्यं Feces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). -Comp. —अंकुर: a soft blade of Dûrvâ grass, V. 3. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दूश्यं A tent.

दूषक, दूषण, दूष्य &c. See under दुष्.

दृ I. 6 A. (द्रियते, दृत, *desid.* दिदरिषते) (rarely used by itself, usually found in combination with आ) 1 To respect, honour, worship, reverence, द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7, Mv. 7. 3, Bk. 6 55. -2 To care for, mind ; usually with न. -3 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for, भूरि श्रुत शाश्वतमाद्रियंते Mâl. 1. 5 -4 To desire. -II. 5 P. (दृणोति) To hurt, kill.

दृत *a.* Respected, honoured. —ता Cumin.

दृत्यं Respect.

दृंह I. 1 P. (दृंहति, दृंहित) 1 To make firm, strengthen. -2 To make fast, fasten. -3 To fortify. -II. 1 A. (दृंहते) 1 To be firm. -2 To grow or increase.

दृंहण Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृंहित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. -2 Grown, increased.

दृकं A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* [दृंह्-क्त नि० नलोपः] 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring, Bg. 15 3, H. 3 65, R. 13. 78. -2 Solid, massive. -3 Confirmed, established. -4 Steady, persevering, Bg. 7. 28. -5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. -6 Compact. -7 Tight, close, dense. -8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करिष्यामि दृढानुतापं Ku 3. 8 ; R. 11. 46. -9 Tough. -10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). -11 Durable. -12 Reliable. -13 Certain, sure.-14 Hard-hearted, cruel ; U. 4. -15 Secure. -16 (In Math.) Reduced to the smallest number by a common divisor. —ढं 1 Iron.-2 A stronghold, fortress. -3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -4 Anything fixed or firm or solid. —ढं *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast. -2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. -3 Thoroughly. -Comp. —अंग *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (-गं) a diamond. —आयुध: an epithet of Siva. —इषुधि *a.* having a strong quiver. —कांड:, -ग्रंथि:,-पत्र: a bamboo. —कारिन् *a* resolute. —गात्रिका granulated sugar. —ग्राहिन् *a.* seizing firmly, pursuing an object with untiring energy, resolute —दंशक: a shark. —द्वार *a.* having the gates well-secured. —धन: an epithet of Buddha. —धन्वन्, -धन्विन् *m.* a good archer. —निश्चय *a.* 1. of firm resolve, resolute, firm. -2. confirmed. —नीर:, —फल: the cocoa-nut tree. -पाद *a.* resolute. (-दः) an epithet of Brahmâ. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* firm to a promise, true to one's word,faithful to an agreement. —प्रत्यय: firm confidence, settled conviction. —प्ररोह: the holy fig-tree. —प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. striking hard.-2. hitting firmly, shooting surely. —भक्ति *a.* faithful, devoted. —मति *a.* resolute, strong-willed, firm. —मुष्टि *a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (—ष्टि:) a sword. —मूल:, -वृक्ष: the cocoa-nut tree. —लोमन् *m.* a wild hog. —वैरिन् *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. —व्रत *a.* 1. firm in religious austerity. -2. firm,faithful -3.persevering,persistent. —संधि *a.* 1. firmly united, closely joined.-2. close, compact.-3. thick set. -सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship.

दृढयति Den. P. To make firm, confirm, strengthen ; cf. द्रढयति.

दृढीकृ 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong. -2 To corroborate, confirm.

दृढीकरणं, -कार: Confirmation, corroboration.

दृति: *m.f.* [दृ विदारणे तिकिन् ह्रस्वश्च] 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c. ; Ms. 2. 99 ; Y. 3.268. -2 A fish. -3 A skin, hide.-4 A pair of bellows. -5 Ved. A cloud. -6 A bull's dewlap. -Comp. —हरि: a dog. —हार: a water-carrier.

दृभ्र Ved. An obstruction to the egress or door of a cow-pen.

दृन्फूः *f.* 1 A snake. -2 Thunderbolt. -3 A wheel —*m.* The sun.

दृन्भूः *m.* 1 The thunderbolt. (of Indra) -2 The sun -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death (अन्तक).

दृप् I 1 P, 10 U. (दर्पति, दर्पयति-ते) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (दृप्यति, दृप्त) 1 To be proud, be arrogant or insolent, स किल नात्मना दृप्यति U. 5 ; दृप्यद्दानवदूयमानदिविषद्दुर्वारदुःखापदाम् Gît. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 To be mad or foolish. -III 6 P. (दृपति) To pain, torture.

दर्पः [दृप् भावे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा] 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness ; Ms. 8. 217 ; Bg 16 4. -2 Rashness. -3 Vanity, conceit -4 Sullenness, sulkiness. -5 Heat. -6 Musk. -Comp. —आध्मात *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride. —कल *a.* uttering a proud and agreeable sound ; Ku. 1. 56. —छिद्, -च्छिद्, -हर *a.* humbling, humiliating —दः, -हन् *m.* N. of Vishnu.

दर्पक *a* Making proud, inflaming. —कः N. of Kâmadeva, the god of love.

दर्पणः [दृप्-ल्युट्] 1 A looking-glass, mirror ; लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति Chân. 109 ; Ku. 7. 26 , R. 10. 10 ; 14. 37. -2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera. —णं 1 The eye. -2 Kindling, inflaming, making proud.

दर्पित, दर्पिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

दृप्त *a.* [दृप्-क्त] 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Mad, wild, frantic. —प्तः N. of Vishnu.

दृप्र *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Strong, powerful.

दृभ् I. 1, 6 P., 10 U. (दर्भति, दृभति, दर्भयति-ते) To tie, fasten, string together, arrange. -II. 10 U. (दर्भयति-ते) To fear, be afraid of.

दृब्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied, strung. -2 Afraid. —ब्धं 1 A string. -2 Fear.

दृब्धिः *f.* Stringing together, arranging.

दृंप् (फ्) 6 P. (दृंप-फ-ति) To afflict, torture, hurt.

दृंफू *f.* A snake in general; cf. दृन्फू.

दृश् 1 P. (पश्यति, ददर्श, अदर्शत्, अद्राक्षीत्, द्रक्ष्यति, द्रष्टुं, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive ; द्रक्ष्यसि भ्रातृजायाम् Me. 10, 19 ; R. 3. 42. -2 To look upon, regard, consider ; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः Chân. 5 ; Pt. 1. 58. -3 To visit, wait or call upon ; प्रत्युद्ययौ मुनिं द्रष्टुं ब्रह्माणमिव वासवः Ram. -4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand ; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. -5 inspect, discover. -6 To search, investigate, examine, decide ; Y. 1 327, 2. 305 -7 To see by divine intuition ; ऋषिर्दर्शनात्स्तोमान् ददर्श Nir. -8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). —*Pass.* (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested , तत्तच्चारु वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3 , R 3 40 , Bk. 3. 19, Me 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look , R 3. 34. -3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.), द्वितीयाम्रेडितान्तेषु ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; इति प्रयोगा भाष्ये दृश्यते. -4 To be considered or regarded ; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया *S.* 4. 16. —*Caus.* (दर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. gen.) to see anything (acc) to show, point out , दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं Pt. 1 ; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरिं Sk., प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64 , 1. 47 , 13. 24 , Ms. 4. 59. -2 To prove, demonstrate, Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display , make visible , तदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. -4 To produce (as in a court of justice) , Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce (as evidence), अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. -6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself भवो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (*i. e.* स्वयमेव) , स्वा गृहेऽपि वनिता कथमास्यं ह्रीनिमीलि खलु दर्शयिताहे N. 5. 71 ; स संततं दर्शयते गतस्मयः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुता Ki. 1. 10 ; Ku. 4. 25. —*Desid.* (दिदृक्षते) To wish or desire to see.

दर्श *a.* [दृश् भावे घञ्] Seeing, looking. —र्शः 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.) , दुर्दर्शः, प्रियदर्शः &c. -2 Ocular evidence or proof. -3 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या) ; एकत्रस्थितचंद्रार्कदर्शनाद् दर्श उच्यते. -4 The new moon. -5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -Comp. —पः a god. —यामिनी the night of the new moon. —विपद् *m.* the moon.

दर्शक *a* (र्शका or र्शिका *f.*) [दृश्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing, out , Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, elucidating. —कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शत *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि अतच्] Ved. 1 Visible. -2 Beautiful. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

दर्शन *a.* [दृश् ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.), देव°, धर्म°, &c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. -3 Demonstrating, teaching. —नं 1 Looking at, seeing, observing R. 3 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing , R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision ; चिंताजडं दर्शनं *S* 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit ; देवदर्शनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience ; मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति *S.* 7 , राजदर्शनं मे कारय &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance , Bg 11. 10 ; R. 3. 57. -11 Appearance, producing (in court) ; Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vision, dream. -13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment, apprehension. -15 Religious knowledge. -16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. -17 A system of philosophy , as in सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -Comp. —ईप्सु *a.* anxious to see. —उज्ज्वला the great white jasmine. —पथः the range of sight or vision, horizon , मम दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः *S.* 3. ' crossed my sight. ' —प्रतिभूः -प्रातिभाव्यं a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय *pot. p.* [दृश्-अनीयर्] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful ; अहो दर्शनीयान्यक्षराणि Mu 1 ; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -Comp. -मानिन् *a.* conceited, proud, vain.

दर्शयितृ *a.* (दृश्-णिच् तृच्) 1 Showing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guiding. —*m.* 1 A warder, door-keeper. -2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित *p. p* [दृश् णिच् क्त] 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. -2 Explained, demonstrated, proved. -3 Apparent, visible.

दर्शिन् *a.* [दृश्-णिनि] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding showing, exhibiting.

दृश् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. —*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -2 The eye, sight , संदधे दृशमुदग्रतारकां R. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number ' two '. -5 The aspect of a planet. -Comp. —अध्यक्षः the sun. —कर्णः a snake. —क्षयः decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. —गोचर *a.* visible. (-रः) the

range of sight. —जलं tears. —क्षेपः, -ज्या the sine of the zenith-distance. -तुल्य *a.* coincident with observation, or an observed place (in astr.). —पथ the range of sight. —पातः a look, glance. —प्रिया beauty, splendour. —भक्तिः *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —लवनं vertical parallax. —विषः a snake. —वृत्तं a vertical circle. -शक्तिः *f.* the faculty of perception. —श्रुतिः a snake, serpent.

दृशांतिः *f.* Ved. Looking, seeing.

दृशा The eye. -Comp —आकांक्ष्यं a lotus. —उपम a white lotus.

दृशानः [दृश्-आनच् किच्च] 1 A spiritual teacher. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —नं Light, brightness.

दृशिः-शी *f.* 1 The eye. -2 A Śâstra. -3 Light. —शिः *f.* Seeing, viewing.

दृशीक *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि बा० ईकक्] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. -2 Beautiful, —का, -कं Appearance, becoming manifest

दृश्य *pot. p* [दृश् कर्मणि क्यप्] 1 To be seen, visible -2 To be looked at. -3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely R. 6 31; Ku. 7. 64. —श्यं A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृश्वन् *a* (री *f*) [दृश् क्वनिप्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. -2(Fig.) Familiar or conversant with, as in श्रुतपारदृश्वा R 5. 24, विद्यानां पारदृश्वनः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *p. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. -2 Visible, observable.-3 Regarded, considered. -4 Occurring, found. -5 Appearing, manifested. -6 Known, learned, understood. -7 Determined, decided, fixed -8 Valid -9 Allotted -10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. -11 Treated of. See दृश्. —ष्ट 1 Perception, observation. -2 Danger from dacoits. -Comp. —अदृष्ट *a.* 1. seen for the first time. -2. scarcely or hardly seen. —अंतः, -तं 1. an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णश्चंद्रोदयाकांक्षी दृष्टांतोऽत्र महार्णवः Si. 2. 31. -2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तूपमा; see K. P. 10 and R. G. *ad. loc.*). -3. a Śâstra or science. -4. death; (cf. दिष्टांत). —अर्थ *a* 1. having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. -2. practical. -3. having a clear idea about anything. —कष्ट, -दुःख &c. *a.* one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hardships. —कूटं a riddle, an enigma. —दोष *a.* 1 found fault with, considered to be faulty; *S.* 2. -2. vicious. -3 exposed, detected. —पृष्ठ *a.* running from a battle-field. —प्रत्यय *a.* 1. having confidence manifested. -2. convinced. —रजस् *f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —व्यतिकर *a.* 1. one who has experienced a misfortune. -2. one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* [दृश् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Seeing, viewing. -2 Seeing with the mental eye. -3 Knowing knowledge. -4 The eye the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2, चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि *S.* 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19; R. 2. 28, *S.* 4 2, देव दृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु H. 1. -5 A look, glance. -6 View, notion; क्षुद्रदृष्टिरेषा K. 173, एतां दृष्टिमवष्टभ्य Bg. 16. 9. -7 Consideration, regard. -8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. -9 (In astrol.) Aspect of the stars -10 Light (प्रकाश). -Comp —कृत् *n*, -कृतं a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —क्षेपः a glance, look. —गुणः a mark for archers, butt, target. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (-रः) the range of sight. —पातः 1. a look, glance; मार्गे मृगप्रेक्षिणि दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18, Bh. 1. 11, 94 3. 66. -2. act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकणैर्विघ्नितदृष्टिपाताः Ku. 3. 31. (Malli. interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रसर). —पथः the range of sight. —पूत *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. —बंधुः a fire-fly. —विक्षेपः a side glance, leer, oblique look. —विद्या optics. —विभ्रमः an amorous glance, a coquettish look; *S.* 1. 23. —विषः a serpent.

दृष्टिन् *a.* 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. -2. Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

दृशद् *f.* A stone, see दृषद्.

दृषद् *f.* [दृ-अदि पुक् ह्रस्वश्च; cf. Un. 1.128] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general, Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. -2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -Comp. —उपलः a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृषदिमाषकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृषद्वत् *a.* Stony, rocky. —ती 1 N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvatî and forming the eastern boundary of the Âryâvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17. -2 An epithet of Durgâ.

दृह्,-दृंह् 1 P. (दृहति, दृंहति) 1 To be fixed or firm. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To prosper -4 To fasten.

दॄ I. 4. 9 P. (दृणाति, दृणाति, दीर्ण) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open -2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —*Pass.* (दीर्यते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; कथमेवं प्रलपतां वः सहस्रधा न दीर्णमनया जिह्वया V 3. -2 To separate. -3 To be afraid, to fear. —*Caus.* (दृ-दा-रयति-ते) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. -2 To disperse, scatter. -II. 1 P. (दरति) To fear, be afraid of. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दीर्ण *p. p.* [दॄ-क्त] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. -2 Frightened, afraid. —र्णं 1 Cutting, a rent. -2 Fear.

दे 1 A. (दयते, दात, *desid.* दित्सते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान *a.* Shining intensely bright, blazing, resplendent.

देय See under दा.

देव् 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. -2 To lament. -3 To shine. -4 To throw, cast. -WITH परि to lament, mourn.

देव *a.* (वी *f*) [दिव्-अच्] 1 Divine, celestial; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 12. 117. -2 Shining; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1. -3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. —वः 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. -2 (*a*) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra, as in द्वादश वर्षाणि देवो न ववर्ष. (*b*) A cloud. -3 A divine man, Brâhmaṇa. -4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. -5 A title affixed to the names of Brâhmaṇas, as in गोविंददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. -6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in adressing a king. ('My lord', 'Your majesty'), ततश्च देव Ve 4; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. -7 Quicksilver. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 A fool. -10 A child. -11 A man following any particular business. -12 A lover. -13 Emulation. -14 Sport, play. —वं An organ of sense. [cf. L. *deus*; Gr. *deos*]. -Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगारः, -रं a temple. —अंगना a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अतिदेवः, -अधिदेवः 1. the highest god. -2 an epithet of (1) Śiva. (2) Buddha (3) Vishṇu. —अधिपः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. the supreme god. —अनुचरः, -अनुयायिन् *m.* an attendant or follower of a god. —अंधस् *n.*, -अन्नं 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. -2. food that has been first offered to an

idol, see Ms. 5 7 and Kull therein. —अभीष्ट *a.* 1. liked by or dear to gods. -2. sacred or dedicated to a deity. (-ष्टा) piper-betel. —अरण्यं the garden of gods, the Nandana garden, R. 10 80. —अरि· a demon. —अर्चनं, -ना the worship of gods. —आवसथः a temple. —अश्वः an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीडः 'the garden of the gods,' Nandana garden. -आजीवः —आजीविन् *m.* 1. an attendant upon an idol. -2. a low Brâhmana subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. -आत्मन् *a.* 1. consecrated, holy, sacred. -2. of a divine nature. (*-m.*) 1. the divine soul. -2. the holy fig tree. —आयतनं a temple; Ms. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1. a divine weapon. -2 rainbow. —आयुष the life-time of a god. —आलयः 1. heaven. -2. a temple. —आवासः 1. heaven. -2 the holy fig-tree (अश्वत्थ) -3. a temple. -4. the Sumeru mountain. —आहारः nectar, ambrosia. —इज् *a* (nom. sing. देवेट्-ड्) worshipping the gods. —इज्यः an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —इंद्रः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Siva. —इष्ट *a.* dear to gods (-ष्टः) bdellium. (-ष्टा) the wild lime-tree. —ईशः an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Siva. (3) Vishnu. (4) Brahman. (-शी) N. of Durgâ, also of Devakî, mother of Krishna. —ईश्वरः N. of (1) Siva. (2) Indra. —उद्यानं 1. divine garden. -2. the Nandana garden. -3. a garden near a temple. —ऋषिः (देवर्षिः) 1. a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एववादिनि देवर्षौ Ku. 6. 84 (*i. e.* अंगिरस्). -2. an epithet of Nârada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकस् *n.* the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं 1. a religious act or rite. -2. the worship of gods. —काष्ठं the Devadâru tree. —कुटं a temple. —कुंडं a natural spring. —कुलं 1. a temple. -2. a race of gods. -3. a group of gods. —कुल्या the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमं cloves —खातं, -खातक 1. a natural hollow among mountains -2. a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203. -3. a pond near a temple. °बिलं a cavern, chasm. —गणः a class of gods. —गणिका an *apsaras*, q. v —गंधर्वः an epithet of Nârada. (-र्वं) a particular mode of singing. —गर्जनं thunder. —गायनः a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरिः N. of a mountain; Me. 42. —गुरुः 1. an epithet of Kasyapa (the father of gods). -2. of Brihaspati (the preceptor of gods) —गुहा an epithet of Saraswatî or of a place situated on it. —गुह्यं 1. a secret only known by gods. -2. death. —गृहं 1. a temple. -2. the place of a king. -3 a planetary sphere. —चर्या the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सकौ (du) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods. -छंदः a pearl-necklace having a hundred strings. जनः the gods collectively. —जात a class of gods. —जामिः *f.* a sister of the gods. —तरुः 1. the holy fig-tree. -2. one of the trees of paradise, (*i. e* मदार, पारिजात, संतान, कल्प, and हरिचंदन) -3. the tree in a village (चैत्यवृक्ष) where the villagers usually meet. —ताडः 1. fire. -2. an epithet of Râhu. —तातः 1. a sacrifice. -2 N of Kasyapa —तातिः 1. a god -2 divine service —तीर्थं 1. the right moment for the worship of gods. -2. the tips of the fingers sacred to gods —दत्त *a.* 1. god-given, granted by the gods -2. given to the gods (as a village, &c.) (-त्तः). 1. N of the conch-shell of Arjuna, Bg. 1. 15. -2. a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely), देवदत्तः पचति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते &c. -3. one of the vital airs exhaled in yawning, देवदत्तो विजृंभणे. °अग्रजः N. of Buddha. —दर्शन *a.* visiting the gods. (-नः) N of Nârada. —दारु *m. n.* a species of pine; Ku 1. 54, R. 2. 36. —दासः a servant or attendant upon a temple. (-सी) 1. a female in the service of gods or a temple. -2. a courtezan (employed as a dancer in a temple). -3 the wild citron tree. —दीपः the eye. —दुंदुभिः 1. a divine drum. -2. the holy basil with red flowers. -3. an epithet of Indra. —दूतः a divine envoy or messenger, an angel. —देवः 1 an epithet of Brahmâ. -2. of Siva; Ku. 1. 52. -3. of Vishnu. —द्रोणी a procession with idols —धर्मः a religious duty or office. —धानी the city of Indra. —नदी 1. the Ganges. -2. any holy river, Ms. 2. 17. —नंदिन् *m.* N. of the door keeper of Indra. —नागरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —नाथः Siva. —निकायः 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निंदकः a blasphemer, unbeliever, heretic, atheist. —निर्मित *a.* 'god created', natural. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पादाः 'the royal feet or presence', an honorific term for a king; देवपादाःप्रमाणम्. —पथः 1. 'heavenly passage,' heaven, firmament. -2. the milky way. -पशुः any animal consecrated to a deity.—पात्रं an epithet of Agni. —पुर, -पुरी *f.* an epithet of Amarâvatî, the city of Indra —पूज्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —प्रतिकृतिः *f*, —प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity —प्रश्नः 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रियः 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva, (देवानांप्रियः an irreg. comp. meaning 1. a goat. -2 a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in तेदयतात्पर्यज्ञा देवानांप्रियाः K. P. -3. an ascetic (who renounces the world). —बलिः an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् *m* 1. a Brahmana who lives on the proceeds of a temple -2. a venerable Brâhmana. —भवनं 1. the heaven. -2 a temple. -3. the holy fig-tree.—भू *m.* a god. (*-f.*) heaven. —भूमिः *f.* heaven. —भूतिः *f.* an epithet of the Ganges —भूयं divinity, godhead. —भृत् *m.* an epithet 1 of Vishnu.-2. of Indra. —भोज्यं nectar. —मणिः 1. the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ.-2. the sun. -3. a curl of hair on horse's neck. —मातृ *f.* N. of Aditi, mother of gods. —मातृक *a.* 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother, watered only by the clouds, depending on rain water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देशो नद्यबुवृष्ट्यंबुसंपन्नव्रीहिपालितः । स्यान्नदीमातृको देवमातृकश्च यथाक्रमं ॥ Ak., cf also वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाः (*i. e.* नदीमातृकाः) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17. —मायकः the jewel of Vishnu, called कौस्तुभ. —मासः the eighth month of pregnancy. —मुनिः a divine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देवयजनसंभवे सीते U. 4. —याजि *a.* making oblations to gods. —यज्ञः a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire, or through fire to the gods; (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brâhmaṇa, see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and पंचयज्ञ also). —यज्यं -यज्या a sacrifice. —यात्रा 'an idol-procession,' any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —यानं, -रथः a celestial car. —युगं 1. the first of the four ages of the world, also called कृतयुग. -2. an age of the gods comprising four ages of men. —योनिः 1 a superhuman being, a demigod. -2. a being of divine origin. -3. fuel used in kindling fire, (*f.* also). —योषा an *apsaras.* —रहस्यं a divine mystery. -राज्, -राजः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a king. -3. N of Buddha. —लता the Navamalikâ or double jasmine plant. —लिंगं the image or statue of a deity.—लोकः heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky. —वर्धकिः, -शिल्पिन् *m.* Visvakarman, the architect of gods. - वाणी

'a divine voice', a voice from heaven —वहन: an epithet of Agni. —विद्या 1. divine science. -2. the science of Nirukta or etymology -विभाग: the northern hemisphere. -विश् f., —विशा a deity. —वीतिः food of the gods. —वृक्षः the Mandâra tree. —व्यचस् a. Ved. occupied by the gods.—व्रत 1. a religious observance, any religious vow. -2. the favourite food of the gods. (-तः) an epithet of 1. Bhishma. -2. Kârttikeya. -शत्रुः a demon. —शुनी an epithet of Saramâ, the bitch of the gods.—शेखरः the *damanaka* tree. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods —श्रीः m. a sacrifice. (f.) Lakshmî. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1. Vishnu. -2 Nârada. -3. a sacred treatise -4 a god in general. —संघ a. divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods (सुधर्मन्). -2. a council of a king, council-chamber -3 a gambling-house . —सभ्य: 1. a gambler. -2. a frequenter of gaming-houses. -3. an attendant on a deity. -4 the keeper of a gambling-house. —सायुज्य identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. —सिंहः an epithet of Siva. —सुषिः a tube or cavity (in the heart) leading to the gods ; cf. उदान. —सुरा an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. -2. N of the wife of Skanda ; स्कंदेन साक्षादिव देवसेनां R. 7. 1 ; (Malli. :—देवसेना=स्कंदपत्नी ; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife).°पतिः, °प्रियः an epithet of Kârttikeya. —स्वं 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments ; यद्धनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद्विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 11. 20, 26. °अपहरणं sacrilege. —हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice.—हूतिः f. 1. invocation of the gods. -2. N. of a daughter of Manu Svâyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हेडनं an offence against the gods. —हेतिः a divine weapon.

देवक a. [दिव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Sporting, playing. -2 Divine, godlike, celestial. —कः (at the end of comp.) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. -Comp —नंदनः- -पुत्रः, -मातृ m., —सूनुः epithet of Krishna.

देवकीय, देवक्य a. Divine, godlike.

देवता 1 Divine, dignity or power, divinity. -2 A deity, god ; Ku. 1. 1. -3 The image of a deity. -4 An idol. -5 An organ of sense. -Comp. —अगारः, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -गृहं, -स्थानं a temple. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity —आत्मन् a. of a divine nature, Ku. 1 1. —आयतन, -आलयः, वेश्मन् n. a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवत्य a. 1 Having as one's deity ; as in अग्निदेवत्य. -2 Sacred to a deity.

देवद्र्यंच् a. (द्रीचि f.) Adoring a husband.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः [दीव्यत्यनेन दिव् करणे ल्युट्] A die. -नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. -2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. -5 A lotus. -6 Emulation, desire to excel. -7 Affair, business. -8 Praise -9 Going, motion. -10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —ना 1 Gambling, a game at dice. -2 Sport, pastime. -3 Lamentation.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the *Asuras* [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya ; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayanî and her companion Sarmishtha —the daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayanî's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayanî lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha and Devayanî, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age, See Yayati also].

देवयु a. 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. -2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः A god.

देवर : A husband's brother (elder or younger) ; Ms 3. 55 ; 9. 59, Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low Brâhmaṇa who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol. -2 A virtuous man. -3 N. of Nârada. -4 A husband's brother. -5. N. of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol , see the preceding word.

देवाटः N. of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods. (°भू to be changed into a god).

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. -2 Derived from a god. -3 Virtuous, pious.

देवितृ, देविन् m. A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 N. of Sarasvatî. -4 N. of Sâvitrî. -5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband) ; देव्यभावेन नामिय देवीशब्दक्षमा सती । स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्त्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M 5. 12. देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं कथं भजत्येषा K. P. 10. -6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. -Comp. —कोटः the city of Bâna, (शोणितपुर). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. -2. the apartment of a queen.

देवृ m. [दिव्-ऋ] 1 A husband's brother (especially younger.). -2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

देव्यं Divine dignity, god-head.

देवटः An artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [दिश् अच्] 1 A place or spot in general ; देशः को नु जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12 ; (often used after words like ; कपोल,' स्कंध, अस, नितंब &c., without any meaning ; स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 'on the shoulder'). -2 A region, country, province, land, territory ; यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितं H. 1. 171. -3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole), as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. -4 An institute, an ordinance. -5 Range-compass , दृष्टिदेशः Pt. 2. -Comp. —अतिथिः a foreigner. —अंतर another country, foreign parts : Ms. 5. 78. —अंतरिन् m. a foreigner. —आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country ; Ms. 1. 118. —कालौ (m. du.) time and place. (-लं) ind. according to time and place ; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. —ज, -जात a. 1. native, indigenous. -2. produced in the right country. -3. genuine, of genuine descent. —दृष्ट a. 1. seen in a country.-2. cus-

tomary in a place. —भाषा the dialect of a country ; आलोच्य शास्त्रमधिगम्य च देशभाषाः Kâvyâl. 4 35 —रूपं propriety, fitness. —व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः [दिश्-कर्तरि ण्वुल्] 1 A ruler, governor. -2 An instructor, a preceptor. -3 A guide in general.

देशना [दिश्-णिच् युच्] Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. [देशे प्रसित ठन्] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. —कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). -2 A traveller. -3 A guide. -4 One familiar with places.

देशित a. 1 Told, directed, ordered. -2 Advised, instructed. -3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prâkrita dialect ; See Kâv. 1. 33.

देशीय a. [देशे भव -छ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. -2 Native, local. -3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp), as in मगधदेशीय, तद्देशीय, वंगदेशीय &c. -4 Not far distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words), अष्टादशवर्षदेशीयां कन्यां ददर्श K. 131 ' a girl about 18 years old ' (whose age bordered on 18), R. 18. 39 ; so पटुदेशीय &c.

देश्य a. [दिश्-कर्मणि ण्यत् देश यत् वा] 1 To be pointed out or proved. -2 Local, provincial. -3 Born in a country, native. -4 Genuine, of genuine descent. -5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due). -6 Not far from, almost ; see देशीय above. —श्यः 1 An eye witness of anything , अभियोक्ता दिशेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52, 53. -2 The inhabitant of a country. —श्यं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देष्णं Ved. A gift.

देष्णु a. 1 Very liberal. -2 Intractable, unruly. —m. A washerman.

देहः -हं [दिह्-घञ्] The body ; देहं दहति दहना इव गंधवाहाः Bv. 1.104. —हः Anointing, smearing —ही A rampart, wall, mound. -Comp —अंतरं another body. °प्राप्तिः f. transmigration. —आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chârvâka. —आत्मवादिन् m. a materialist, a Chârvâka. —आवरणं armour, dress. —ईश्वरः the soul. —उद्भव, -उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate. —करः a father. —कर्तृ m. 1. the sun. -2. the Supreme Soul. -3. father —कोषः 1. the covering of the body -2 a feather, wing &c -3. skin. —क्षयः 1. decay of the body -2. sickness, disease. —गत a. incarnate, embodied. —जः a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यागः 1. death (in general). -2 voluntary death ; resigning the body , तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकन्यासरय्वोर्देहत्यागात् R 8 95 —दः quicksilver. —दीपः the eye —धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone -धारणं living, life. -धिः a wing. —धृष् m. air, wind. —बद्ध a. embodied, incarnate ; R. 11. 35, Ku. 2. 47. —बंधः bodily frame ; U. 3. 38, Mâl. 9. 20. —भाज् a. embodied, corporeal. (-m) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man. —भुज् m. 1. the soul. -2. the sun. —भृत् m. 1. a living being, especially a man ; स्थितिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 51 ; Bg. 8. 4 ; 14. 14. -2 an epithet of Siva. -3 life, vitality. —यात्रा 1. dying, death. -2. nourishment, food. —लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. —वायु- one of the five vital airs or lifewinds , see प्राण. -संचारिणी a daughter.—सारः marrow. —स्वभावः bodily temperament.

देहंभर a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied. —m. 1 A man. -2 The soul.

देहिन् a (नी f.) [देह-इनि] Incarnate, embodied. —m. 1 A living being, especially a man ; त्वदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku 4 10 ; Si. 2 46 ; Bg. 2. 13, 17 2 , Ms, 1 30, 5 49. -2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body) ; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13 ; 14. 5 —नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः -ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door ; विन्यस्यंती भुवि गणनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87 ; Rk. 1. 9 -Comp. —दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold , °न्याय see under न्याय.

दै 1. P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse -2. To be purified. -3 To protect. -With अव 1. to whiten, brighten. -2. to purify.

दैतेयः [दितेरपत्यं ढक्] 'A son of Diti, a Râkshasa, demon. -Comp. —इज्यः, -गुरुः, -पुरोधस् m., -पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —निषूदनः an epithet of Vishnu.-मातृ f. Diti, mother of the demons. —मेदजा the earth.

दैत्यः [दितेरपत्यं ण्य] See दैतेय. -Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —देवः 1. an epithet of Varuna. -2. wind. —पतिः an epithet of Hiranyakasipu q v. —युगं an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

दैत्या 1 A drug. -2 Spirituous liquor.

दैन (नी f.), दैनंदिनी (नी f.),दैनिक (की f.) a. Diurnal, daily ; Bu. 1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्यं -र्घ Length, longness.

दैन, -न्यं [दीनस्य भाव: ष्यञ्] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state , दरिद्राणां दैन्यं G. L. 2 ; फणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21 , इदोर्दैन्यं त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकांतेर्बिभर्ति Me. 84. -2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. -3 Feebleness. -4 Meanness.

दैव a. (वी f.) [देवादागतः अण्] Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial, संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kâv. 1. 33 , दैवीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता त्वमापदां R. 1 60 ; Y. 2. 235 : Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16 3 , Ms. 3. 75. —वः (i. e विवाह) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest ; यज्ञस्य ऋत्विजे दैवः Y. 1. 59 ; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). —वं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune ; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयंति Mu. 3 ; विना पुरुषकारेण दैवमत्र न सिध्यति ' God helps those who help themselves ' ; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. (दैवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally). -2 A god, deity. -3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. -4 A kind of Sráddha ceremony.-5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, i e. the tips of the fingers ; cf. Ms. 2. 59. —वी A woman married according to the form of marriage called daiva q. v. above. -Comp. —अत्ययः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —अधीन, -आयत्त a. dependent on fate ; दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33. —अहोरात्रः a day of the gods, i. e. the human year. -उपहत a. ill-fated, unfortunate ; Mu. 6. 8. —कर्मन् n. offering oblations to gods. —कृत् a. 1. fated. -2. natural. —कोविद, -चिंतकः. -ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune teller ; Y. 1. 313 ; Kâm. 9.; 25. -गतिः f. turn or course of fate ; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो दैवगत्या Me. 96 ; Pt. 3. 174. —तंत्र a. dependent on fate. —दीपः the eye. —दुर्विपाकः hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of

fate, an evil turn of fate ; U. 1. 40. —दोषः badness of fate. —पर *a.* 1. trusting to fate, a fatalist. -2. fated, predestined. —प्रश्नः 1. fortune-telling, astrology. -2. a voice from heaven. —युग 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years, but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. —योगः a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance ; (दैवयोगेन, दैवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally). —लेखकः a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —वशः, -शं the power of destiny, subjection to fate —वाणी 1. a voice from heaven. -2. the Sanskrit language ; cf. Kâv. 1. 33 quoted above. —हीन *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

दैवकः A god, deity.

दैवत *a.* (ती *f.*) [देवता-अण्] 1 Divine. -2 (At the end of an adj. comp.) Honouring or worshipping as one's deity, as in सूर्यदैवता जना .—तं 1 A god, deity, divinity , मृदं गां दैवतं विप्रं घृतं मधु चतुष्पदं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 39, 153 , U. 4. 4 , Amaru 3. -2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods , Ve. -2. -3. An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also but is rarely used in that gender. Mammata notices it as a fault called अप्रयुक्तत्व , see अप्रयुक्त). -4 N. of the third Kânda of Yâska's Nirukta.

दैवतस् *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

दैवत्य *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity ; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124. —त्यं A deity.

दैविक *a.* (की *f.*) [देव-ठक्] Relating to the gods, divine ; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. —कं An inevitable accident.

दैविद् *m.* An astrologer.

दैव्य *a.* (व्या or व्यी *f.*) Divine. —व्यं 1 Fortune, fate. -2 Divine power.

दैवलः,लकः The servant of an evil spirit

दैवारिपः A conch shell (शंख).

दैवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

दैशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [देशेन निर्वृत्तं, तस्येदं वा-ठञ्] 1 Local, provincial. -2 National, belonging to the whole country. -3 Belonging or having reference to space ; Bhâshâ P. 120. -4 Acquainted with any place. -5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —कः 1 A teacher, preceptor.-2 A guide.

दैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) [दिष्टमिति मतिर्यस्य, ठक्] Fated, predestined. —कः A fatalist.

दैहिक *a* (की *f.*) [देहे भवः, तस्येदं वा ठञ्] Bodily, corporeal.

दैह्य *a* [देह भव· ष्यञ्] Bodily. —ह्यः The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P. (द्यति, दित , *Caus.* दापयति ; *desid.* दित्सति) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To move, reap. -WITH अव to cut or lop off , यदन्यास्मिन्यज्ञे स्रुच्यवद्यति Sat. Br.

दोग्धृ See under दुह्.

दोघः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जुः)

दोरकं A string for fastening the wires of a lute.

दोलः [दुल्-घञ्] 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating.-2 A swing,litter. -3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phâlguna when figures of 'young Krishṇa' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला,दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. -2 A swing, hammock (fig. also), असीत्स दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14 34 ; 9 46 , 19. 44; संदेहदोलामारोप्यते K. 207. -3 Swinging, fluctuation. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 The Indigo plant. -Comp. —अधिरूढ, -आरूढ *a.* (lit.)mounted on a swing ; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —युद्धं uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success , Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). -2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोलायमान *a.* 1 Swinging, oscillating. -2 Wavering, vacillating . -3 Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, दोलित *a.* Swung, shaken, oscillating &c.

दोलिका, दोली 1 A cradle. -2 A swing.

दोष, दोषिक, दोषिन् See under दुष्.

दोषन् *m. n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, *i. e.* before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषस् *f.* Night. —*n.* Darkness.

दोषा *ind.* At night , दोषाऽपि नूनमहिमांशुरसौ किलेति Si. 4. 46, 62. —*f.* 1 The arm -2 The darkness of night, night ; घर्मकालदिवस इव क्षपितदोषः K. 67 (where the word means 'a fault or sin' also) -Comp आस्यः, -तिलकः a lamp. —करः the moon.

दोषातन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nightly, nocturnal ; R. 13 76.

दोस् *m. n.* [दम्यते अनेन दम् डोसि अर्ची° ; Un. 2. 69] (दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual) 1 The forearm, the arm ; तद्गुपाद्भवदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; हेममात्रगत दोर्भ्यामादधान पयश्चरु 10 51 , Ku 3 76 -2 The part of an arc defining its sine. -3 The side of a triangle or square. -Comp —गडु (दोर्गडु) *a.* crooked-armed. —ग्रह (दोर्ग्रह) *a.* strong, powerful. (—हः) pain in the arm. —ज्या (दोर्ज्या) the sine of the base. —दंड (दोर्दंडः) a stick-like arm, strong arm ; Me. 7. 8 , Bv 1. 128. —निकर्तन (दोर्निकर्तनं) amputation of the arm.—मूल (दोर्मूलं) the arm-pit —युद्धं (दोर्युद्ध) a duel ; Mv. 5. 37 —शालिन् (दोःशालिन् possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32. —शिखरं (दोःशिखर) the shoulder. —सहस्रभृत (दोःसहस्रभृत) *m.* 1. an epithet of the demon Bâṇa. -2. an epithet of Sahasrârjuna.—स्थः (दोःस्थः) 1. a servant. -2. service. -3. a player. -4. play, sport.

दोह, दोहन, दोह्य &c. See under दुह्.

दोहद -दं [दोहमाकर्ष ददाति दा-क] 1 (a.) The longing of a pregnant woman : प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45 · उपेत्य सा दोहदुःखशीलतां यदेव वव्रे तदपश्यदाहृत 3. 6 7- (*b*) The desired object itself. -2 Pregnancy. -3 The desire of plants, at budding time(as, for instance, of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkeld by mouthfuls of liquor &c.) महीरुहा दोहदसेकशक्तेराकालिक कोरकमुद्गिराते N. 3. 21 ; R. 8. 62 , Me. 78 ; see अशोक -4 Vehement desire ; प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. -5. Wish or desire in general. -Comp. —लक्षणं 1. the fœtus, the embryo (=दौर्हृदलक्षण q. v.). -2 the period of passing from one stage of life to another.

दोहदवती A Pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहदिन् *a.* Eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of.

दोहलः See दोहद ; वृथा वहसि दोहलं (v. 1.) ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दौःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दौःसाधिकः 1 A door keeper, porter. -2 The superintendent of a village.

दौःस्त्रं Wrangling between women.

दौकू(गू)लः A car covered with silk cloth. -लं Fine silk cloth.

दौत्यं Message, mission.

दौरात्म्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72. -2 Mischievousness ; गुणानामेव दौरात्म्याद् धुरि धुर्यो नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दौरितं Mischief, evil, harm.

दौर्गत्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2 92. -2. Wretchedness, distress.

दौर्गन्ध्यं Bad or disagreeable smell.

दौर्ग्रहः The Asvamedha sacrifice.

दौर्ग्यं Difficulty.

दौर्जन्यं Wickedness, depravity.

दौर्जीवित्यं A wretched or miserable life

दौर्बल्यं-ल्लं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

दौर्भागिनेयः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दौर्भाग्यं Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दौर्भ्रात्रं A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दौर्मनस्यं 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.

दौर्मंत्र्यं Evil advice, bad counsel; दौर्मंत्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति Bh. 2. 42.

दौर्लभ्यं Scarcity, rarity.

दौर्वचस्यं Evil speech, bad language.

दौर्वीणं 1 The sap of Dûrvâ or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (इद्वर्णं).

दौर्हृदं, दौहृदं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दौर्हार्दं in this sense). -2 Pregnancy; सुदक्षिणा दौहृदलक्षणं दधौ R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in genral.

दौर्हृदयं Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दौलेयः A tortoise.

दौल्मिः An epithet of Indra.

दौवारिकः (की f.) A door-keeper, warder; R, 6. 59.

दौश्चर्यं 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.

दौष्क a. (ष्की f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.

दौष्कुल a. (ली f.), दौष्कुलेय a. (यी f.) 1 Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.

दौष्ठ्यं, दौष्ट्वं Badness, wickedness.

दौष्यं(ष्मं)तिः A son of Dushyanta; दौष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनय निवेश्य S. 4. 19.

दौहित्रः [दुहितुरपत्यं अत्र्] A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. —त्रं Sesamum seed.

दौहित्रायणः The son of a daughter's on.

दौहित्री A daughter's daughter.

दौहृदिनी A pregnant woman.

द्यावियवी f. A day.

द्यु 2 P. (द्यौति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail, Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.

द्यु n. 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness -4 Heaven.-5 Sharpness; cf. अद्यु. —m Fire. (द्यु is a substitute for दिव् f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -Comp. -गः a bird. -चरः 1. a planet. -2. a bird. —जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. —दलः noon. —द्युतिः f., —नदी the heavenly Ganges. —निवासः a deity, god; शोकाग्निनाऽगाद् द्युनिवासभूयं Bk. 3. 21. —निवासिन् m. 1. a deiy -2. a virtuous man. —पतिः 1 the sun. -2. an epithet of Indra. —मणिः the sun. —योषित् f. an apsaras.-लोकः heaven. —षद्,-सद् m. 1. a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. —सरित् f. the Ganges.

द्युकः An owl. -Comp. —अरिः a crow.

द्युक्ष a. Ved. 1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant.—क्षः An epithet of (1) Varuna, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

द्युत् 1. A. (द्योतते, द्युतित or द्योतित:, desid. दिद्युतिषते, दिद्योतिषते) To shine be bright or brilliant, दिद्युते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104; 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. Caus. (द्योतयति-ते) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate.-3 To express, mean.-WITH अभि (Caus) to illuminate, R. 6. 36.—वि to shine, be bright; व्यद्योतिष्ट सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20.

द्युत् m. A ray of light.

द्युतिः f. [द्युत्-इन्] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41, Mâl. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87. -Comp. —करः the polar star or the sage Dhruva. —धरः Vishnu.

द्युतित a. Illuminated, shining, bright.

द्योतः [द्युत्-भावे घञ्] 1 Light, Lustre, brilliance; as in खद्योत. -2. Sunshine. -3 Heat.

द्योतक a. [द्युत्-ण्वुल्] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating,-3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

द्योतन a. द्युत्-युच्] 1 Bright, shining.-2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. —नः A lamp, —नं 1 Shining -2 Illuminating -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing.-5 Light -6 Dawn.

द्योतनिका Explanation, elucidation.

द्योतनि a. Shining.-निः Ved. Splendour, lustre.

द्योतित. p. p. 1. Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see द्युत्.

द्योतिन् a. Splendid, bright.

द्योतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre, -2 A star. -Comp. —इंगणः (द्योतिरिंगणः) a fire-fly.

द्युमत् a. 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud.-3 Strong, vigorous.-4 Calm, serene. -Comp. —गानं a mode of chanting the Sâmaveda. —सेनः N. of a king of Sâlva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Sâvitrî.

द्युम्नं 1 Splendour, glory, lustre.-2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration.-5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

द्युम्निन् a. 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

द्यूतः,-तं [दिव् भावे-क्त ऊद् अर्थचां॰] 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; द्यूतं हि नाम पुरुषस्यासिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; द्रव्यं लब्धं द्यूतेनैव दारा मित्रं द्यूतेनैव। दत्तं भुक्तं द्यूतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं द्यूतेनैव 2. 7. अप्राणिभिर्यत्क्रियते तल्लोके द्यूतमुच्यते Ms. 9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3. The prize won. -Comp. -अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling house. —करः, -कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler; अयं द्यूतकरः सभिकेन खलीक्रियते Mk. 2. —कारः, —कारकः 1. the keeper of a gambling-house. -2. a gambler. -क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. —पूर्णिमा, पौर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Asvina (also called कोजागर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. —प्रतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Kârttika (usually spent in gambling). —बीजं a cowrie, a shell used in playing.-वृत्तिः 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सभा, -समाजः 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

द्यून a 1 Playing, sporting. -2. Lamenting, sorry. —नं The seventh sign of the zodiac.

द्यै 1 P. (द्यायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

द्यो f. (Nom. sing. द्यौः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्भूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (1

Dvandva compounds द्यो is changed to द्यावा, *e. g.* द्यावापृथिव्यौ, द्यावाभूमी, द्यावाक्षमे ' heaven and earth') -Comp -भूमिः a bird. —सद् *m*. (द्योषद्) a god.

द्रकटः, द्रगडः A kettle-drum, (used in awakening sleepers).

द्रक्षणं A measure of weight, a *tola*.

द्रढयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit) as in जटाजूटग्रंथिं द्रढयति. -2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate, निवेशः शैलानां तदिदमिति बुद्धिं द्रढयति U. 2. 27, विशुद्धेरुत्कर्षस्त्वयि तु मम भक्तिं द्रढयति 4. 11.

द्रढिमन् *m*. 1 Tightness, firmness, बधान द्रागेव द्रढिमरमणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47. -2 Confirmation, corroboration, उक्तस्यार्थस्य द्राढिम्ने *S*ankara. -3 Assertion, affirmation. -4 Heaviness.

द्रप्स *a*. Dripping, trickling down. —प्सः 1 A drop. -2 A spark (of fire). —प्सं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds, (also द्रप्स्यं).

द्रम् 1 P. (द्रमति) To go about, run, run about ; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रम्मं A drachma, (a word derived from the Greek *drachme*).

द्रव *a*. [द्रु गतौ भावे अप्] 1 Running (as a horse). -2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping, आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादं) R. 7. 7. -3 Flowing, fluid. -4 Liquid (opp. कठिन) ; Ku. 2. 11. -5 Melted, liquefied. —वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. -2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. -3 Flight, retreat. -4 Play, amusement, sport. -5 Fluidity, liquefaction. -6 A liquid substance, fluid, U. 3. 25 ; 2. 16. -7 Juice, essence. -8 Decoction. -9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृ means ' to melt, liquefy '. द्रवीभू to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीभवति मे मनः Mv. 7. 34 ; द्रवीभूतं प्रेम्णा तव हृदयमस्मिन्क्षण इव U. 3. 13 ; द्रवीभूतं मन्ये पतति जलरूपेण गगनं Mk. 5. 25). -Comp. —आधारः 1. a small vessel or receiver. -2. the hands joined together and hollowed (=चुलुक q. v.). —इतर *a*. solid, hard. —उत्तर *a*. very fluid. —जः treacle. —द्रव्यं a fluid substance. —रसा 1. lac. -2. gum. -3. extract.

द्रवक, द्रवण *a*. 1 Running. -2 Oozing, trickling.

द्रवंती A river.

द्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. -2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.); अस्ति द्रविडेषु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. -2 An inhabitant or native of that country ; जरद्द्रविडधार्मिकस्येच्छया निसृष्टः K. 229. -3 N. of a degraded tribe : cf Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविणं [द्रु-इनन्, Un. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance, Ve. 3. 20, Pt 3 174, Bv. 4 29 -2 Gold ; R. 4 70 -3 Strength, power. -4 Valour, prowess. -5 A thing, matter, material. -6 That of which anything is made. -7 A wish, desire. -Comp. —अधिपतिः, -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. —प्रदः an epithet of Vishnu.

द्रविणस्यु *a*. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. -2 The ingredient or material of anything -3 A material to work upon. -4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction, &c.), Mu. 7. 14, see अद्रव्य also. -5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas, (the *dravya*s are nine:-पृथिव्यप्तेजोवाय्वाकाशकालदिगात्ममनांसि). -6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money ; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19. -7 A medicinal substance or drug. -8 Modesty. -9 Bell-metal. -10 Spirituous liquor. -11 A wager, stake. -12 Anointing, plastering. -13 An ointment. -14 The animal-dye, lac. -15 Extract, gum. -Comp. -अर्जनं, -वृद्धिः, -सिद्धिः *f*. acquisition of wealth. —ओघः affluence, abundance of wealth. —गणः a class of 37 similar substances (in Medic.). —परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. —प्रकृतिः *f*. the nature of matter. —वाचक a substantive. —संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यकः A carrier of anything.

द्रव्यमय *a*. (यी *f*.) 1 Material. -2 Having any substance. -3 Consisting of wealth.

द्रव्यवत् *a*. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रष्टव्य *pot. p* [दृश्-तव्य] 1 To be seen, visible -2 Perceptible. -3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. -4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful. वयं द्रष्टव्यानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2 ; Bh. 1 8. -5 To be understood. -6 To be regarded or considered as.

द्रष्टृ *m*. [दृश्-तृच्] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally ; as in ऋषयो मंत्रद्रष्टारः. -2 A judge.

द्रहः A deep lake.

द्रा 2 P. (द्राति, द्राण) 1 To sleep. -2 To run, make haste. -3 To fly, run away. -4 To be ashamed.

द्राण *a*. 1 Flown, run away. -2 Sleeping, sleepy. —णं 1 Running away, flight, retreat -2 Sleep.

द्राक् *ind*. Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. -Comp. —भृतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape (the creeper or the fruit), द्राक्षे द्रक्ष्यति के त्वां Git 12, R. 4. 65 ; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp —रसः grape-juice, wine.

द्राघ् 1 P. (द्राघति) 1 To become dry. -2 To be able or sufficient -3 To prohibit, prevent. -4 To adorn grace.

द्राघ् 1 A. (द्राघते) 1 To be able -2 To stretch. -3 To exert oneself. -4 To be weary or fatigued. -5 To torment, vex. -6 To wander about.

द्राघयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To increase, intensify, द्राघयंति हि मे शोकं स्मर्यमाणा गुणास्तव Bk. 18. 33. -3 To tarry, delay.

द्राघिमन् *m*. 1 Length. -2 A degree of longitude.

द्राघिष्ठ *a*. Longest, very long; (superl. of दीर्घ q. v.)

द्राघीयस् *a*. (सी *f*.) Longer, very long, (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.) ; Bv. 1. 35.

द्रांक्ष् 1 P. (द्रांक्षति) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound (as a bird). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राड् 1 A. (द्राडते) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire. -2 Heaven, sky. -3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of *S*iva. -5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chāṇakya.

द्रावः [द्रु-भावे घञ्] 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4 Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting. -Comp. —करं a flux.

द्रावक [द्रु-ण्वुल्] *a*. 1 Attracting, captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefying. —कः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. —कं Wax.

द्रावणं [द्रु-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Putting to flight. -2 Melting, fusing. -3 Distilling. -4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

द्रावित *a*. 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -3 Softened, mollified.

द्राव्य *a*. 1 To be made to run or put to flight. -2 Fusible.

द्राविडः [द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनोऽस्य अण्] 1 A Dravidian, Dravida -2 A general name for a Brâhmana of any of the five southern tribes (the पञ्चद्राविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुर्जर, महाराष्ट्र and तैलंग. —डाः pl The Dravida country and its people. —डी Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. —कं Black salt.

द्राह् 1 A. (द्राहते) To wake.

द्रु I. 1 P. (द्रवति, द्रुत ; desid. दुद्रूषति) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.) , यथा नदीनां बहवोंऽबुवेगाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवंति Bg. 11. 28 , रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो द्रवंति 36 ; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly , Bk. 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig also); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्गते चंद्रकांतः Mâl. 1. 24 ; 8. 12 ; U. 6. 12 ; Pt. 4. 33 ; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21 ; Si. 9. 9 ; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. —Caus. (द्रावयति-ते) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -II. 5 P (द्रुणोति) 1 To hurt, injure ; त द्रुद्रावाद्रिणा कपिः Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

द्रुत p. p. [द्रु-क्त] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened , Mâl. 5 28 , see द्रु. —तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. —तं ind. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. —पदं n. going quickly —विलंबितं N. of a metre ; see App. 1.

द्रुतिः f. 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्रु m. n. [द्रवत्यूर्ध्वं द्रु-बा० डु] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. —m. 1 A tree , Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. —f. Motion. -Comp. —किलिमं the Devadâru tree. —घनः 1. a mallet, wooden mace. -2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3 an axe, a hatchet. -4. an epithet of Brahmâ. —घ्नी a hatchet. —नखः a thorn. —नस(णस) a. large-nosed. —न(ण)हः a scabbard; see द्रुण-ह also. —पदं Ved. a pillar(in general). —पदी a splay-footed female. —सल्लकः a kind of tree. (पियाल).

द्रुत, द्रुतिः See under द्रु.

द्रुड् 1, 6 P. (द्रोडति, द्रुडति) To sink, perish.

द्रुण् 6 P. (द्रुणति) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. —णं 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -Comp. —हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः, -णी f 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

द्रुपदः N of a king of the Pânchâlas. [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvâja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhrishtadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona , see Drona also]

द्रुमः [द्रुः शाखास्त्यस्य म ; cf. P. V.2. 108] 1 A tree , यत्र द्रुमा अपि मृगा अपि बंधवो मे U 3 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kubera. -Comp. —अरिः an elephant. —आमयः lac, gum. —आश्रयः a lizard. —ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree. -2 the moon. -3 the पारिजात tree. —उत्पलः the Karnikâra tree. —नखः, —मरः a thorn. —व्याधिः lac, gum —श्रेष्ठः the palm tree. —षंडं a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुवयः A measure (मानं).

द्रुह् 4 P. (द्रुह्यति, द्रुग्ध) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief ; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred) ; यान्वेति मां द्रुह्यति मह्यमेव सा-त्रेत्युपालंभि तयालिवर्गः N. 3. 7 ; Bk. 4. 39.

द्रुह् a. (At the end of comp.) (Nom. sing. ध्रुक्-ग्, ध्रुट्-ड्) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against : Si. 2. 35 ; Ms. 5 90. —f. Injury, damage.

द्रुग्ध p. p. Injured, plotted against. —ग्धं An offence, injury, malevolent act.

द्रोग्धृ a. Malevolent, hater.

द्रोघः Injury, damage.

द्रोहः [द्रुह् भावे-घञ्] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice ; अद्रोहशपथं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35 ; Bg. 1. 38 ; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48, 9. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence. -4 Rebellion. -Comp. —अटः 1. a. religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. -2. a hunter. -3 a false man. —चिंतनं a malicious thought, malice prepense, a thought or attempt to injure. —बुद्धि a. bent on mischief or evil design. (-द्धिः f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित a. Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहिन् a. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellious.

द्रुहः 1 A son -2 A lake. —ही A daughter.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brahmâ or Siva or Vishnu.

द्रू 5, 9 P. (द्रूणो-णा-ति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

द्रू Gold.

द्रूघणः A hammer, an iron club ; see द्रुघण.

द्रूणः A scorpion. —णं A bow.

द्रेक् 1 A. (द्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated

द्रै 1 P. (द्रायति) To sleep ; cf द्रा.

द्रोणः [cf. Un 3. 10] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket). कोयमेवंविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि। अनावृष्टिहते शस्ये द्रोणमेघ इवोदितः॥ Mk. 10 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree (in general). -6 A tree bearing (white) flowers -7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pândavas. [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvaja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghritachi, was preserved by the sage in a drona. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pandavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded— ' lodged in the cage of darts '—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pandava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhima, at

the suggestion of Krishna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishthira, 'the truthful ' who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply —uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added ' *Gaja* or elephant ' in a very low tone ; see Ve. 8. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishtadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head]. —णः, णं A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or eqnal to 4 Adhakas or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Khârî, or 32 or 64 *shers*. —णं 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. -2 A tub. -**Comp.** —आचार्यः see द्रोण above. —काकः, —काकलः a raven. -क्षीरा, -वा,-दुग्धा, दुघा a cow yielding a *drona* of milk. —मुखं the capital of 400 villages. —मेघः see द्रोण (2) above

द्रोणिः, -णी *f.* [द्रु-नि वा ङीप् Un. 4. 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel. -2 A water-reservoir (जलाधार). -3 A trough for feeding cattle. -4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Sûrpas or 128 *shers* -5 The valley or chasm between two mountains ; बृहद्द्रोणीशैलकांतारप्रदेशमधितिष्ठतो माधवस्यांतिकं प्रयामि Mâl. 9 ; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c. -6 N. of the wife of Drona. -7 The plantain tree. -8 The Indigo plant. -Comp. —दलः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोणिका 1 A tub, bucket. -2 The Indigo plant.

द्रोणायनः, -निः, द्रौणिः An epithet of Asvatthâman ; यद्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रौणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Containing a *drona*. -2 Sown with a *drona* of grain (as a field). —की A vessel holding the measure *drona*.

द्रौणी A tub, trough.

द्रौपदी [द्रुपदस्यापत्यं स्त्री-अण् ङीप्] N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pânchâlas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said " Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves. " As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishthira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhsasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance and on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies ; (see Ki. 1. 29-46) It was then that the *Pa'nd*avas resolved to enter upon the great Bharata war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat ; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadi ; Bg .1. 6, 18.

द्वंद्वः A plate on which hours are struck. —द्वं A pair, couple.

द्वंद्वं [द्वौ द्वौ सहाभिव्यक्तौ, cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple. -2 A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, *i. e.* male and female ; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35 , Me. 45 ; न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66 ; R. 1. 40 ; *S* 2. 14, 7. 27. -3 A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण) ; बलवंति हि द्वंद्वानां प्रवृत्तिः K. 135 ; द्वंद्वैरयोजयच्चेमाः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26 ; 6 81 ; सर्वर्तुनिर्वृतिकरे निवसन्नुपैति न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किंचिदकिंचनोऽपि Si. 4. 64. -4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. -5 A duel. -6 Doubt, uncertainty. -7 A fortress, stronghold. -8 A secret. —द्वः 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction ' and ' : चार्थे द्वंद्वः P. II. 2. 29 ; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. -2 A kind of disease. -3 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. -**Comp.** —चर, चारिन् *a.* living in couples (-*m.*) the ruddy goose , दयिता द्वंद्वचरं पतत्त्रिणं R 8. 56, 16 63. —ज *a.* 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours. -2. arising from a quarrel. -3. arising from a couple. —भावः antagonism, discord. —भिन्नं separation of the sexes. —भूत *a.* 1. forming a couple. -2. doubtful, uncertain. —मोहः trouble caused by doubt.-युद्धं duel, a single combat.

द्वंद्वशः *ind.* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वंद्विन् *a.* 1 Forming a couple -2 Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory.-3 Quarrelsome, contentious.

द्वंद्वीभूत *a* Engaged in a single combat.

द्वय *a.* (यी *f*) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts ; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3 ; Bh, 2. 104 v. l. , sometimes used in pl. also , see Si. 3 57. —यं 1 Pair, couple, brace , (usually at the end of comp); द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6 , 1 19 3, 8 , 4 4 -2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. -3 Untruthfulness. -4 (In gram.) The masculine and feminine gender —यी A pair, couple. -Comp. —अतिग *a.* one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजस् and तमस्, a saint or a virtuous man. —आत्मक *a.* of a two-fold nature. —वादिन् *a.* double-tongued, insincere. —हीन *a.* of the neut gender. -2 N

द्वयस *a.* (सी *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of ' reaching to ', ' as high or deep as ', ' as far as' ; गुल्फद्वयसे ... K. 114 , नारीनितंबद्वयसं बभूव ... 16. 46 , 6. 55.

द्वाज, द्वात्रिंशत्, द्वादश &c. See under द्वि.

द्वापरः-रं [द्वा+पर ... पृषो. Tv.] 1 N of the third Yuga of the world , Ms. 9. 301. -2 The side of a die marked with two points. -3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वामुष्यायणः=द्व्यामुष्यायण q. v.

द्वार् *f.* 1 A door, gate , Y. 3. 12 · Ms 3. 88. -2 Access, way. -3 A means, an expedient (द्वारा ' by means of ', 'through'). -**Comp.**—स्थः, -स्थितः (द्वाःस्थः, द्वास्थः, द्वाःस्थितः, द्वास्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं [द्वृ-णिच्-अच् Tv] 1 A door, gateway, gate. -2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening , अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् R 1 4 : 11. 18. -3 An aperture of the human body , (they are nine) ; see ख and Ku 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms. 6 48 also. -4 Way, medium, means. (द्वारेण ' through ' ' by means of '; Pt. 1.). —री A door. -**Comp.** —अधिपः a porter, door-keeper. —कंटकः the bolt of a door. —कपाटः, ट the leaf or panel of a door. —गोपः, —नायकः, -पः, —पालः, —पालकः a door-keeper, porter, warder. (—पः) N. of Vishnu. —दर्शिन् *m.* a door-keeper. —दारुः teak-wood.

—पट्टः 1 the panel of a door. -2 the curtain of a door. —पिंडी the threshold of a door —पिधानः the bolt of a door. —बलिभुज् m 1. a crow. -2 a sparrow. —बाहुः a door-post, jamb. —यंत्र a lock, bolt. —वृत्तं black-pepper. —शाखा the leaf of a door. —स्थः a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का N. of the capital of Krishna on the western point of Gujarâth; (for a description of Dvârakâ, see Si 3. 33 63). -Comp. —ईशः, —नाथः, —पतिः epithets of Krishna.

द्वारवती, द्वारावती =द्वारका q. v.

द्वारिकः, द्वारिन् m. A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि *num. a.* (Nom. du. द्वौ *m.* द्वे *f.*, द्वे *n.*) Two, both, सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68. (*N. B* In comp. द्वा is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विंशति and त्रिंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पचा- [illegible] पञ्चाशत् and नवति, द्वि remaining 14. [illegible] before अशीति) [cf. L. [illegible] *bi* in comp, Gr. *duo*, *dis*; [illegible] A. S. *twa*.] -Comp. —अक्ष [illegible] d, binocular. —अक्षर *a* [illegible] -3 M[illegible] (रः) a word of two [illegible] —अंगुल *a.* two fingers long. [illegible] finger's length. —अणुकं [illegible] or molecule of two [illegible] diad. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having two [illegible] -2. ambiguous, equivocal.-3. having two objects in view. —अशीत *a.* eighty-second. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-two. —अष्टं copper. —अहः a period of two days. —आत्मक *a.* 1. having a double nature -2. being two. —आमुष्यायणः 'a son of two persons or fathers,' an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. —ऋचं (द्वृच or द्व्यृचं) a collection of two verses or *riks* —कः, —ककारः 1. a crow (there being two *Kas* in the word काक). -2. the ruddy goose (there being two *kas* in the word कोक). —ककुद् *m.* a. camel. —गु *a.* exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-गुः) a sub-division of the Tatpurusha compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वंद्वो द्विगुरपि चाहं Udb. —गुण *a.* double, two fold. (द्विगुणाकृ to plough twice; द्विगुणीकृ to double, increase. द्विगुणीकृत *a.* doubled, augmented). —गुणित *a.* 1. doubled, multiplied by two; Ki. 5. 46. -2. folded double. -3 enveloped. -4. doubly increased, doubled. —चरण *a.* having two legs, two-legged; द्विचरणपशूनां क्षितिभुजां Sânti. 4. 15. —चत्वारिंश *a.* (द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंश) forty-second. —चत्वारिंशत् *f* (द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंशत्) forty-two. —जः 'twice-born'. 1 a man of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brâhmana, Kshatriya or Vaisya), see Y 1 39.-2. a Brâhmana (over whom the Samskâras or purificatory rites are performed), जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते. -3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c. स तमानन्दमविंदत द्विजः N. 2 1; S. 5 21, R 12 22, Mu 1. 11; Ms 5. 17. -4. a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः Bh. 1 13 (where द्विज means 'a Brâhmana' also). °अग्र्यः a Brâhmana. °अयनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. °आलयः 1 the house of a *dvija*. -2. a nest. °इंद्रः, °ईशः 1. the moon, Si. 12 3. -2 an epithet of Garuda.-3 camphor. °दासः a Sûdra. °देवः a Brâhmana. °पतिः, °राजः an epithet of 1. the moon; R. 5. 23. -2. Garuda. -3. camphor. °प्रपा 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. -2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. °बंधुः, °ब्रुवः 1. a man who pretends to be a Brâhmana. -2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brâhmana by name and birth only and not by acts, cf. ब्रह्मबंधुः. °मुख्यः a Brâhmana. °लिंगिन् *m.* 1. a Kshatriya. -2. a pseudo-Brâhmana, one disguised as a Brâhmana. °वाहनः an epithet of Vishnu, (having Garuda for his vehicle.). °सेवकः a Sûdra. —जन्मन् *a.* 1. having two natures. -2. regenerated. -3. oviparous. (-*m.*). —जातिः *m.* 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24.-2. a Brâhmana, Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. -3. a bird. -4. a tooth. —जातीय *a.* 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -2. of a twofold nature.-3 of mixed origin, mongrel. (-यः) a mule. —जिह्व *a.* 1. double-tongued, (fig. also). -2. insincere. (-ह्वः) 1. a snake; Si. 1. 63; R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. -2. an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer -3. an insincere person. -4. a thief. —ठः 1. the sign *visarga* consisting of two dots. -2. N. of Svâhâ, wife of Agni. —त्र *a.* pl two or three, R.5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. —त्रिंश (द्वात्रिंश) *a.* 1. thirty-second. -2. consisting of thirty two.—त्रिंशत् (द्वात्रिंशत्) *f.* thirty-two. °लक्षण *a.* having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. —दंडि *ind.* stick against stick. —दत् *a* having two teeth. —दल *a.* having two parts, two-leafed.—दश *a.* pl. twenty. —दश *a.* (द्वादश) 1. twelfth, Ms. 2. 36. -2. consisting of twelve. —दशन् (द्वादशन्) *a.* pl. twelve. °अंशुः, °आर्चिस् *m.* an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. -2. Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods °अक्षः, °करः, °लोचनः epithets of Kârttikeya. °अंगुलं a measure of twelve fingers. °अध्यायी N. of Jaimini's Mimâmsâ in twelve Adhyâyas. °आन्विक *a.* committing twelve mistakes in reading. °अस्रं a dodecagon. °अहः 1. a period of twelve days; Ms. 5. 83, 11. 168.-2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. °आख्यः, °अक्षः a Buddha. °आत्मन् *m.* the sun. °आदित्याः pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. °आयुस् *m.* a dog °वार्षिक *a.* twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; Pt. 1. °विध *a.* twelve fold. °सहस्र *a.* consisting of 12000 —दशी (द्वादशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. —दशं (द्वादशं) a collection of twelve.—दाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes. —दिवः a ceremony lasting for two days. —दैवतं the constellation विशाखा. —देहः an epithet of Ganesa. —धातुः and epithet of Ganesa. —नग्नकः a circumcised man. —नवत (द्वि-द्वा-नवत) *a.* ninety-second. —नवतिः (द्वि-द्वा-नवतिः) *f.* ninety-two. —पः an elephant. °अधिपः Indra's elephant. °आस्यः an epithet of Ganesa. —पक्षः 1. a bird.-2. month. —पंचाश (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाश) *a.* fifty-second. -पंचाशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाशत्) fifty-two. —पथं 1. two ways. -2. a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. —पद् see द्विपाद् below. —पद *a.* having two feet (as a verse). —पदः a biped, man. —पदिका, —पदी a kind of Prakrita metre. —पाद्, —पादः 1. a biped, man. -2. a bird. -3. a god. —पाद्यः, —द्यं a double penalty. —पायिन् *m.* an elephant. —बिंदुः a Visarga (:). —भुज an angle. —भूम *a.* having two floors (as a place). —मातृ, —मातृजः an epithet of 1. Ganesa. -2. king Jarâsandha. —मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants).—मार्गी a cross-way. —मुखा a leech. —रः 1. a bee, cf. द्विरेफ. -2. =बर्बर q. v. —रदः an elephant; R. 4. 4, Me. 59. °अंतकः, °अरातिः °अशनः 1. a lion. -2. the Sarabha. —रसनः a snake. —रात्रं two nights. —रूप *a.* 1. biform. -2. written in two ways. -3. having a different shape. -4. bi-colour, bipartite. (पः) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. -2. a word correctly written in two ways. —रेतस् *m.* a mule. —रेफः a large black bee (there being two *ras* in the word भ्रमर) Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. —वचनं the dual number (in gram.). —वज्रकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). —वाहिका a swing. —विंश (द्वाविंश) *a.* twenty-second. —विंशतिः (द्वाविंशतिः) *f.* twenty-two. —विध *a.* of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 162. —वेशरा a kind of light car

riage drawn by mules. —शत 1. two hundred. -2. one hundred and two. —शत्य *a.* worth or bought for two hundred. —शफ *a.* cloven-footed. (—फः) any cloven-footed animal. —शीर्षः an epithet of Agni. —षष् *a.* pl. twice six, twelve. —षष्ट (द्विषष्ट, द्वाषष्ट) *a.* sixty-second. —षष्टिः (द्विषष्टिः, द्वाषष्टिः) *f.* sixty-two. —सप्तत (द्वि-द्वा सप्तत) *a.* seventy-second. -सप्ततिः-(द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) *f* seventy-two. —सप्ताहः a fortnight. —समत्रिभुजः an isosceles triangle. —सहस्राक्षः the great serpent Sesha. —सहस्र, -साहस्र *a.* consisting of 2000. (-स्रं) 2000. —सीत्य, -हल्य *a.* ploughed in two ways, *i. e.* first lengthwise and then breadth-wise. —सुवर्ण *a.* worth or bought for two golden coins. —हन् *m.* an elephant. —हायन, -वर्ष *a.* two years old. —हीन *a.* of the neuter gender. —हृदया a pregnant woman. —होतृ *m.* an epithet of Agni.

द्विक *a.* 1 Two fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. -2 Second. -3 Happening the second time. -4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं शतं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2. See द्विक under द्वि also.

द्वितय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; द्रुमसानुमतां किमंतरं यदि वायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. —यं A pair. couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय *a.* Second; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Me. 83, R. 3. 49.—यः 1 The second in a family, a son. -2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.) प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3.35; so छाया°, दुःख° &c. -3 The second letter of a class.-4 The second person (in gram.). —या 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. -2 A wife, companion, partner. -3 (In gram.) The accusative case. —यं The half. -यं *ind.* A second time, again.-Comp. -आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brâhmana. *i. e.* गार्हस्थ्य. —वयस् *a.* having arrived at the seconde stage of life.

द्वितीयाकृ 8 U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक *a.* 1 Second; also द्वितीयिक. -2 Happening the second time. -3. Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्वितीयाकृत *a.* Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्वितीयिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Occupying the second place.

द्वित्वं 1 A pair, couple. -2 The number 'two'. -3 Duality. -4 The dual. -5 Reduplication.

द्विध *a.* Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा *ind.* 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. -2 In two ways. -Comp. —करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. —गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. -2. a crab. -3. a crocodile.

द्विशस् *ind.* By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विस् *ind.* Twice; द्विरिव प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. -Comp. —आगमन (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. —आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. —उक्त *a.* (द्विरुक्त) 1. spoken twice, repeated -2. said in two ways.-3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous (—क्तं) repetition. —उक्तिः *f.* (द्विरुक्तिः) 1. repetition, tautology.-2. superfluity, uselessness.-3. two-fold way of narration. —ऊढा (द्विरूढा) a woman married twice. —भावः, -वचनं reduplication.

द्विष् 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्विष्टे, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेक्षि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2 57, 18 10, Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रम्यं द्वेष्टि *S.* 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning).

द्विष् *a.* Hostile, hating, inimical —*m* An enemy; रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. —*f.* Ved. Hostility. -Comp. —सेवा treachery.

द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषंतप *a.* Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् *m.* An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्प्रसहं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; *Si.* 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष्ट *p. p.* [द्विष्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Hostile. -2 Hated, disliked. —ष्टं Copper.

द्वेषः [द्विष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; *S.* 5. 18, Bg. 3 34, 7. 27; so अन्नद्वेषः, भक्तद्वेषः &c -2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण *a.* Hating, disliking.—णः An enemy. —णं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् *n.* Ved. 1 Hatred. -2 Sin.-3 An enemy.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेष्टृ *a.* Hating &c. —*m.* An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be hated. -2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. —ष्यः An enemy, Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीप, पं [द्विर्गता द्वयोर्दिशोर्वा गता आपो यत्र, द्वि-अप्, अप ईप्] 1 An island. -2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5. the Dvîpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number, cf R. 1. 65 and *S* 7. 33. The central one is जम्बुद्वीप in which is included भरतखंड or India.) —पं The skin of a tigr. -Comp. —कर्पूरः camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् *a.* Full of islands.—*m.* 1 A river.-2 The ocean.—ती 1 The earth. -2 A river

द्वीपिन् *m.* 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि द्वीपिनं हंति Sk. -2 A leopard, panther. -Comp. —नखः -खं 1. a tiger's nail. -2. a kind of perfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. -2 N. of Vyâsa. -3 A sort of crow, slight. -4 N. of Rudra.

द्वृ 1 P. (द्वरति) 1 To hinder. -2 To cover. -3 To disregard. -4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्वेधा *ind.* In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः, द्वेषण, द्वेष्य &c. See under द्विष्.

द्वैगुणिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वैगुण्यं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. -2 Duality. -3 The possession of two out of the three qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्.

द्वैतं [द्विधा इतं द्वीतं तस्य भावः स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Duality -2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रश्रवणेन यस्य गलति द्वैतांधकारोत्करः Bv. 1. 86. -3 N. of a forest. -Comp. —वनं N. of a forest; Ki 1. 1.—वादः the doctrine of dualism; see above —वादिन् *m.* a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् *m.* A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयीक *a.* (की *f.*) Second. द्वैतीयीकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गो निसर्गोज्ज्वलः N. 2. 110; cf. तार्तीयीक.

द्वैध *a.* (धी *f.*) Two-fold double. —धं 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. -2 Separation into two parts. -3 Double resource, secondary reserve. -4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance, श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मावुभौ स्मृतौ Ms. 2 14, 9. 32, Y 2. 78 -5 Doubt, uncertainty; Pg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. -6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy, see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण -7 contradiction. —धं *ind.* 1 In two parts. -2 In two ways, doubly.

द्वैधीकृ 8 U. To separate, divide (into two)

द्वैधीकृत *a.* 1 Separated, made two-fold. -2 Brought into a dilemma embarrassed, perplexed.

द्वैधीभू 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. -2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind); कृत्ययोर्भिन्नदेशत्वाद् द्वैधीभवति मे मनः S 2. 17.

द्वैधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. -2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. -3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; धृत-द्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. -4 A dilemma -5 One of the six Gunas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing' or 'duplicity' 'keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy', बलिनोर्द्विषतोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत्तु काकाक्षिवदलक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'. द्वैधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्विधाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347, cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. -6 A contest, dispute. -7 Falsehood, duplicity.

द्वैध्यं 1 Duplicity. -2 Diversity, difference. -3 Falsehood.

द्वैप *a.* (पी *f*) [द्विपिनो विकार· -अञ्, द्वीपादागतः -अण् वा] 1 Relating to or living on an island. -2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. —पः A car covered with a tiger's skin. —पं The skin of a tiger.

द्वैपक्ष Two parties

द्वैपायनः [द्वीप· अयनं जन्मभूमिर्यस्य स द्वीपायन, स्वार्थे-अण्] 'The island born', N of Vyâsa.

द्वैप्य *a.* (प्या, प्यी *f.*) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

द्वैमातुर *a.* Having two mothers, *i.e* a natural mother and a step-mother —रः 1 N of Ganesa -2 N. of Jarâsandha, हते हिडिंबारिणा राज्ञि द्वैमातुरे युधि Si. 2. 60.

द्वैमातृक *a.* (की *f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातृक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots.-2 A single combat in general. —थः An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं A dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवार्षिक *a* (की *f.*) Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. -2 Variance, diversity, difference.

द्वैसमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Two years old.

द्वैहायनं The period of two years.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding, containing, causing &c. —धः 1 An epithet of Brahmâ. -2 N. of Kubera. -3 Virtue, moral merit. —धं Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक्क 10 U. (धक्कयति-ते) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. -2 Ordeal by the balance. -3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjâs or Raktikâs.

धटिका, धटी 1 Old cloth or raiment. -2 A strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* [धटोऽस्त्यस्य-इनि] 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sign Libra of the zodiac -3 A dealer, trader. —नी = धटी.

धण् 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धत्तूरः, धत्तूरकः -का The white thorn-apple, (Mar. धोतरा).

धन् I. 1 P. (धनति) To sound. -II. 3 P. (दधंति) Ved. To bear fruit.

धनं [धन्-अच्] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.), धनं तावदसुलभं H. 1, (fig. also) as in तपोधन, विद्याधन, &c. -2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14; गुरोरपीदं धनमाहिताग्नेः R. 2. 44, मानधन, अभिमान° &c. (b) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. -3 Capital, (opp. वृद्धि or interest). -4 A booty, prey, spoil. -5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. -6 A contest for prizes, a match. -7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. -8 Surplus, residue. -9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). -10 A sound. -Comp. —अधिकारः right to property, right of inheriting property. —अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अधिकृतः 1. a treasurer. -2. an heir. —अधिगोप्तृ *m.*, -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1. an epithet of Kubera, Ki. 5. 16. -2. a treasurer. —अपहारः 1. fine. -2. plunder. -आर्चित *a.* 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. -2. wealthy, opulent. -अर्थिन् *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. —आधारः a treasury. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. —उष्मन् *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोष्मन्. —एधिन् *m.* a creditor who claims his money. —काम, काम्य *a.* covetous, greedy. —केलिः an epithet of Kubera. —क्षयः loss of wealth; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —गर्व, गर्वित *a* purse-proud. —हूः the numidian crane. —जातं all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. —द *a.* liberal. (-दः) 1. a liberal or muni-

ficent man. -2 an epithet of Kubera; R. 9 25, 17. 80. -3 N. of fire. -4. = धनंजय (4) q. v. °अनुजः an epithet of Râvaṇa, R. 12 52, 88 -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. —दायिन् m. fire -धानी treasury -पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera, तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75, 7. -2. a treasurer -3 = धनंजय (4) q. v. —पालः 1 a treasurer -2. an epithet of Kubera —पिशाचिका, -पिशाची 'the demon of wealth,', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice —प्रयोगः usury. —मद a. purse-proud (-दः) pride of wealth. —मूलं principal, capital. -लोभः avarice, cupidity. —व्ययः 1. expenditure. -2. extravagance. —स्थानं a treasury. —हरः 1. an heir. -2 a thief. -3. a kind of perfume —हार्य a. to be won over by wealth; Mk. 1 31, 5. 9. —हीन a. deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनंजयः 1 N. of Arjuna, (the name is thus derived in Mb. —सर्वाञ्जनपदाञ्जित्वा वित्तमादाय केवलं । मध्ये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहुर्मा धनंजयं ॥). -2 An epithet of fire -3 N. of Vishnu -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् a. Rich, wealthy. —ती N. of the constellation धनिष्ठा.

धनायति Den. P To wish for wealth; Ki 13. 56; Mv. 4. 49.

धनिक a. [धनमदेयत्वेनास्त्यस्य-ठन्] 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Virtuous. —कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor, दापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थं Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55 -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The प्रियंगु tree. —का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree (प्रियंगु).

धनिन् a. (नी f.) Rich, opulent, wealthy. —m. 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor, Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61. -2 The possessor of any thing.

धनिष्ठ a. Very rich; (Superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). —ष्ठा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीयती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी (ने) यकं Coriander seed; see धन्याक.

धनुः 1 A bow (perhaps for धनुस् q. v.). -2 N. of the प्रियंगु tree. -3 A measure of four *hastas*. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. —f. A sandy shore.

धनुस् a. [धन् उस्-उसि] Armed with a bow. —n 1 A bow, धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku 3 66; so इन्द्रधनुः &c (At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्; R. 2. 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four *hastas*, Y. 2 167; Ms 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 A desert, cf धन्वन् —m N. of Siva. -Comp —आकार a (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. —कर (धनुष्कर) a having or armed with a bow. (-रः) a bow-maker. —काडं (धनुःकांड) a bow and arrow —खंडं (धनुःखंडं) part of a bow, Me. 15. —गुणः (धनुर्गुणः) a bow-string. —ग्रहः (धनुर्ग्रहः),—ग्राहः an archer. —ज्या (धनुर्ज्या) a bow-string, अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं S. 2. 4 —द्रुमः (धनुर्द्रुमः) a bamboo —धरः, -भृत् m. (धनुर्धरः &c.) 1. an archer, R. 2 11, 29, 3. 31, 38, 39; 9 11, 12. 97, 16. 77. -2 an epithet of Vishnu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —धारिन् m. an archer. —पाणि a (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand —मार्गः (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. —विद्या (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery —वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अश्वत्थ tree —वेदः (धनुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four *Upavedas* q. v. —वेदिन् m. an epithet of *Siva*.

धनुष्मत् m. an archer.

धनू f. A bow. —m. A store of grain.

धन्य a. [धनं लब्धा-यत्] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth, Ms. 3 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy, धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37, धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. —न्यः 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being, धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवंति S. 7 17, Bh. 1. 41, धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रियां कलयते प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. —न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. —न्यं 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. -Comp. —वादः 1. an expression of thanks, thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्यंमन्य a. Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्वं A bow (rarely used in classical literature). -Comp. —धिः a bow-case.

धन्वन् m., n. 1 A dry soil, desert, waste, एवं धन्वनि चंपकस्य सकले संहारहेतावपि Bv. 1. 31. -2 Shore, firm land, -3 The sky. -Comp —दुर्गं a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert, Ms 7. 70

धन्वंतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four *hastas*; cf दंड.

धन्वंतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् a. (नी f) [धन्व चापोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. —m. 1 An archer, के मम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले S 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Siva. -4 of Vishnu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शूकर).

धम a. (मा or मी f.) [धम् ध्माने-अच्] (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निंधम, नाडिंधम. -2 Melting, fusing. —मः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishna. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahmâ.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoetic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन a. 1 Blowing. -2 Cruel. —नः A kind of reed.

धमनिः, -नी f. 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धमिः f. The act of blowing.

धम्मल, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c. आकुलाकुलगलद्धम्मिल्लं Git. 2; उरसि निपतितानां स्रस्तधम्मिल्लकानां (वधूना) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

धय a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनंधय.

धर a. (रा or री f.) [धृ-अच्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing, &c.; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, अमृतधर, दिव्यांबरधर, &c. —रः 1 A mountain; उक्त धरं द्रुतमवेक्ष्य शौरिमुत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -2 A flock of cotton. -3 A frivolous or dissolute man (विट). -4 The king

Jaina —चरणं, —चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties ; Ku. 7. 83. —चारिन् a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous, R. 3. 45 (-m an ascetic. —चारिणी 1 a wife. -2 a chaste or virtuous wife. —चिंतक a. 1. studying or familiar with duty. -2 reflecting on the law —चिंतनं, -चिंता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —जः 1 ' duly or lawfully born ', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107 -2. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जन्मन् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct, अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sûtra. —जीवन a. one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties (—नः) a Brâhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. —ज्ञ a. 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law, Ms. 7. 141, 8 179, 10 127.-2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostacy —दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest) —दुघा a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्रवी N. of the Ganges. —दाराः (m. pl.) a lawful wife, स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. —द्रोहिन् m. a demon. —धातुः an epithet of Buddha —ध्वजः,-ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —नंदनः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नाभः an epithet of Vishnu. —निबंधिन् a. pious, holy. —निवेशः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः f. 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty -2. moral or religious observance -पत्नी a lawful wife, R. 2 2, 20, 72; 8. 7, Y, 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous -पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः ' protector of the law, ' said metaphorically of (दंड) ' punishment or chastisement,' or ' sword '. —पीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure -2 an epithet of युधिष्ठिर.-3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रवक्तृ m. 1 an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. -2 a religious teacher, preacher प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty, U. 5. 23. -2 expounding the law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, वाणिजिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant.-2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. -2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. -3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties.—भागिनी a virtuous wife. —भाणकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhârat, Bhâgavata, &c.—भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives —भृत् m. 1 ' a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. -2 a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ m. 1 a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother, -2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. -युगं the Krita age. —यूपः an epithet of Vishnu. —रति a. ' delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just, R. 1. 23 —राज् m. an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama. -2. Jina -3. युधिष्ठिर. -4 a king —राजन् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —रोधिन् a. 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful -2. immoral.—लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law -2. the Vedas. (-णा) the Mîmâmsâ philosophy. —लोपः 1 irreligion, immorality -2. violation of duty ; R. 1. 76 —वत्सल a. loving piety or duty —वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous —वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनः 1 an epithet of Siva. -2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् a familiar with the law (civil or religious). °उत्तमः N. of Vishnu —विद्या knowledge of the law or right —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विप्लवः violation of duty, immorality. —विवेचनं 1. judicial investigation.-2. dissertation on duty.—वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety ; the following instance is given in R. G. :—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपरि पतत्वथवा कृपाणधारा । अपहरतुतरां शिरः कृतांतो मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात् ॥ —वृद्ध a. advanced in virtue or piety ; Ku 5. 16. —वैतंसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous.-शाला 1. a court of justice, tribunal. -2. any charitable institution —शासनं, -शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence, H. 1. 17, Y. 1. 5. —शील a. just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially compiled by sages like Manu. Yâjnavalkya, &c.). —संगः 1 attachment to justice or virtue. -2 hypocrisy.—संगीतिः 1. discussion about law. -2. (with Buddhists) a council. —सभा a court of justice —सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. —सुः m. the fork-tailed shrike. —सेतुः an epithet of Siva. —स्थः a judge. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः ind. According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. -2 Virtuously, righteously. -3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. -2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् m [धृ-मनिन्] A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —n. 1 A religious rite -2 Support, stay. -3 Religion, duty -4 Law, custom -5 A mode, manner. -6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्ममय a. Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् a. 1 Holy, virtuous. -2 Upright, just. -3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् m. [धर्मोऽस्त्यस्य-इनि] 1 Virtuous, just, pious. -2 Knowing one's duties -3 Obeying the law. -4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties or characteristics of anything. (at the end of Comp.) : षड् सुता त्रिजधर्मिणः Ms. 10 41 ; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि कांक्षितं R. 11. 50. -5 Following the habits of any person. —m. An epithet of Vishnu.

धर्मिष्ठ a. Very pious ; (Superl. of धर्मिन्). —ष्ठः An epithet of Vishnu.

धर्मीपुत्रः An actor, player.

धर्म्य a [धर्मादनपेतः-यत्] 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22, 24-26.-2 Religious (as an act) ; Ku. 6. 13 -3 Just, righteous, fair; धर्म्याद्धि युद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽन्यत्क्षत्रियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31 : 9 2 ; Y. 3. 44. -4 Legitimate. -5 Usual. -6 endowed with particular qualities; as तद्धर्म्य.

धर्षः [धृष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. -2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Impatience. -4 Restraint. -5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). -6 Injury, wrong, insult. -7 A eunuch. -Comp. —कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्षक a. [धृष्-ण्वुल्] 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. -2 Violating, seducing. -3 Impatient. —कः 1 A

seducer, an adulterer, violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mime.

धर्षणं, -णा [धृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी°. -4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणि: -णी *f.* A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित *a.* [धृष्-कर्मणि क्त, इट् गुणश्च] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated.-2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated ; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. --तं 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. --ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षिन् *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. --णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धव: 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल *a.* [धवं कंप लाति, ला-क ; Tv.] 1 White ; धवलातपत्रं, धवलगृह, धवलवस्त्रं &c. -2 Handsome. -3 Clear, pure. --ल: 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent bull. -3 China camphor (चीनकर्पूर).-4 N. of a tree (धव). --लं White pepper. --ला A woman with a white complexion.--ली A white cow; (धवला also) -Comp.--उत्पलं the white water-lily(said to open at moon-rise). --गिरि: N. of the highest peak of the Himâlaya mountain. --गृहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. --पक्ष: 1. a goose. -2. the bright half of a lunar month. --मृत्तिका chalk.

धवलित *a.* Whitened, made white.

धवलिमन् *m.* 1 Whitened, white colour. -2 Paleness, इय भूतिर्नागे प्रियविरहजन्मा धवलिमा Subhâsh.

धवाणक: Wind.

धावित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धस् *a.* [धा-कसुन्] Holding ; रेतोधस्, पुरोधस् &c. --*m.* 1 N. of Brahmâ. -2 Brihaspati.

धा 3, U. (दधाति, धत्ते, दधो-दधे, अधात्-अधित, धास्यति-ते, धातु, हित; *pass.* धीयते; *caus.* धापयति-ते; *desid.* धित्सति ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञातदोषेषु दधाति दंडं Mb ; निःशंकं धीयतं (v. l for दीयते) लोकै: पश्य भस्मचये पदं H. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिनि रणत्कोकिले बालचूते Mâl. 3. 12 ; दधुः कुमारानुगते मनांसि Bk 3. 11, 2. 7, Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present, (with dat., gen , or loc.), कुर्या लक्ष्मीमिध मयि भृशं धेहि देव प्रसीद Mâl. 1. 3, यद्यस्य सोऽदधात्कर्म तत्तस्य स्वयमाविशत् Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, contain; तानपि दधासि मातः Bv 1. 68 ; S 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk 1. 26, 4. 26, Ki 13 54. -6 To wear, put on,bear, गुरूणि वासांसि विहाय तूर्णं तनूनि.... धत्ते जन: काममदालसांग: Rs. 6. 13, 16, धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94 ; दधतो मंगलक्षौमे R. 12 8, 9. 40 ; Bk 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess, (usually Atm.) ; काच: कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr 41, शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीप: Bv 1. 74 ; R. 2 7 ; Amaru 23 67 ; Me. 36 Bh. 3. 46, R. 3 1 : Bk. 2. 1, 4. 16, 18 : Si 9. 3, 10. 86 ; Ki 5 5 -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up ; गामधास्यत्कथं नागो मृणालमृदुभिः फणैः Ku. 6 68. -9 To support, maintain ; सपदि निमयेनाभो दधतुर्भुवनद्वय R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; मुग्धा कुड्मलितानने दधतो वायु स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur ; Si. 9. 2, 32. 66. -12 To perform, do. -13 Ved. To bring, convey -14 To appoint, fix. [The meanings of this root, like those of दा, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected ; *e. g.* मनः, मति, धिय, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon . पद् धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णे कर धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -WITH अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1. (*a*) to close, shut ; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमपिदधाति Gît. 5, so कर्णौ-नयने-पिदधाति. (*b*) to cover, hide, conceal ; प्रायोमूर्खः परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं पिधत्ते S. Til. 17 v. 1. प्रभावपिहिता V. 4. 2 ; Si. 9. 76 ; Bk. 7. 69. -2. to hinder, obstruct, bar . भुजगपिहितद्वार पातालमधितिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions :--अभित कापि मुखे सलिल सखी प्यधित कापि सरोजदलेः स्तनौ । व्यधित कापि हृदि व्यजनानिलं न्यधित कापि हिमं सुतनोस्तनौ N. 4. 111, or, better still, the following verse of Jagannâtha:--निधानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधानं नवमुदां प्रधानं तीर्थानाममलपरिधानं त्रिजगतः । समाधानं बुद्धेरथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां श्रियामाधान नः परिहरन् ताप तव वपुः ।। G. L 18).

धाक: [धा-उणा० क तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 An ox -2 A receptacle, reservoir -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar, column. -5 Brahmâ. -6 A supporter.

धातु: [धा-आधारे तुन्] 1 A constituent or essential part, an ingredient -2 An element, primary or elementary substance, *i e* पृथिवी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion; primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7 --रसासृङ्मांसमेदोऽस्थिमज्जाशुक्राणि धातव:, or sometimes ten if केश, त्वच् and स्नायु be added) -4 A humour or affection of the body, (*i.e* वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore ; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7: त्वामालिख्य प्रण[18], °तां धातुरागैः शिलायां Me 105, R 4 man, Ku. 6 51. -6 A verbal root , भूवादयो धातव: P. 1. 3. 1 ; पश्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातोरधिरिवाभवत् R 15. 9, -7 The soul. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, *i. e* रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A supporter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c. --*f.* A milch cow. -Comp --उपल: chalk. --काशीश, --कासीस red sulphate of iron --कुशल *a.* skilful in working in metals. --क्रिया metallurgy, mineralogy. --क्षय: waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. --ग्राहिन् *m* calamine. --घ्नं, -नाशन sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water) --ज bitumen --द्रावक: borax. --प: the elementary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body --पाठ: a list of roots arranged according to Pânini's grammatical system ; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ, being supposed to be the work of Pânini himself, as supplementary to his Sûtras). --पुष्टि: *f.* nutrition of the bodily humours. --भृत् *m.* a mountain. --मलं 1. impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body -2. lead. --माक्षिकं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral substance --मारिन् *m.* sulphur. --रस: a mineral or metallic fluid ; Ku. 1. 7. --राजक: --क semen. --वल्लभं borax. --वाद: mineralogy, metallurgy. --वादिन् *m.* a mineralogist. --विष् *f.* lead. --वैरिन् *n.* sulphur. --शेखरं green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. --शोधनं, --संभवं lead. --साम्यं good health, (equilibrium of the three humours). --हन् *m.* sulphur.

धातुमत् *a.* Rich or abounding in metals. °ता richness in metals , Ku. 1. 4.

धातुमय *a.* Full of metals, abounding in red minerals; R. 2. 29..

धातृ *m.* [धा तृच्] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brahmâ, the creator of the world; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भग्नोद्यमः H 2. 165, R. 13 6, Si. 1. 13; Ku 7 44, Ki 12. 33. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The soul. -6 N of the seven sages (सप्तर्षि) being the first creation of Brahmâ, cf. Ku. 6 9 -7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An arranger.-10 One who nourishes -Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumâra.

धात्रं [धा आधारे-ष्ट्रन्] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster-mother, उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3 25, Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. -Comp. —पुत्रः 1. a foster-brother. -2. an actor. —फलं An Amalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयि 1 A foster-sister; धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Mâl. 1. 33; कथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लवंगिकया Mâl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धान, -नी [धा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 A receptacle, seat, as in मसीधानी, राजधानी, यमधानी -2 Nourishing, nourishment. —नी 1 The site of a habitation. -2 Coriander.

धानाः *f.* pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered.-3 Corn, grain -4 A bud, shoot.-5 Coriander. -Comp.—चूर्णं the meal of fried rice. —पूपः a cake of fried barley. —भर्जनं the frying of grain.

धानकं Coriander.

धानाकाः *f.* pl. 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dinâra).

धानयः -कः Coriander.

धानुर्दंडिकः, धानुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a bowman; निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si. 2, 27

धानुष्य· Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [धाने पोषणे साधु यत्] 1 Grain, corn, rice; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तडुल and अन्न see under तंडुल). -2 Coriander -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds.-Comp. —अचलः a pile of grain presented to Brâhmanas as a gift. —अरिः a mouse, rat.—अर्थः a wealth in rice or grain. —अम्लं sour gruel made of the fermentation of rice-water. —अस्थि *n.* husk, chaff —उत्तमः the best of grain, *i. e.* rice. —कल्कं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. —कोशः, -कोष्टकं -कः a granary. —क्षेत्रं a corn field. —चमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. —त्वच् *f* the husk of corn —मायः a corn-dealer. -राजः barley. —वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. —बीजं (वीजं) coriander. —वीरः a sort of pulse (माष). —शीर्षकं the ear of corn. —शूकं the beard or awn of corn.—सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वन *a* (नी *f.*) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight, (माष q. v.)

धामन् *n.* [धा-मनिन्] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44, पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चण्डीश्वरस्य Me. 33; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort; श्रियो धाम.-3 The inmates of a house, members of a family -4 A ray of light; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17, Si. 9. 53. -5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru. 86; R. 6. 6; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity, R. 11. 85. -7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप); Ki. 2. 47. -8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host.-11 State, condition.-12 A class.-13 Ved. law, rule.-14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. -Comp —केशिन् *m.*, -निधिः the sun. —छद् *m* Ved. N. of Agni.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. -1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. —*n.* The act of drinking or sucking

धायु *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धाय्यः A *Purohita* or family priest.

धार *a.* [धृ-णिच्-अच्] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. —रः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt.-6 A boundary, limit. -7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a* Holding, possessing, bearing &c; नाम,° देह ° —कः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c), a water-pot -2 A debtor. —का The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* (णी *f.*) [धृ णिच् ल्युट्] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. —णौ (du.) The two female breasts. —णं 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing, holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory. ग्रहणधारणपटुर्बालकः. -5 Being indebted (to any one). -6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly. —णी 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel. -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak.-3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिचेतुमुपांशु धारणां R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201 (धारणेत्युच्यते चेयं धार्यते यन्मनो तया). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness.-6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction.-Comp. —योगः deep devotion. —शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्णु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, Bh. 2. 93; Me. 55; R. 16. 66. आबद्धधारमश्रु प्रावर्तत Dk. 74.-2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower.-3 A continuous line or series, Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. -5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमव्यतिकीर्णरूपाः Si. 5. 60.-6 The margin, edge or border of anything; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति S. 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78; 6. 42, 10. 86. 41; Bh 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice.-9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel, R. 13. 15.-10 A garden wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army.-12 The highest point, excellence.-13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night.-16 Turmeric. -17 Likeness -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. -Comp. —अग्र the broad-edged head

of an arrow —अंकुरः 1. a drop of rain. -2. hail -3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). —अंगः a sword. —अटः 1 the Châtaka bird. -2. a horse. -3 a cloud. -4. a furious elephant, one in rut —अधिरूढ a. raised to the highest pitch —अवनिः f wind —अश्रु n a flood of tears . Amaru 10 —आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower , धारासारैर्महती वृष्टिर्बभूव H. 3 . V 4. 1. —उष्ण a. warm from a cow (as milk) —गृहं a bath-room with water jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water . R 16. 49. —धरः 1. holder of streams, a cloud. -2. a sword. —निपात , —पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower , Me. 48 -2. a stream of water. —यंत्रं a fountain, jet (of water) ; Amaru. 59 , Ratn. 1. 12 —वर्षः,-र्षं,-संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower . R 4. 82. —वाहिन् a. incessant, continuous, U. 4. 3 —विषः a crooked sword.

धाराल, धारावत् a. Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).

धारिणी The earth.

धारित a. Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारिन् a (णी f.) [धृ णिनि] 1 Carrying, having, sustaining, preserving, bearing, holding, supporting ; पादांभोरुहधारि Git 12 ; कर° &c. -2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory , अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. -3 Edged.

धार्य a. 1 To be held or maintained -2 Bearable -3 To be worn. -4 To be suffered, supportable. -5 To be borne in mind —र्यं Clothes,garments.

धार्तराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्यापत्य पुमान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhritarâshtra. -2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill , निपतंति धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवशान्मेदिनीपृष्ठे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses)

धार्म a. [धर्मस्येद-अण्) Belonging to justice or *Dharma* q. v.

धार्मिक a. (की f.) [धर्मं अधीते चरति वा ठक्] 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. -2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable -3 Religious.

धार्मिणं An assemblage of virtuous men.

धार्ष्ट्यं [धृष्टस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव् I. 1 P. (धावति, धावित) 1 (a) To run, advance ; अद्यापि धावति मनः Ch P. 36 ; धावत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः S 1 8 गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः 1. 34 (b) To move, glide, -2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter ; Bk. 16. 67 -3 To flow, stream or flow forth, धावत्यंभासि तैलवत् Susr. -4 To run or flee away. -5 To give milk (as a cow) -II. 1 U (धावति-ते, धौत or धावित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off , दधावाद्रिस्तुतश्रक्षुः सुग्रीवस्य विभीषणः । विद्रांचकार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खेननर्द च ॥ Bk. 14 50, S. 6. 21 , Si. 17. 8. -2 To brighten, polish. -3 To rub into one's person (Atm.).

धाव a. (At the end of comp.) Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक a. [धाव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Running, flowing. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Washing. —कः 1 A washerman -2 N of a poet (said to have composed the Ratnâvalî for king Sriharsha) श्रीहर्षादेर्धावकादीनामिव यशः K. P. 1. v. 1., प्रथितयशसां धावकसौमिल्लकविपुत्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v 1.

धावनं [धाव् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Running, galloping. -2 Flowing -3 Attacking. -4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. -5 Rubbing with any thing.

धावित p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Running towards, or against. -3 Running, going quickly.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. -2 Paleness.

धासस् m. Ved. A mountain.

धासिः Ved. Food.

धि I. 6. P. (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —WITH सं to make peace, treat with ; cf. संधा. (-II. or धिन्व्) 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight, satisfy , पश्यंती चात्मरूपं तदपि विलुलितस्रग्धरेयं धिनोति Git. 12 ; धिनोति नास्माञ्जलजेन पूजा त्वयान्वहं तन्वि वितन्यमाना N. 8. 97 ; U. 5. 27 ; Ki 1.22.

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c. ; as in उदधि, इषुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् ind. An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure (' fie ', ' shame ' ' out upon, ' 'what a pity ' &c. usually with acc) ; धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च Bh. 2 2 , धिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 50 धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगेतान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो मृदंगः , धिक् सानुजं कुरुपतिं धिगजातशत्रुं Ve. 3. 11 ; sometimes with nom. voc. and gen. also ; धिङ् मूर्ख, धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1 , धिगस्तु हृदयस्यास्य &c -Comp. —दंडः reprimand, censure ; Ms. 8. 129 —पारुष्य abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिक्क् 8 U. To despise, disregard, contemn, reproach.

धिक्कारः-धिक्क्रिया Reproach, contempt, disregard

धिक्कृत a Censured, reproached. —तं Reproach, censure, contempt.

धिक्ष् 1 A (धिक्षते) 1 To kindle. -2 To live. -3 To be harassed -4 To be weary.

धिग्वणः A man of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Brâhmana and a female of the Ayogava tribe.

धिप्सु a Wishing to deceive, deceptive , Bk. 9 33.

धिन्व् See धि II

धिष् 3 P. (दिधेष्टि) To sound.

धिष् f. = धिषणा q v below.

धिषणः N of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods —णं A dwelling place, an abode, residence —णा 1 Speech. -2 Praise, hymn. -3 Intellect, understanding , Mv. 6. 8. -4 Earth. -5 A cup, bowl. -Comp. —अधिपः N. of Brihaspati.

धिष्ण्य a. Ved. 1 To be praised or meditated upon -2 Worthy of a high place —ष्ण्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire , अमी वेदिं परितः क्लृप्तधिष्ण्याः S. 4. 7. -2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons. -3 The planet Venus. -4 Power, strength —ष्ण्यं 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house ; न भौमान्येव धिष्ण्यानि हित्वा ज्योतिर्मयान्यपि R. 15. 59 -2 A meteor. -3 Fire (m. also). -4 A star, an asterism.

धी 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To propitiate. -3 To hold, contain. -4 To accomplish, fulfil.

धीः f. [ध्यै भावे क्विप् संप्रसारणं च] 1 (a) Intellect, understanding ; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30 , cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded ; Bg. 2. 54, R 3. 30.-2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception ; न धियां पथि वर्तसे Ku. 6. 22 ; Pt. 1. 136 -3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity ; Ki. 1. 37. -4 Devotion, prayer. -5 A sacrifice -6 Knowledge, science. -Comp. —इंद्रियं an organ of perception (= ज्ञानेंद्रिय q. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह । नासिका चेति षट् तानि धींद्रियाणि प्रचक्षते ॥ —गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities , they are :—शुश्रूषा श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा । ऊहापोहोऽर्थविज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीगुणाः ॥ Kâmandaka. —पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —मंत्रिन् m., —सचिवः 1. a minister for counsel (opp. कर्मसचिव ' a minister for action or execution '). -2 a wise or prudent adviser. —शक्तिः f. intellectual quality or faculty. —सखः a counsellor, adviser, minister

धीमत् *a.* Wise, intelligent, learned —*m.* An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीक्ष् =दीक्ष् q. v.

धीत *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk ; see धे. -2 reflected upon, thought about -3 Propitiated.

धीतिः *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. -2 Thirst -3 Ved. The fingers. -4 Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6 Disrespect, disregard.

धीदा 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter, virgin.

धीर *a.* [धियं राति रा-क, धियमीरयति ईर्-अण् वा उप० स० Tv.] 1 Brave, bold, courageous . धीरोद्धता गतिः U. 6. 19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, durable, lasting, constant , R. 2. 6. -3 Strong-minded, persevering, self-possessed, resolute, of firm resolve or purpose , धीरा हि तरंत्यापदं K. 175 विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियते येषा न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59. -4 Composed, calm, collected. -5 Sedate, sober, grave, solemn ; R. 13. 4. -6 Strong, energetic. -7 Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensible, learned, clever ; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10, 5. 38, 16 74, U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave, loud, hollow (as sound) ; स्वरेण धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 59 ; U. 6. 17. -9 Well-conducted, Well-behaved. -10 Gentle, soft, agreeable, pleasing (as a breeze), धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gît. 5. -11 Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Headstrong. —रः 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Buddha. -3 The thinking principle, the soul (चिदात्मन्). -4 An epithet of king Bali. —रं Saffron.—रं *ind* Boldly, firmly, steadfastly, steadily ; Bh. 2. 31 , Amaru. 11. -Comp.—उदात्तः the hero of a poetic composition (*i. e.* a play or poem) who is brave and noble-minded ; अविकत्थनः क्षमावानतिगंभीरो महासत्त्वः। स्थेयान्निगूढमानो धीरोदात्तो दृढव्रतःकथितः॥ S. D. 66. —उद्धतः the hero of a poetic composition who is brave but haughty ; मायापरः प्रचंडश्चपलोऽहंकारदर्पभूयिष्ठः। आत्मश्लाघानिरतो धीरैर्धीरोद्धतः कथितः S. D. 67. —चेतस् *a.* firm, resolute, strong-minded, courageous. —प्रशांतः the hero of a poetic composition who is brave and calm ; सामान्यगुणैर्भूयान् द्विजातिको धीरप्रशांतः स्यात् S. D. 69. —ललितः the hero of a poetic composition who is firm and brave, but sportive and reckless ; निश्चिंतो मृदुरनिशं कलापरो धीरललितः स्यात् S. D. 68. —स्कंधः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength of mind ; विपत्तौ च महाल्लोके धीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 4 \ .2. -2 Suppression of jealousy &c. -3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown by silence &c.). प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114 -4 Steadiness, firmness. -5 Wisdom, cleverness. -6 Refusal. (For other meanings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic composition who, though jealous of her husband or lover, suppresses all outward manifestation or expression of her resentment in his presence, or as the Rasamanjari puts it, व्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका धीरा , see S. D. 102-105 also. -Comp —अधीरा the heroine of a poetic composition who, being jealous of her husband or lover, alternately expresses and conceals her jealousy , (व्यंग्याव्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका धीराधीरा Rasamanjari).

धीलटिः-टी *f.* A daughter.

धीवन् *a.* (री *f.*) Clever, skilful. -*m.* 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवरः A fisherman , मृगमीनसज्जनानां तृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति ॥ Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. —रं Iron. —री 1 A fisherman's wife. -2 A kind of harpoon for catching fish. -3 A fish-basket.

धीवरकः A fisherman.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति, धुनुते, धुत) See धू.

धुः *f.* Shaking, trembling.

धुत *a.* 1 Shaken ; R. 11. 16. -2 Left, abandoned.

धुन *a.* Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shaking, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar. -2 To flow.

धुक्ष् 1 A. (धुक्षते, धुक्षित) 1 To be kindled. -2 To live. -3 To be weary. —*Caus.* (धुक्षयति-ते). To kindle, inflame. —WITH सं to be kindled or excited (fig. also) ; संदुधुक्षे तयोःकोपः Bk. 14. 109. (-*Caus.*) to kindle, inflame, excite ; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनिः, -नी *f.* A river , पुराणा संहृतैः सुरधुनि कपर्दोऽधिरुरुहे G. L. 22. -Comp. —नाथः the ocean.

धुंधुमारः 1 A kind of insect (इंद्रगोप). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर् *f.* (Nom. sing. धूः) 1 A yoke (lit.) ; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17 ; अग्रस्तुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरंगैः R. 14. 47. -2 (*a*) That part of a yoke which rests on the shoulder. (*b*) The foremost part of the pole where the yoke is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of an axle for fastening the nave of the wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a carriage. -5 A load, burden (fig. also) ; responsibility, duty, task , तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी सचिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35. 5. 66 , Ku. 6 30; कार्यधुरं वहंति Mu. 1. 14 ; अंतरप्यनवातपौरुषफलः कार्यस्य धूरुज्झिता Mu. 6. 5, 4 6 ; Ki 3. 50, 14. 6. -6 The foremost or highest place, van, front, top, head, अपांसुलाना धुरि कीर्तनीया R. 2. 2 ; धुरि स्थिता त्व पतिदेवतानां 14 74 , अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणा 1 91 ; धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M 1 16, 5. 16 -7 A finger. -8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflection -10 A spark of fire. -11 Distress, affliction -12 A part, portion, share. -13 Wealth -14 N. of the Ganges. (धुरि कृ 'to place at the head or in front of' ; S. 7. 4).-Comp. -गत (धूर्गत) *a.* 1. standing on the pole of a chariot. -2. standing at the head, chief, head, foremost. —जटिः (धूर्जटिः) an epithet of Siva. —धर (धूर्धर, also धुरंधर) *a.* 1. bearing the yoke -2 fit to be harnessed. -3 laden with good qualities or important duties -4. chief, head, foremost, pre-eminent, कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5. (-रः) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a man of business. -3. a chief, head, leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. —वह (धूर्वह) *a.* 1. carrying or bearing a burden. -2. managing affairs. (-हः) a beast of burden ; so धूर्वोढृ.

धुरः (At the end of comp.) 1 A yoke, pole -2 Burden. -3 A pin at the end of an axle &c. see धुर्.

धुरंधर See धूर्धर above.

धुरा A burden, load ; रणधुरा Ve. 3. 5.

धुरीण, धुरीय *a.* [धुरं वहति, अर्हति वा, धुर् ख छ वा] 1 Able to bear or carry a burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3 Charged with important duties. —णः, -यः 1 A beast of burden. -2 A man of business, or one charged with important duties. -3 A chief, head, leader.

धुर्य *a.* [धुरं वहति, यत्] 1 Fit for a burden, able to bear a burden &c. -2 Fit to be entrusted with important duties. -3 Standing at the head, chief, foremost ; see below. —र्यः 1 A beast of burden. -2 A horse or bullock yoked to the pole of a carriage; नाविनीतैर्व्रजेद् धुर्यैः Ms. 4. 67 ; येनेदं ध्रियते विश्वं धुर्यैर्यानमिवाध्वनि Ku. 6. 76; धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति R. 1. 54, 6. 78 ; 17. 19. -3 One who carries a burden (of responsibility) ; R. 5. 66. -4 A chief, leader, head , न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A minister, one charged with important duties. -6 An epithet of Vishnu. —र्यं The fore-part of a pole.

धुर्व् 1 P. (धुर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill

धुवका The introductory stanza of a song, cf. ध्रुवका.

धुवित्रं A sort of fan (made of deer-skin) used in kindling the sacred fire, cf. धवित्र.

धुवनः Fire.

धुस्तु (स्तू) रः N. of a plant (= धत्तूर q. v.).

धू 6 P., 1, 5, 9, 10 U. धुवति, धवति-ते, धूनोति, धुनुते, धुनाति, धुनीते, धूनयति-ते,, धूत-धून) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble, धुन्वंति पक्षपवनैर्न नभो बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयानि Me. 62, Ku. 7. 49, R. 4. 67; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off; स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, excite, fan (as fire), वायुना धूयमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb, पवनधूतः... अग्निः Rs. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure; मा न धावीररिं रणे Bk. 9. 50, 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from, (सेवकाः) आरोहंति शनैःपश्चाद्धुन्वंतमपि पार्थिवंPt 1 36.-7 To strive against, resist, oppose. (The following stanza from Kavirahasya illustrates the root in its different conjugations — धूनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं चूतं धुनाति धुवति स्फुटितातिमुक्तं । वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् यत्कानने धवति चंदनमंजरीश्च ॥), cf. धु 5 U.

धूः *f.* Shaking, trembling, agitating.

धूकः 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

धूत *p. p.* [धू-क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. —ता A wife. -Comp. —कल्मष - पाप *a.* who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धूतिः *f.* 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

धून *p. p.* 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धूननः Wind. —नं Shaking, agitation.

धूनिः *f.* Shaking, agitating.

धूप् I. 1 P. (धूपायति, धूपायित) To heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. (धूपयति-ते धूपित) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 (In astr.) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूपः [धूप्-अच्] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.), aromatic vapour or smoke धूपोष्मणा त्याजितमार्द्रभावं Ku. 7 14, Me 32 V 3. 2, R. 16. 50 -3 A fragrant powder. -Comp.-अगुरु *n.* a kind of agallochum used for incense -अगः 1. turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. —अर्ह a black kind of agallochum —पात्रं a vessel for incense, censer. —वासः fumigating, perfuming. —वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूप (पि) कः A perfumer.

धूपनं 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense, Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित, धूपायित *a.* 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूमः [धू-कंपे मक्] 1 Smoke, vapour, धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां सन्निपातः क्व मेघः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 (*a*) A meteor. (6) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. -Comp. —आभ *a* of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. (-भः) purple. —आवलिः *f.* a wreath or cloud of smoke.—उत्थं ammoniac. —उद्गारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour, Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch. —ऊर्णा N of the wife of Yama.°पतिः an epithet of Yama. —केतनः, -केतुः 1. fire, कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10, R. 11. 81 -2. a meteor, comet, falling star, धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Git. 1, धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2 32. -3. Ketu. —ग्रहः Râhu, Mâl. 2. 8. —जः a cloud. °अंगजं ammoniac. —ध्वजः fire. —प *a.* inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. —पथः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works -3. an air-hole, a window. —पानं inhaling smoke or vapour. —प्राश *a.* feeding only on smoke (as a hermit) —लता a mass of curling smoke, Mu. 1. 9.—महिषी fog, mist. —योनिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

धूमयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken.

धूमल *a.* Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. —लः 1 Purple.-2 A kind of musical instrument.

धूमवत् *a.* 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धूमायति-ते Den. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken, धूमायिता दश दिशो दलितारविंदाः Bv. 1. 104, Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूमायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धूमित *a.* Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30. —ता (*i. e.* दिक्) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

धूमिन् *a.* Smoking —नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

धूम्या [धूमानां समूहः य] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke, Mâl. 5. 6.

धूम्र *a.* [धूमं तद्वर्णं राति रा-क] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey, Bh. 3 55, R. 15. 16. -2 Dark-red -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. —म्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of Siva. —म्रा An epithet of Durgâ. —म्र Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. —अक्षिः a pearl of a bad colour. —अटः the fork-tailed shrike. —आभः air, atmosphere. —रुच् *a* of a purple hue. —लोचनः a pigeon. —लोहित *a.* dark-red, deep-purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. —वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. —वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. —शुकः a camel.

धूम्रकः A camel.

धूर् 4 A. (धूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त *a.* [धूर्व्-धुर् वा क्त, उणा० तन् वा Tv.] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured.-4 Gay, licentious. Mu. 3. 10. —र्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay, deceiver, तत्ते धूर्त हृदि स्थिता प्रियतमा काचिन्ममैवापरा Pt. 4. 6, धूर्तोऽपरां चुंबति Amaru. 16, so धूर्तानामभिसारसत्वरहृदां Git. 11. -4 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -5 Hurting, injuring. —र्तं 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. —कितवः a gamester. —कृत् *a.* crafty, dishonest. (*-m.*) The Dhattûra plant.-जंतुः a man.-रचना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्व् 1 P. (धूर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्वी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः *m. f.* धूली 1 Dust; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 Powder. -Comp. —कुट्टिमं, केदारः 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. —ध्वजः wind. —पटलः -लं a cloud of dust. —पुष्पिका, पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धूश् (ष्-स्) 10 U. (धूशयति-ते) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर *a.* [धू सर किच्च न षत्वम् Tv.] Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसरः Bh. 2.

56; Ku 4 4, 46, R. 5. 42, 16. 17, Si. 17. 41 —रः 1 The grey colour. -2 A donkey. -3 A camel. -4 A pigeon. -5 An oilman -6 Anything of a grey colour.

धूसरित *a*. Made grey, greyish.

धूस्तुरः The thorn-apple.

धृ I. 6 A. (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (ध्रियते, धृत). 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive, आर्यपुत्र ध्रियं एषा ध्रिये U. 3; ध्रियते यावदेकोपि रिपुस्तावत्कुतः सुखं Si 2. 35. 15. 89.-2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue, सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे ध्रियते स्वेदलवोद्गमोऽपि ते R. 8. 51, Ku. 4. 18. -3 To resolve upon -II. 1 P, 10 U.(धरति, usually धारयति-ते, धृत, धारित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, भुजंगमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4, वेणवीं धारयेद्यष्टिं सोदकं च कमंडलुं Ms. 4. 36; Bk. 17 54. V 4. 36. -2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धृतमंदर ए Git. 1; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते सम Ms. 9. 311 Pt 1 126, प्रातःकुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me.113, चिरमात्मना धृता R. 3 35, U. 3.29. -3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशव धृतशूकररूप Git.1. धारयति कोकनदरूपं 10. -5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.), श्रितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल ए Git. 1. -6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. -7 To fix upon, direct towards, (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मण्ये धृतमानसः, मनो दध्रे राजसूयाय &c.-8 To suffer, undergo. -9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign.-10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense) वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1, तस्मै तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c.-11 To hold, contain.-12 To observe, practise.-13 To cite, quote. -14 To keep, retain (in one's service). -15 To preserve, maintain. -16 To seize, lay hold of. -17 To hold out or on, endure. -18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; *e. g.* मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा मूर्ध्नि धृ to bear on the head, respect highly, अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडं धृ to punish, chastise, use force, जीवितं, —प्राणान्, -शरीरं, -गात्रं, -देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow; R. 2. 25; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c.; मनः,-मतिं,-चित्तं, बुद्धिं धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon, गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive, धारणां धृ to practise concentration or self-control &c).

धृक् *a*. (At the end of comp) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c., कालरूप°, शक्ति° &c.

धृत् *a*. (At the end of comp)Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c

धृत *p. p* [धृ-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. -2 Possessed. -3 Kept, preserved, retained.-4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of -5 Worn, used, put on Ku. 5 44. -6 Placed, deposited -7 Practised, observed -8 Weighed -9(Actively used)Holding, bearing -10 Intent upon. -11 Prepared, ready See धृ also. —तं 1 Falling. -2 State, existence -3 Taking, seizing -4 Wearing,putting on. -5 A particular manner of fighting -Comp. आत्मन् *a*. firm-minded,steady, calm, collected (-*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. —दंडः *a*. 1. inflicting punishment. -2 one on whom punishment is inflicted. —दीधितिः fire. -पट *a*. covered with a cloth. —राजन् *a*. ruled by a good king (as a country). —राष्ट्रः 1. a good king. -2. a country ruled by a good king. -3. N. of the eldest son of Vyâsa by a widow of विचित्रवीर्य [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of *Pandu*, but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhima, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishthira and Bhima. Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhima was marked out by the king as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhima to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhima, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces,and Bhima escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. —वर्मन् *a*. clad in armour, mailed. —व्रत *a*. 1. observing vows,performing religious rites. -2 devoted, attached. -3. of a fixed law or order. (-तः) an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Varuṇa. (3) Agni.

धृतिः *f*. [धृ-क्तिन्] 1 Taking,holding, seizing. -2 Having, possessing. -3 maintaining,supporting.-4 Firmness, steadiness, constancy. -5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-command; भज धृतिं त्यज भीतिमहेतुकां N. 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. -6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10, 16 82; न चक्षुर्बध्नाति धृतिं V. 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. -7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (in Rhetoric), ज्ञानाभीष्टागमाद्यैस्तु संपूर्णस्पृहता धृतिः। सौहित्यवचनोल्लासहासप्रतिभादिकृत् S. D. 198, 168. -8 A sacrifice. -Comp —मुष् *a*. destroying all composure, discomposing.

धृतिमत् *a*. 1 Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. -2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content R. 13. 77.

धृत्वन् *m* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Brahmâ. -3 Virtue, morality. -4 The sky.-5 The sea.-6 A clever man.

धृत्वरी The earth.

धृज्, धृंज् 1 P. (धर्जति, धृंजति) To go, move.

धृष् I. 1 P. (धर्षति, धर्षित) 1 To come together, be compact. -2 To hurt or injure. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (धर्षति, धर्षयति-ते) 1 To offend, hurt, injure -2 To insult, treat with indignity. -3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. -4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. -5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III 5 P (धृष्णोति, धृष्ट) 1 To be bold or courageous. -2 To be confident. -3 To be proud or overbearing. -4 To be impudent or impatient. -5 To dare, venture (with inf.). -6 To brave, challenge, Bk. 14. 102. -7 To insult, treat with contumely.-IV. 10 A. (धर्षयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृषित *a* Brave, bold.

धृषु *a*. [धृष्-कु] 1 Bold, brave. -2 Clever. —षुः A heap, group, multitude.

धृष्ट *p. p*. [धृष्-क्त] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. -2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent, धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति H 2. 26. -3 Forward,presumptuous. -4 Profligate, abandoned. -5 Cruel, unkind. —ष्टः A faithless husband or lover, कृतागा अपि निःशंकस्तर्जितोऽपि न लज्जितः। दृष्टदोषोऽपि मिथ्यावाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. —ष्टा A disloyal woman -Comp. —द्युम्नः N of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadî [He with his father fought on the side of the Pâṇḍavas, and for some days he acted as commander in chief of their forces. When Droṇa had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishtadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this vow on the

morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Droṇa, (see Droṇa) He was afterwards surprised by Aśvatthâman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pâṇḍavas, and was stamped to death]. —धी *a.* bold, presumptuous. —मानिन् *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself, presumptuous.

धृष्टि *a.* Ved. Bold. —*m.* A pair of tongs. —*f.* Boldness, bravery

धृष्णज् *a* 1 Bold, confident -2 Impudent, shameless.

धृष्णिः A ray of light.

धृष्णु [धृष्-क्नु] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). -2 Shameless, impudent. -3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धृष्य *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable ; as in अधृष्य q. v.

धे 1 P. (धयति, धीत ; *caus.* धापयति, *desid.* धित्सति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also), अपाद्गुसामधासीच्च रुधिरं वनवासिनां Bk. 15 29, 6. 18 ; Ms. 4. 59 ; Y 1. 140. -2 To kiss ; धन्येरा धयत्याननं Git. 12 -3 To suck out, draw or take away. -4 To appropriate —*Caus.* To suckle, nourish.

धेनः [धयति एन धे-नन् इच्च] 1 The ocean. -2 A male river (नद). —ना 1 A river. -2 Speech. -3 A milch cow (Ved.).

धेनुः *f.* [धयति सुतान् धीयते वत्सैर्वा, धे नु इच्च Tv.] 1 A cow, milch-cow, धेनुं धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहुः U. 5 31. -2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense), खड्गधेनुः, वडवधेनुः &c. -3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive, as असिधेनुः, खड्गधेनुः). -4 A gift, present -Comp —मक्षिका a gadfly.

धेनुकः N. of a demon killed by Balarâma. -Comp. —सूदनः an epithet of Balarâma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. -2 A milch-cow. -3 A gift, an offering. -4 A female animal in general.

धेनुष्टरी A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुष्या A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धेय *a.* 1 To be held or taken. -2 To be produced -3 To be fed or nourished. -4 To be drunk. -5 An affix, as in नाम°, भाग°, q. q. v. v. —यं 1 Nourishing. -2 Drinking. -3 Holding, taking &c.

धैनुकं 1 A herd of cows. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (प्रतिबन्ध).

धैर्यं [धीरस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage ; धैर्यमवष्टभ्य Pt. 1 ; विपदि धैर्यं Bh. 2 63, so धैर्यवृत्ति Si. 9 59 -2 Calmness, composure -3 Gravity, patience. -4 Inflexibility. -5 Boldness, forwardness : Me. 40 (धाष्ट्र्यं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धोडः = डुण्डुभः q. v.

धोर् 1 P. (धोरति) 1 To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. -2 To be skilful (in general).

धोरणं [धोर् करणे ल्युट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.) -2 Going well or quickly. -3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः –णी *f.* [धोर-अनि वा ङीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity . येर्माकंदवनं मनोज्ञपवने सद्यःस्खलन्माधुरीधाराधोरणिर्धौतधामानि धराभिःशत्वमालंब्यत । तेषा नित्यविनोदिना सुकृतिनां माध्वीकपाना पुनः काल. किं न करोति केतकि यतस्त्वं चापि केलिस्थली Udb. -2 Tradition.

धोरितं [धोर् भावे क्त] 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. -2 Going, motion. -3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p* [धाव्-क्त ऊठ्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved ; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15 ; Sik. 58 ; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57 ; R. 16 . 49 ; 19 10 -2 Polished, brightened. -3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening ; हरशिरश्चन्द्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 44 ; विकसदंशुधौताधरं Git. 12. —तं 1 Silver. -2 Cleaning, washing. -Comp.—कटः a bag of coarse cloth. —कौषजं, —कौशेयं bleached or purified silk. —खंडी sugar-candy. —शिलं rock-crystal.

धौतेयः, –यं A kind of salt (सैन्धव).

धौतरि *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling , Rv. 6. 44. 7.

धौति, –ती *f.* Ved. 1 A spring. -2 A river -3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

धौम्रः Greyness. -2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way)

धौरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धोरित.

धौरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [धुरं वहति ढक्] Fit for a burden.-यः 1 A beast of burden. -2 A horse. -3 A chief leader.

धौर्तकं, धौर्तिकं, धौर्त्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

धौर्य A horse's trot, cf. धोरणं.

ध्मा 1 P. (धमति, ध्मात ; *caus.* ध्मापयति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. -2 To blow (as a wind-instrument), produce sound by blowing ; शंखं दध्मा प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12, 18 ; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34 , 17. 7. -3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छांतं च पावकं Mb. -4 To manufacture by blowing -5 To cast, blow, or throw away.

ध्माकारः A blacksmith, smith.

ध्मात *p. p* [ध्मा-क्त] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). -2 Blown up or into, inflamed, blown, fanned, excited -3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

ध्मानं Blowing.

ध्मापनं Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

ध्मापित *a* Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्मांक्ष् (ध्वांक्ष्) 1 P. (ध्मांक्षति) 1 To crow, or caw. -2 To desire.

ध्मांक्षः see ध्वांक्ष.

ध्यात्, ध्यान, ध्यानिक &c. See under ध्यै

ध्याम *a* Unclean, dirty, black, soiled , Bk. 8. 71. —मं A kind of grass.

ध्यामन् *m.* 1 Measure -2 Light.-*n.* Meditation (less correctly ध्मामन्).

ध्यै 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात ; *desid* दिध्यासति ; *pass.* ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind ; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62 ; न ध्यातं पदमीश्वरस्य Bh. 3. 11 ; पितॄन् ध्यायन् Ms 3. 224 ; ध्यायंति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136 ; Me. 3 ; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21.

ध्या Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात *p. p.* [ध्यै-क्त] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातव्य, ध्येय *a.* 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated.-2 Fit for meditation. -3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यानं [ध्यै-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation ; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विशिष्यते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. -2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation , तद्वैव ध्यानादुगवतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. -3 Divine intuition or discernment. -4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity ; इति ध्यानं. -Comp. —गम्य *a.* attainable by meditation only. —तत्पर, –निष्ठ, –पर *a.* lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. —मात्रं mere thought of reflection. —योगः profound meditation. —स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक *a.* Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्र a (At the end of comp.) Holding, supporting, as in महीध्र, कुध्र: &c.

ध्रज्, ध्रञ्ज् 1 P. (ध्रजति &c) To go, move.

ध्रजि f. Gliding motion (of wind) &c.

ध्राजिः f. Ved. 1 =ध्रजि.-2 Impulse. -3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रण् 1 P. (ध्रणति) To sound.

ध्रस् 9 P. 10. U. (ध्रस्नाति, ध्रासयति ते) To throw or toss up.

ध्रा 1 P. (ध्राति) To go.

ध्राख् 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid.-2 To clear.

ध्राघ् 1 A. To be able or competent.

ध्राङ्क्ष् 1 P 1 To crow, caw. -2 To desire.

ध्राड् 1 A. To divide, split.

ध्राडिः Gathering flowers (कुसुमचय)

ध्रिज् 1 P. To go, move.

ध्रु 1, 6, P. (ध्रवति-ध्रुवति) 1 To be firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To ascertain; know definitely.-4 To kill

ध्रुतिः f. Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2 Misleading, corrupting.

ध्रुव a. 1 (a) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुता Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal, ध्रुवेण भर्त्रा Ku. 7.85, Ms. 7. 208. -2 Fixed (in astrology). -3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg 2. 27, यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवं परिषेवते Chân. 63; Pt. 1 419 -4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा स्मृतिः. -5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day). —वः 1 The polar star; R. 17 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole of any great circle. -3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree.-5 A post, stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off) -7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Gît.). -8 Time, epoch, era. -9 An epithet of Brahmâ. -10 Of Vishnu. -11 Of Siva -12 A constant arc.-13 The tip of the nose -14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N of the son of Uttânapâda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttanapada. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttanapada had two wives, Suruchi and Suniti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchî had a son named Uttama, and Suniti gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the king and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to its mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar Star] —वं 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven —वा 1 A sacrificial ladle (made of wood) -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A cow who stands still when being milked. —वं ind. Certainly, surely, verily; R 8 49; S. 1. 18. -Comp. —अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. —आवर्तः the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate —तारा,-तारकं the Polar Star.

ध्रुवकः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus), see ध्रुव (7) -2 A trunk, stem -3 A post. -4 Polar longitude

ध्रुवि a Ved Firm, stable.

ध्रेक् 1 A. (ध्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled with joy.

ध्रै 1. P. (ध्रायति) To be pleased or satisfied.

ध्रौव्यं 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

ध्वंस् 1 A (ध्वंसते, ध्वस्त) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder, Bk. 15. 93, 14. 55 -2 To drop, sink, despond; Mâl. 9. 44 -3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. -4 To be eclipsed, Mu. 3. 28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To go. —Caus. (ध्वंसयति) To destroy, ruin, remove.

ध्वंसः [ध्वंस् भावे घञ्] 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2 Vanishing, disappearance -3 Loss, destruction, ruin. —सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्वंसन a [ध्वंस्-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Destroying, ruining. -2 Scattering, dispersing -3 Sprinkling, covering. —नं 1 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Falling -4 Going.

ध्वंसिः The hundredth part of a Muhûrta

ध्वंसित a 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. -2 Removed, driven away.

ध्वंसिन् a. 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. -2 Falling, perishing, as in क्षण-ध्वंसिन्. —m. The Pilu tree.

ध्वस्त p. p 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed, removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5 Eclipsed.

ध्वस्तिः f. Destruction, ruin, loss.

ध्वज् 1 P. (ध्वजति) To go, move.

ध्वजः [ध्वज्-अच्] 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40: 17 32. Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.): as in कुलध्वजः 'the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family.' -3 A flag staff. -4 A mark, emblem, sign a symbol; —वृषभ°, मकर° &c -5 The attribute of a deity. -6 The sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. -8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female) -9 One who prepares and sells liquors.-10 A house situated to the east of any object -11 Pride. -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). -14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. (ध्वजीकृ to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext) -Comp —अंशुकं, —पटः: -टं a flag, R. 12. 85. —आहृत a. seized on the battle field.—उत्थानं a festival in honour of Indra.—गृहं a room in which banners are kept. —द्रुमः the palm tree. —प्रहरणः air, wind. —भगः -पातः inability to beget children. —यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. —यष्टिः a flag staff; Ms. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags. -2 Having a mark. -3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded —m. 1 A standard-bearer.-2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A Brâhmana who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

ध्वजिकः A hypocrite (who only makes a pretence of religion).

ध्वजिन् a. (नी f.) [ध्वजोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2 Having as a mark. -3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (सुराभाजनचिह्न); Ms. 11 93. —m 1 A standard-bearer -2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y 1. 141. -3 A car, carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain -5 A snake. -6 A peacock -7 A horse. -8 A Brâhmana —नी An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12. 66, Ki. 13. 9

ध्वजीकरणं 1 Raising a standard. hoisting a flag -2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वण् 1 P. (ध्वणति) To sound; cf. ध्वन्.

ध्वन् 1 P. (ध्वनति, ध्वनित) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar, विभिद्यमाना इव दध्वनुर्दिशः Ki. 14. 46; अयं धीर धीरं ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60, कपिर्दध्वान मेघवत् Bk. 9. 5, 14. 3, ध्वनति मधुपसमूह श्रवणमपिदधाति Git. 5. —*Caus.* (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell); but ध्वानयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

ध्वन· 1 Sound, tune. -2 Hum, buzz. -Comp. —मोदिन् *m.* a bee.

ध्वननं [ध्वन्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). -3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यजना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power of anjana also -4 Humming, indistinct utterance

ध्वनिः [ध्वन् इन्] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general, मृदंगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13; 2. 72; 4. 72, U. 6. 17. -2 Tune, note, tone, *Si.* 6.48.-3 The sound of a musical instrument. R. 9. 71. -4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. -5 A mere empty sound. -6 word. -7 Hint, implied meaning, -8 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or *suggested* sense of a passage is more striking than the *expressed* sense, or where the *expressed* sense is made subordinate to the *suggested* sense; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंगे वाच्याद्ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1 (R G gives 5 kinds of ध्वनि) -Comp —ग्रहः 1 the ear. -2 hearing -3 a fife, pipe. —विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c; see काकु.

ध्वनित *p p* 1 Sounded. -2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. —तं 1 A sound. -2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki 5. 12.

ध्वानः [ध्वन्-भावे घञ्] 1 Sound (in general) -2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वस्त, ध्वस्ति &. see under ध्वंस्.

ध्वसिर *a* Ved. Destroyed; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस्र.

ध्वांक्षः 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt; *e g* तीर्थध्वांक्ष q. v.) -2 A beggar. -3 An impudent fellow. -4 A gull, crane -5 A carpenter.-Comp. —अरातिः an owl. —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वांतं Darkness; ध्वांतं नीलनिचोलचारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिंगति Git. 11; N. 19. 42; Si 4. 62. -Comp. -उन्मेषः, -वित्तः a fire-fly. —शात्रवः, -अरातिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3 fire. -4 the white colour.

ध्वृ 1 P. (ध्वरति) 1 To bend -2 To kill.

न.

न *a* 1 Thin, spare. -2 Vacant, empty -3 Same, identical. -4 Unwearied. -5 Praised. -6 Undivided. —नः 1 A pearl. -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 Wealth, prosperity. -4 A band, tie. -5 War. -6 N. of Buddha. -7 A gift. —*ind* (*a*) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor', 'neither', and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (*b*) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not;' क्षत्रियैर्धार्यते शस्त्रं नार्तशब्दो भवेदिति Râm. (*c*) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so.' (*d*) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c.; नाधीयीताश्वमारूढो न वृक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोष्ट्रं नेरिणस्थो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120; प्रविशंतं न मां कश्चिदपश्यन्नाप्यवारयत् Mb; Ms. 2. 195; 3. 8, 9; 4. 15; *S.* 6. 17. Sometimes न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा; संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (*e*) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion, प्रत्युवाच तमृषिर्न तत्त्वतस्त्वां न वेद्मि पुरुषं पुरातनं R 11. 85, न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11; न पुनरलंकारश्रियं न पुष्यति *S.* 1. नादंड्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8 335; Me. 63, 106; नासो न काम्यो न च वेद सम्यग् द्रष्टुं न सा R 6. 39, Si. 1. 55, Ve. 2. 10 (*f.*) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpurusha compound, as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल; see P VI. 3, 75. (*g*) न is often joined with other particles; नच, नवा, नैव, ननु, नचेद्, नखलु &c. &c. (*h*) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of 'like,' 'as,' 'as it were'; गावो न गव्यूतीरनु; Si. 20. 4 *v. l.* -Comp. —असत्यौ (*m. du*) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods —एक *a.* 'not one,' more than one, several, various. (-कः an epithet of Vishnu. °आत्मन् *a.* of a manifold or diverse nature. (-*m.*) N. of the Supreme Being. °चर *a.* 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. °जः the Supreme Being. °धा *ind.* in many ways, diversely. °भेद, °रूप *a.* various, multiform. °शस् *ind.* repeatedly, often —किंचन *a.* very poor, beggarly.

नशुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Injurious, destructive. -2 Going astray, being lost. -3 Small, minute, thin.

नकुटं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon, यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vâs. -2 N. of the fourth Pândava prince; अहं तस्य अतिशयितदिव्यरूपिणो नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana). -3 A son. -4 An epithet of Siva. —ली 1 A female mungoose. -2 Saffron.

नक्क 10 U. (नक्कयति-ते) To destroy completely.

नक्त *a.* [नज् क्त] Ashamed. —क्तं 1 Night. -2 Eating only at night, as

a sort of religious vow or penance. -Comp. —अंध *a.* blind at night. -चर्या wandering at night. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an owl.-2. a cat. -3. a thief -4 a demon, goblin, evil spirit —भोजन supper. —माल: N. of a tree, R. 5.42. —मुखा evening. —व्रतं 1. fasting by day and eating at night. -2 any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं *ind.* At night, by night; गच्छंतीनां रमणवसतीं योषितां तत्र नक्त Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. -Comp. —चर: 1. any animal that goes about at night. -2. a fiend, demon, goblin. -3 a thief.—चर्या wandering by night. —चारिन् *m.* = नक्तचारिन् q. v —दिनं night and day.—दिनं - दिवं *ind.* night and day.

नक्तन् *n.*, नक्ति: *f.* Ved Night

नक्तक: Dirty or ragged cloth (कर्पट:).

नक्र: [न क्रामतीति] 1 A crocodile, an alligator; नक्र: स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R 7. 30, 16 55 -2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. —क्रं 1 The upper timber of a door. -2 The nose. —क्रा 1 The nose. -2 A swarm of bees or wasps. -Comp. —राज् *m.*, -राज:,—हारक: a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष् 1 P. (नक्षति) 1 To go. -2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [न क्षरति; cf. Un 3. 105 also] 1 A star in general. -2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि R. 6. 22; (they are twenty seven) -3 A pearl -4 A necklace of 27 pearls -Comp. —ईश:,-ईश्वर:,-नाथ:, -प:, -पति:, -राज: the moon; R. 6. 66 —कांतिविस्तार: the white Yâvanâla flower. —चक्रं 1. the sphere of the fixed stars.-2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दर्श: an astronomer or astrologer. —नेमि: 1 the moon. -2. the pole-star. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. (-मि: *f.*) Revatî, the last asterism. —पथ: the starry sky. —पाठक: an astrologer. —पुरुष: (in astr.) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the various asterisms. —माला 1. a group of stars. -2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. -3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. -4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अनंगवारणशिरोनक्षत्रमालायमानेन मेखलादाम्ना K. 11.—योग: the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions —लोक: the starry region, the firmament —वर्त्मन् *n* the sky. —विद्या astronomy or astrology. —वृष्टि: *f* shooting or falling stars. —सूचक: a bad astrologer, तिथ्युत्पत्तिं न जानंति ग्रहाणां नैव साधनं। परवाक्येन वर्तंते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचका: ॥ or अविदित्वैव य: शास्त्रं दैवज्ञत्वं प्रपद्यते । पंक्तिदूषक: पापो ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रसूचक: ॥ Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to the stars in general.-2 Twenty-seven.—3 Not a Kshatriya.

नख् 1 P. (नखति) To go, move.

नख, -खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु करिमन्मृगपति: Bv. 1. 2; R 2. 31, 12. 22 -2 The number 'twenty'. —ख: A part, portion -Comp. —अंक: a scratch, nail-mark; Bv 2. 32. —आघात: a scratch, nail-wound, Mâl 5. 23. —आयुध: 1 a tiger, Mâl 3 17. -2 a lion. -3. a cock —आशिन *m* an owl —कुट्ट: a barber. —जाहं the root of a nail. —दारण: a falcon, hawk. (-णं) a pair of nail-scissors. —निकृतनं, रंजनी a pair of nail scissors, nail-parer. —पद, -व्रण: a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपदसुखान् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रबिंदून् Me. 35. —मुच: a bow.—लेखक: a nail-painter. —लेखा 1. a nail-mark. -2. nail-painting —विष. a man, नखविषा नरादय. —विष्किर: a bird of prey (tearing with claws). —शंख: a small shell.

नखंपच *a.* Nail-scorching. Si. 9 85, P III. 2. 34 Sk.

नखर:,-रं [नख राति, रा-क, नख बा॰उणा॰ अर वा] A finger-nail, claw, talon Bv. 1. 52 -Comp —आयुध: 1. a tiger. -2. a lion. -3. a cock. —आह्व: fragrant oleander (करवीर).

नखानखि *ind.* [नखैर्नखै: प्रहृत्येद् युद्ध प्रवृत्त] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [नख. अस्त्यर्थ -इनि] 1 Having or armed with nails, claws, &c. -2 Thorny. —*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नग [न गच्छति, गम्-ड] 1 A mountain; Ku. 1. 1; 7. 72, Si. 6. 79 -2 A tree. -3 A plant in general. -4 The sun.-5 A serpent. -6 The number 'seven'. -Comp.—अटन: a monkey. —अधिप:,-अधिराज:,-इंद्र: 1 Himâlaya (the lord of mountains). -2 the Sumeru mountain. —अरि: an epithet of Indra. —आवास: a peacock. —उच्छ्राय: the height of mountain —ओकस् *m.* 1. a bird (in general). -2. a crow. -3 a lion -4 the fabulous animal called शरभ —ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; Bk 10 9. (-ज:) an elephant. —जा,-नंदिनी epithets of Pârvatî. —पति: 1. The Himâlaya mountain. -2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs).—भिद् *m.* 1. an axe. -2. an epithet of Indra. -3. a crow. —मूर्धन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. —रंध्रकर: an epithet of Kârtikeya R 9. 2. —वाहन: an epithet of Siva

नगरं [नगा इव प्रासादा: संत्यत्र बा॰ र; cf. P. V 2. 107 Vârt.] A town, city (opp ग्राम). नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -Comp —अधिकृत:, -अधिप:, -अध्यक्ष: 1. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer -2 governor or superintendent of a town. अभ्याश:,-स: the Vicinity of a town. -उपांत: a suburb, the skirt of a town. —ओकस् *m.* a townsman. —काक: 'a town-crow', an expression of contempt -कीर्तनं repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. —घात: an elephant. —जन: 1. townsfolk. -2. a citizen. —प्रदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession.—प्रांत: a suburb.—मर्दिन् *m.* an intoxicated elephant. —मार्ग: a principal road, high-way. —रक्षा superintendence or government of a town.-रक्षिन् *m.* 1. the superintendent of a town -2. a town watchman. —स्थ: a townsman, citizen.

नगरी=नगर q. v. -Comp. —काक: the (Indian) crane. —बक: a crow.

नगरीय *a.* [नगर-छ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नग्न See under नज् below.

नंग: A lover, paramour (जार).

नचिकेतस् *m*, An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर, Bg. 5 6, 12. 7.

नज् 1 A. (नजते) To be ashamed, modest or bashful;

नग्न *a.* [नज्-क्त- कर्तरि क्त तस्य न:] 1 Naked, nude, bare, न नग्न:स्नानमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 45; नग्नक्षपणके देशे रजक: किं करिष्यति Chân 110 -2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate —ग्न: 1 A naked mendicant -2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षपणक). -3 A hypocrite. -4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard -5 N. of Siva.—ग्ना 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). -Comp. —अट:,-अटक: 1. one who goes about naked -2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class.

नग्नक *a.* (ग्निका *f.*) Naked, nude. —क: 1 A naked mendicant. -2 A Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class). -3 A bard.

नग्नका,-नग्निका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation.

नग्नंकरणं Making naked.

नग्नंभविष्णु, -भावुक a. Becoming naked.

नग्नीकृ 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina) mendicant , Pt. 4. 34.

नग्नीकृत a. 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

नञ् ind. The technical term for the negative particle न.

नट् I. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after प्र in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance, यदि मनसा नटनीय Gît. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick).-Caus (नाटयति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas), शरसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. -2 To imitate,copy ;स्फटिककटकभूमिर्नाटयत्येष शैलः...अधिगतधवलिम्नः शूलपाणेरभिख्यां Si. 4. 65. (N. B नट् forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126).-II. 10 U. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To drop or fall.-2 To shine.-3 To injure.

नटः [नट्-अच्] 1 A dancer ; न नटा न विटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor ; कुर्वन्नयं प्रहसनस्य नटः कृतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp. —अंतिका shame, modesty. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. —चर्या the performance of an actor. —भूषणः,मंडनः (yellow) orpiment. —रंगः a theatrical stage. —वरः 'the chief actor', the Sûtradhâra of drama. —संज्ञक yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer. —सूत्रं directions or rules for actors.

नटकः An actor.

नटनं [नट्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Dancing, dance.-2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटितं Representation,gesticulation, acting.

नटी 1 An actress -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sûtradhâra). -3 A courtezan,harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -Comp. —सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नडः-डं A species of reed. —डः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -Comp. —अगरं, -आगारं a hut of reeds —प्रायः a. abounding in reeds. —भक्तं a place abounding in reeds. —वनं a thicket of reeds. —संहतिः f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

नडकः A bone between the shoulders.

नडश a. (शी f.) Covered with reeds ; (also नडकीय).

नडिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नडिल a., नड्वत् a. (ती f) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नड्या A quantity of reeds.

नड्वल a. Abounding in reeds.—लं, -ला A quantity or bed of reeds ; यो नड्वलानीव गजः परेषां बलान्यमृद्नान्नलिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5.

नडह a. Beautiful, lovely.

नत p. p. [नम्-क्त] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk,depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. —तं 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit -Comp. —अंशः zenith distance —अंग a. 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed (-गी) 1. woman with stooping limbs.-2. a woman in general. —उन्नत a. high and low ; S. 4. 15 —नाडी,-नाडिका 1 the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. —नासिक a. flat nosed. —पर्वन् a. flat-jointed —भ्रूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः f. [नम्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नद् 1 P. (नदति, नदित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud &c.); वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते सगंधः Me. 9 ; नदत्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्दाममदिग्गजे R. 1. 78 , Si 5. 63 , Bk. 2 4 -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object) ; ननाद बलवन्नादं, शब्दं घोरतरं नदंति Mb -3 To vibrate. —Caus. (नादयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound —WITH उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56

नदः [नदति शब्दायते-अच्] 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 4 66 (where Malli. remarks :—प्राक्स्रोतसो नद्यः प्रत्यक्स्रोतसो नदा नर्मदां विनेत्याहुः). -2 A stream,flowing stream,rivulet ; Ki. 5 27 -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser. (ऋषि). -Comp —पतिः, -राजः the ocean.

नदथुः [नद्-अथुच्] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying.

नदनुः 1 A lion -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of praise.-4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नदिः Ved. Praise.

नदिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नदी A river, any flowing stream ; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -Comp —ईनः, -ईशः, -कांतः the ocean. —कांता 1. the rose-apple. -2 a shrub —कूलप्रियः a kind of reed. —ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Bhîshma. -2. antimony. (-जं) a lotus. —तरस्थानं a landing place, ferry. —दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. —धरः an epithet of Siva. —पंकः the marshy bank of river. —पतिः, -ईनः 1 the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuna. —पूरः a river which has overflown its banks. —भवं river-salt. —मातृक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.) , N. 3. 38 ; cf. देवमातृक. —रयः the current of a river. —वंकः the bend or arm of a river. —ष्ण (स्न:) 1. bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; ततः समाज्ञापयदाशु सर्वानानायिनस्तद्विचये नदीष्णान् R. 16. 75 ; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. —सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्य a. Connected with a river.

नदाल a. Fortunate. —लं A potsherd.

नद्ध p. p 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round,put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -4 Joined, connected , see नह्. —द्धं A tie, band, bond, knot.

नद्धिः Binding, fastening.

नद्ध्री A leather-strap.

ननंद्, ननांद्र A husband's sister ; ननांदुः पत्या च देव्याः संदिष्टमृष्यशृंगेण U. 1. -Comp. —ननांदृपतिः also ननांदुःपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

नना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter ; Rv. 9. 112 3.

ननु ind. (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying :- 1 Inquiry or interrogation ; ननु समापकृत्यो गौतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed(with an interrogative force); यदाऽमेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. -3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारण) ; उपपन्नं ननु शिवं सप्तस्वंगेषु R. 1. 60 ; त्रिलोकनाथेन सदा

मखद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh', ननु मानव Dk.; ननु मूर्खाः पठितमेव युष्माभिस्तत्कांडे U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased', ननु मां प्रापय पत्युरंतिकं Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why', or 'I say', ननु पदे परिवृत्य भण Mk. 5; ननु भणामि चिंतितं उपाय इति V. 2; ननु भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2, ननु विचिनोतु भवान् V. 2. -7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते), नन्वचेतनान्येव वृश्चिकादिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणीति उच्यते S. B.

नंद् 1 P (नंदति, नंदित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (any thing), ननंदतुस्तत्सदृशेन तत्समौ R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22, 4. 3, Bk. 15. 28. —*Caus.* (नंदयति-ते) To please, delight, gladden, make happy, अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुद्वती मे दृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16, R. 9. 52.

नंदः [नंद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. -2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). -3 A frog. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodâ and foster-father of Krishna (to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it). -6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother-kinks of Pâtaliputra killed by the machinations of Chaṇakya, the minister of Chandragupata; समुत्खाता नंदा नव हृदयरोगा इव भुवः Mu. 1, 13; अगृहीते राक्षसे किमुत्खातं नंदवंशस्य Mu. 1, 3. 27, 28. -7 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. —दी An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. —आत्मजः, नंदनः an epithet of Krishṇa. —पालः an epithet of Varuṇa.

*नंदक a. [नंद् -ण्वुल्] 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. -2 Delighting or rejoicing in. -3 Gladdening a family. —कः 1 A frog. -2 N. of the sword of Krishṇa. -3 A sword in general. -4 Happiness. -5 Nanda, the foster-father of Krishna.

नंदाकिः Long pepper.

नंदकिन् m. An epithet of Vishṇu.

नंदथुः Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नंदन a. [नंद्-ल्यु] Delighting, pleasing, gladdening; S. 7, Mal. 9. 21. —नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 2. 41. -2 A frog. -3 An epithet of Vishṇu. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of the twenty-sixth year (संवत्सर). —ना A daughter. —नं 1 N. of the garden of Indra, the Elysium, अभिज्ञाश्छेदपातानां क्रियंते नंदनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 31; R. 8. 95. -2 Rejoicing, being glad. -3 Joy. -Comp. —जं yellow sandal-wood (हरिचंदन).

नंदनकः A son.

नंदंत a. Delighting, making happy. —तः 1 A son. -2 A friend. -3 A king or prince. —ती A daughter.

नंदा [नंदयति नंद्-अच्] 1 Delight, joy, happiness. -2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. -3 A small earthen water-jar. -4 A husband's sister. -5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*). -6 An epithet of Gaurî.

नंदिः m. f. [नंद्-इन्] Joy, pleasure, delight, कौसल्यानंदिवर्धनः. —दिः m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 N. of an attendant of Siva. -4 Gambling, gaming, (n. also in this sense). -5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama.) -Comp. —आवर्तः a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (n. also). —ईशः, —ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. —ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Râma's banishment; R. 12. 18. —घोषः 1. N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -2. a sound of joy. -3. the proclamation of a herald. —तूर्यं a musical instrument played on festive occassions. —वर्धनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a friend. -3. the end of a lunar fortnight, *i. e.* the day of new or full moon. -4 a son.

नंदिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 A small water jar. -3 An attendant of Siva. —का 1 A small water-jar. -2 =नंदा (5) above. -3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. -Comp. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. -2. of Siva.

नंदिन् a. [नंद्-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. -2 Making happy, gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. -3 Delighting in, liking. —m. 1 A son. -2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. -3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides, लतागृहद्वारगतोऽथ नंदी Ku. 3. 41; Mâl. 1. 1. -4 an epithet of Vishnu. -5 The Indian fig-tree. —नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. -2 A husband's sister. -3 A fabulous cow, daughter of *Surabhi*, yielding all desires (कामधेनु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishṭha; अनिंद्या नंदिनी नाम धेनुराववृते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 69. -4 An epithet of the Ganges. -5 The holy basil.

नपराजित् m. An epithet of Siva.

नपात् m. 1 A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas), as in तनूनपात्. -2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस् m., नपुंमः Not a man, a eunuch.

नपुंसकः, -कं [न पुमान् न स्त्री] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). -2 An impotent man, a eunuch. -3 A coward. —कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. -2 The neuter gender.

नप्तृ m. A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

नभ् 1 A. (नभते) 1 To hurt, injure, सुग्रीवः प्रघसं नेभे Bk. 14. 33. -2 To be torn or rent, to burst.

नभ् f. Ved. Hurt, injury.

नभ a. Killing, hurting. —भः The month Srâvana. —भं The sky, atmosphere. —भा A spitting-pot.

नभनु a. Ved. Hurting. —नु f. A river.

नभन्यु a. Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. -2 Ethereal.

नभस् n. [नह्यते मेघैः नह् -असुन् भश्चांतादेशः; cf. Un. 4. 210] 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19, Rs. 1. 11. -2 A cloud. -3 Fog, vapour. -4 Water. -5 Period of life, age. —m. The rains or rainy season. -2 The nose, smell. -3 N. of the month of Srâvana (corresponding to July-August), (said to be n. also in this sense), प्रत्यासन्ने नभसि दयिताजीवितालंबनार्थी Me. 4. R. 12. 29, 17. 41; 18. 6. -4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. -5 A spitting-pot. — (Dual) Both the words, heaven and earth. -Comp. —अंबुपः the Châtaka bird. —केतनः, -पाथः the sun. —क्रांतिन् m. lion. —ग a. going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.). —गजः a cloud. —गति f. soaring, flying. —चक्षुस् m. the sun. —चमसः 1. the moon. -2. magic. —चर a. moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (-रः) 1 a god or demi-god, R. 18. 6. -2. a bird. —तलं 1. the atmosphere. -2. the lower region of the sky. —दुहः a cloud. —दृष्टि a. 1. blind. -2. looking towards the sky. —द्वीपः, -धूमः a cloud. —नदी the celestial Ganges. —प्राणः wind. —मणिः the sun. —मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नेदं नभोमंडलमंबुराशिः S. D. 10. °दीपः the moon. —योनिः an epithet of Siva. —रजस् n. darkness. —रेणुः f. fog, mist. —लयः smoke. —लिह् a. licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अभ्रंलिह. —श्वासः wind. —सद् m.

1. a bird. **-2.** a star. **-3** a god, Si. 1. 11. **सरित् f. 1.** the milky way. **-2.** the celestial Ganges. **—स्थलः** an epithet of Siva. **—स्थली** the sky. **—स्पृश** *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस *a.* Vapoury, misty. **—सः 1** The sky. **-2** The rainy season. **-3** The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य *a.* Vapoury, foggy. **—स्यः** N. of the month Bhâdrapada (corresponding to August-September), R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* **1** Vaporous; misty, cloudy. **-2** Young. **—*m.*** The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8, 10. 73, Si. 1. 10.

नभ्य *a.* Cloudy, misty **—भ्यं** The central part of a wheel, cf. नाभि.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. **-2** An epithet of Râhu. **-3** A cloud. **-4** The sky.

नभ्राज् *m.* A dark cloud.

नम् 1 P., sometimes A (नमति ते, ननाम, अनंसीत्, नंस्यति, नत; *caus* नमयति-ते or नामयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only, *desid* निनंसति), **1** To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.), इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89, Bg. 11. 37; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31, 12. 39, Si. 4. 57. **-2** To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशक्तः संधिमान् नमेत् Kâm. 8. 55. **-3** To bend, sink; go down; अनंसीद्भूर्भरेणास्य Bk. 15. 25. नेमुः सर्वदिशः K. 55; उन्नमति नमति वर्षति......मेघः Mk. 5. 26. **-4** To stoop, be inclined. **-5** To be bent or curved. **-6** To sound. **-7** To change a dental to a lingual letter. *-Caus.* **1** To bend, make curved. **-2** To bend, (as a bow); S. 2. 3. **—3** To cause to sink. **-4** To prevent, ward off.

नमत *a.* [नम्-अतच्] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved **—तः 1** An actor. **-2** Smoke. **-3** A master, lord. **-4** A cloud. **—तं** Woollen stuff.

नमनं [नम् ल्युट्] **1** Bowing down, bending, stooping. **-2** Sinking **-3** A bow, salutation, obeisance. **—नः** One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् *ind.* **1** A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration, (this word is by itself, invariably used with dat, तस्मै वदान्यगुरवे तरवे नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमस्त्रिमूर्तये तुभ्यं Ku. 2. 4; but with कृ, generally with acc.; मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य Sk.; but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कुर्मो नृसिंहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). **-2** Ved. Food. **-3** A thunderbolt. **-4** A gift, present **-5** A sacrifice **—Comp.—कारः, -कृतिः *f*, —करणं** bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्) **—कृत** *a* **1.** bowed down to, saluted **-2** revered, adored, worshipped. **—गुरुः 1** a spiritual teacher **-2.** a Brahmana. **—वाकं** *ind* uttering the word नमस्, *i. e* making a low obeisance, इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1 1. **—वृध्** *m* a sacrifice.

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्यित *a.* Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. **1** To bow down to, pay homage to, worship, Bh 2. 94. **-2** To act humbly towards.

नमस्य *a.* **1** Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. **-2** Respectful, humble. **—स्या** Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance

नमस्यु *a.* Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित *a.* Bowed, bent down.

नम्य *a* Venerable, respectable.

नम्र *a.* [नम्-र] **1** Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down, भवंति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमैः S. 5. 12, स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्या Me. 82 Pt. 1. 106, Ratn. 1. 19. **-2** Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अभूच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; इत्युच्यते ताभिरुमा स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. **-3** Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential; as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. **-4** Crooked, curved. **-5** Worshipping **-6** Devoted or attached to. **-Comp. —अंग, -मूर्ति** *a.* bent, stooping.

नम्रक *a.* Bent, stooping **—कः** A kind of reed.

नम्रता, त्वं 1 Obeisance, respect. **-2** Submissiveness, humility. **-3** Condescension.

नम्रित *a.* Bent or bowed down, stooping.

नमुचिः [न मुंचति] **1** N. of a demon slain by Indra, वनमुचे नमुचेररये शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Saraswatî also, as the story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head] **-2** N. of the god of love. **-Comp. —सूदनः -द्विष्, -हन्** *m.* epithets of Indra.

नमेरुः N. of a tree (रुद्राक्ष or सुरपुन्नाग); गणा नमेरुप्रसवावतंसा. Ku 1. 55, 3. 43, R. 4. 74.

नय् 1 A. (नयते) **1** To go. **-2** To protect.

नय *a* [नी भावे अच्] **1** Leading, conducting **-2** A guide. **-3** Suitable, right, proper. **—यः 1** Guiding, leading, managing. **-2** (*a*) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नय. (*b*) Prudent or righteous conduct, virtue. **-3** Prudence, foresight, circumspection; Pt. 1. 371, 3. 176. **-4** Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां Mk. 1. 7; नयगुणोपचितामिव भूपतेः सदुपकारफलां श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9. 27, नयशालिभिः Mu 1. 22. **-5** Morality, justice, rectitude, equity. चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29, 2. 3, 8, 6. 38, 16 42 **-6** A plan, design, scheme, Pt 1. 339, 377, Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9 **-7** A maxim, principle. **-8** Course, method, manner. **-9** A system, doctrine opinion. **-10** A philosophical system, वैशेषिके नये Bhâshâ P. 105. **-11** N of Vishnu **-12** A kind of game. **-Comp. —कोविद, -ज्ञ** *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. **-चक्षुस्** *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent, R. 1. 55. **—नेतृ** *m* a master in politics. **—पीठी** the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. **—प्रयोगः** political wisdom, statesmanship. **—वादिन्** *m.* a politician, Pt 3. **—विद्** *m*, **—विशारदः** a politician, statesman. **—शास्त्रं 1** the science of politics. **-2.** any work on politics or political economy. **-3** a work on morality. **— शालिन्** *a.* just, righteous, Ki. 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skilful manager. **-2** One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयनं [नी करणे ल्युट्] **1** Leading, guiding, conducting, managing **-2** Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. **-3** Ruling, governing. **-4** Obtaining. **-5** The eye. **-6** Passing, spending (as time). **—नः, -नी** The pupil of the eye. **-Comp. —अभिराम** *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (**-मः**) the moon. **—असेचिन्** *a.* blinding the sight, obscuring. **—उत्सवः 1.** a lamp. **-2.** delight of the eyes **-3.** any lovely object. **—उपांतः** the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. **—गोचर** *a.* visible, within the range, of the sight. **—छदः** an eyelid.

—जलं,-वारि *n.* tears.—पथः the range of sight.—पुटं the cavity of the eye. —विषयः 1. any visible object -2. the horizon. -3. the range of sight —सलिलं tears, Me. 39.

नरः [नृ नये-अच्] 1 A man, male, person, संयोजयति विधेव नीचगामि नरं सरित् । समुद्रमिव दुर्धर्षं नृपं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5, Ms. 1. 96; 2. 213. -2 A man or piece at chess. -3 The pin of a sun-dial. -4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man. -5 Man's length (= पुरुष q. v.). -6 N. of a primitive sage. -7 N. of Arjuna; see नरनारायण below. -8 A horse -9 (In gram.) A personal termination. -Comp —अंगः 1. the penis. -2 eruption on the face. —अधमः a wretch, miscreant. —अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः,-ईश्वरः,-देवः,-पतिः -पालः a king, Bg. 10. 27; Ms. 7. 13, R. 2. 75, 3. 42, 7. 62; Me. 37, Y. 1. 311. —अंतकः death. —अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. -अशः a demon, goblin. —आधारः N. of Siva. (-रा) the earth. —इतरः 1. a being higher than a man. -2. an animal. —इंद्रः 1. a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms. 9. 253. -2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons, तेषु कश्चिन्नरेंद्राभिमानी तां निर्वर्ण्य Dk. 51; सुनिग्रहा नरेंद्रेण फणींद्रा इव शत्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses). °मार्गः a high street, main road. —उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Buddha. —ऋषभः 'the chief of men,' a prince, king. —कपालः a man's skull. —कीलकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. —केशरिन् *m.* 1. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation, cf. नरसिंह below. -2 the chief of men. -धिः the world. -द्विष् *m.* a demon, goblin, Bk. 94 —नारायणः N. of Krishna (णौ dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings. Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nârâyana. [In some places they are called देवौ, पूर्वदेवौ, ऋषी or ऋषिसत्तमौ. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Narayana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvasi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमृषिं विलोभयंत्यस्तदूरुसंभवामिमां दृष्ट्वा व्रीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1.] —पशुः 'a beast-like', a beast in human form. —पुंगवः 'best of men', an excellent man. —बलिः a human sacrifice. —भुज् *a.* man-eating, cannibal. —भूः *f.* the Bharata Varsha *i. e.* India.-मानिका, -मानिनी, -मालिनी 'manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon. —माला a girdle of skulls -मेधः a human sacrifice.—यंत्रं sun-dial.—यानं, -रथः,-वाहनं a vehicle drawn by men. —लोकः 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world.-2. mankind. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera: R. 9. 11. —विष्वणः a demon, goblin. —वीरः a brave man, hero —व्याघ्रः, —शार्दूलः an eminent man. —शृंगं 'man's horn', an impossibility, a chimera, non entity. —संसर्गः human society. —सखः an epithet of Nârâyana; V. 1. 3. —सिंहः, -हरिः 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमद्भुतशृंग दलितहिरण्यकशिपुतनुभृंग । केशव धृतनरहरिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gît. 1.—स्कंधः a multitude or body of men. —हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse.

नरंग 1 The penis. -2 Eruption on the face, cf. नराग.

नरंधिः Worldly life or existence.

नरंधिपः N. of Vishnu.

नराशंसः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Agni.

नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्य *a.* Ved. [नृभ्यो हितं यत्] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c.). -2 Manly, strong. -3 Human. —र्यः 1 A man.-2 Indra —र्यौ (du.) The two objects of human desire, *i. e.* Heaven and earth. —र्यं 1 Manly deed. -2 A gift for men.

नरकः, -कं Hell, infernal regions, (corresponding to the realm of Pluto; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). -कः N. of a demon, king of Prâgjyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's earrings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarman and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Narak The demon was born of earth, and hence called 'Bhauma.'] -Comp. —अंतकः, -अरिः, -जित् *m.* epithets of Krishna. —आमयः 1 the soul after death. -2. a ghost, spirit. —आवासः an inhabitant of hell. -कुंडं a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented; (86 such places are enumerated). —देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirriti (निर्ऋति). —रूपिन् *a.* hellish —स्था the Vaitaranî river.

नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell

नरिष्टा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime. -2 A human sacrifice.

नकुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a.* [नृत्-अच्] Dancing. —र्तं Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [नृत् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] 1 A dancer; sometimes a dancing preceptor. -2 An actor, mimc, mummer.-3 A bard, herald. -4 An elephant. -5 A king. -6 A peacock. -7 An epithet of Siva -8 N. of a mixed tribe; (वैश्यायां रजकाज्जातो नर्तको गायको भवेत्). —की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Sân. K. 59, Ki. 10. 41; R. 19. 14, 19. -2 A female elephant. -3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [नृत्-ल्युट्] A dancer. —नं Gesticulation, dancing, dance. -Comp —गृहं,-शाला a dancing hall. —प्रियः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock.

नर्तयितृ *m.* A dancing-master; अद्य नर्तयितास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित *a.* 1 Danced, made to dance. -2 Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु *a.* Dancing on the edge of a sword. —*f.* a female dancer or actress.

नर्द् 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दित) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general; अनर्दिषुः कपिव्याघ्राः Bk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. -2 To go, move.

नर्द *a.* Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं [नर्द्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bellowing, roaring. -2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दित *a.* 1 Sounded, bellowed. -2 Celebrated. —तः A kind of die or a throw at dice, नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. —तं Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्दिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर्ब् 1 P. (नर्बति) To go, move.

नर्मः Ved. Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-sherd. -2 The sun.

नर्मठः [नर्मन्-अठन्] 1 A jester. -2 A lecher, rake, libertine. -3 Sport, pastime, amusement. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 The chin. -6 The nipple.

नर्मन् *n.* [नृ-मनिन्] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport, जितक्रमले विमले परिकर्मय नर्मजनकमलकं

मुखे Git. 12 (कौतुकजनक); R. 19 28 -2 Jest, joke, humour, wit ; नर्मप्रायाभिः कथाभिः K 70 'jocular, humourous'. —Comp -कील a husband. —गर्भ *a*. humourous, full of humour, witty. (-र्भः) a secret lover. —द *a*. delighting, making happy (-दः) a jester (= नर्मसचिव q. v.) —दा N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. —द्युति *a* bright with joy, cheerful, merry (-तिः *f*) enjoyment of a joke. —साचिवः, —सुहृद् *m*. 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank ; इद् त्वेद्रूपयं चतुत नृपतेर्नर्मसचिवः सुतादानं मित्रं भवतु Mâl. 2. 7 ; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुहृत्त्वंदनो नृपमुखेन 1. 11 ; *Si* 1. 59.

नर्मवत् *a*. Humorous, witty. —*n*. A kind of drama.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. -2 A bellows. -3 An old woman past menstruation. -4 The plant *Sarala*.

नर्य See under नर.

नल् 1 P. (नलति) 1 To smell. -2 To bind.

नलः 1 A kind of reed, Pt. 1. 96. -2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem called 'Naishadhacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Damayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and so deformed he entered the service of king *R*ituparn*a* of Ayodhy*a* as a horsegroom under the name of B*a*huka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved, and they led a happy life, see ऋतुपर्ण and दमयंती also]. -3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarman, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Râma passed to Lankâ with his army. —लं 1 A lotus. -2 Smell, odour.-Comp. -कीलः the knee.—कूब(व)रः N. of a son of Kubera.—दं 1. a fragrant root(उशीर); Ki. 12. 50 ; N. 4. 116. -2. the honey of a flower. -पट्टिका a sort of mat made of reeds. —मीनः a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body ; M. 1. 35, Mâl. 5. 17. -2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. -2 The leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. —नं 1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. -2 Water. -3 The Indigo plant. (नलिनेशयः an epithet of Vishnu).

नलिनी 1 A lotus plant, न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17, नलिनीदलगतजलमतितरल Moha M 5 ; Ku. 4. 6. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. -4 A lotus or the stalk of it. -5 The celestial Ganges -6 The intoxicating juice of the cocoa-nut. -Comp. —खड,-षंड a group or assemblage of lotuses. —रुहः an epithet of Brahmâ. (-हं) a lotus stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नल्वः A measure of distance equal to 400 *hastas* or cubits.

नव *a*. 1 New, fresh, young, recent, चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46 ; एतं वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्म. *S*. 5 ; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86 U. 1. 19, R. 1. 83, 2. 47. 3. 53, 4. 3, 11, *Si* 1. 4, नववयसि Mu. 3. 3. ; *Si*. 3. 31, Ki. 9. 43. -2 Modern. —वः 1 A crow. -2 Praise. -वं *ind*. Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. -Comp. —अंगी a woman. —अन्नं 1. new rice or grain.-2. a ceremony performed on first eating the new rice —अंबु *n*. fresh water. —अहः the first day of a fortnight. —इतर *a*. old ; R. 8. 22. —उद्धृतं fresh butter. —ऊढा, -पाणिग्रहणा 1. a newly married woman, a bride ; H. 1. 212. Bh. 1 4, R. 8. 7. -2. a kind of heroine (in dramas). —कारिका, -कालिका, -फलिका 1. a woman newly married. -2. a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. —छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. —नी *f*, -नीतं fresh butter, अहो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3.—नीतकं 1. clarified butter. -2. fresh butter. —पाठकः a new teacher. —प्रसूता a woman who has lately brought forth (a child). —प्राशनं eating of new rice. —मल्लिका, -मालिका a kind of jasmine -यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. —यौवनं fresh youth, bloom, prime of youth (-ना) a young woman.—रजस् *f*. a girl who has recently menstruated. —वधूः. -वारिका 1. a newly-married girl. -2. a daughter in-law. —वल्लभं a kind of sandal. —वस्त्रं a new cloth. —शस्यं the first fruits of the year's harvest. —शशिभृत् *m*. an epithet of *S*iva, Me. 43. —सूतिः *f*., —सूतिका 1. a milch cow. -2. a woman recently delivered.

नवता-त्वं Freshness, novelty.

नवनं The act of praising or extolling.

नवीकृ 8 U. 1 To make new, renew, revive. -2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य *a*. 1 New, fresh, recent. -2 Modern.

नवन् *num*. *a*. (always pl.) Nine, नवति नवाधिकां R. 3. 69, see comp below. (At the beginning of comp. नवन् drops its final न्). -Comp. —अशीतिः *f*. eighty-nine. —अर्चिस् *m*., —दीधितिः the planet Mars. —कृत्वस् *ind* nine times. —ग्रहाः (*m*. pl.) the nine planets, see under ग्रह. —चत्वारिंश *a*. forty-ninth. —चत्वारिंशत् *f*. forty-nine. —छिद्रं, -द्वारं the body (having nine apertures ; see ख). —त्रिंश *a*. thirty-ninth. —त्रिंशत् *f*. thirty nine. —दश *a*. nineteenth. —दशन् pl. nineteen. -दुर्गा Durgâ in her nine forms. —नवतिः *f*. ninety-nine. —निधि *m*. pl. the nine treasures of Kubera, *i*. *e*. महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरकच्छपौ । मुकुंदकुंदनीलाश्च खर्वश्च निधयो नव ॥ —पंचाश *a* fifty-ninth. —पंचाशत् *f*. fifty nine. —रत्नं 1. the nine precious jewels, *i*. *e*. मुक्तामाणिक्यवैदूर्यगोमेदा वज्रविद्रुमौ । पद्मरागं मरकतं नीलश्चेति यथाक्रम ॥ -2. 'the nine gems'or poets at the court of king Vikramâditya:—धन्वंतरिः क्षपणकोमरसिंहशंकुवेतालभट्टघटकर्परकालिदासाः । ख्यातो वराहमिहिरो नृपतेः सभायां रत्नानि वै वररुचिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥ -रसाः (*m*. *pl*.) the nine sentiments in poetry, see under अष्टरस and रस also. —रात्रं 1. a period of nine days. -2. the first nine days of the month of Asvina held sacred to Durgâ.-विंश *a*. twenty-ninth. —विंशतिः *f*. twenty-nine. —विध *a*. nine-fold, of nine kinds or sorts. —व्यूहः an epithet of Vishnu.—शतं 1. one hundred and nine. -2. nine hundred. —शायकः N. given to nine inferior tribes ; they are:—गोपो माली तथा तैली तंत्री मोदकवारुजी । कुलालः कर्मकारश्च नापितो नवशायकाः ॥ Parâsara. —षष्टिः *f*. sixty-nine. —सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवक *a*. Consisting of nine. —कं The aggregate of nine.

नवत *a*. (ती *f*.) Ninetieth. —तः 1 An elephant's painted housings.-2 A woollen cloth, blanket. -3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः *f*. Ninety, नवनवतिशतद्रव्यकोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27 ; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety.-2 A paint-brush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवधा *ind*. In nine ways, ninefold.

नवम *a*. (मी *f*.) Ninth. —मी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः *ind*. By nines.

नश् I. 4 P. नश्यति, ननाश, अनशत्, नंक्ष्यति, नशिष्यति, नष्ट ; *caus* नाशयति, *desid* निनंक्षति, निनशिषति) **1** To be lost, to disappear, vanish, become invisible, घ्राणानि तस्य नश्यंति H. 1. तथा सीमा न नश्यति Ms. 8. 247, Y 2. 58 ; क्षणनष्टदृष्टतिमिरं Mk. 5. 24. **-2** To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined, जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31 ; Ms, 8 166, 7. 40 ; Mu. 6. 8. **-3** To run away, fly away, escape ; नश्यंति वृंदानि ददर्श कपींद्र: Bk. 10. 12 ; नेशुश्चिचरा निशाचराः 14. 112 ; Ratn. 2. 3 **-4** To be frustrated, become unsuccessful —*Caus* **1** To cause to disappear. **-2** To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. **-3** To violate (as a virgin). **-4** To cause to be lost, lose. **-5** To forget. **-6** To extinguish, put out (as fire). **-II.** 1 U. (नशति-ते) Ved. **1** To reach, attain. **-2** To meet with, find.

नश् *f.* नशः, -नशनं Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्यत्प्रसूतिका A woman who brings forth a dead child.

नश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [नश्-क्वरप्] **1** Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail, निखिलं जगदेव नश्वरं R. G. **-2** Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* [नश्-क्त] **1** Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible, Pt 5. 6 ; 2. 167. **-2** Dead, perished, destroyed. **-3** Spoiled, wasted **-4** Fled or run away. **-5** Deprived of, free from (in comp.).**-6** Depraved, corrupted, debauched. —ष्टं **1** Destruction, loss. **-2** Disappearance. **-Comp.** —अग्निः a householder who has lost his consecrated fire, (it being extinguished) —अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). —आतंकं *ind.* without anxiety or fear ; नष्टातंकं हरिणशिशवो मंदमंदं चरंति *S.* 1. 14 (v. 1.) —आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. —आसिसूत्रं booty, plunder. —आशंक *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear ; *S.* 1. 14. —इंदुकला the day of new moon. —इंद्रिय *a.* deprived of senses. —चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. —चेष्टता universal destruction. —जन्मन् *n.*, -जातकं subsequent calculation of a lost nativity.—स्मृति *a.* forgetful.

नष्टि: *f.* Loss, destruction.

नस् 1 A. (नसते) Ved. **1** To approach, go towards. **-2** To copulate. **-3** To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नस् *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual).**-Comp.**—क्षुद्र *a* small nosed.

नसा The nose.

नसः The nose. —स्तं A sternutatory, snuff —स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose **-Comp.** —ऊतः an ox led by a string through the nose

नस्तस् *ind* From the nose, Y 3 127.

नस्तकं A hole bored in the septum of the nose (of cattle).

नस्तित *a.* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्य *a.* [नासिकायै हितं तत्र भवं वा यत् नसादेश] Nasal —स्यं **1** The hairs in the nose. **-2** A sternutatory. —स्या **1** The nose. **-2** The string through the nose of an animal. *Si.* 12 10.

नह् 4 U. (नह्यति-ते, नद्ध; *desid* निनत्सति-ते) **1** To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round ; शैलेयनद्धानि शिलातलानि Ku. 1 56, R. 4. 57, 16 41.**-2** To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). —*Caus.* To cause to put on. -With अप to untie. —अपि (अपि being often changed to पि **1.** to fasten, gird round, bind, अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन *S* 1. मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा *S* 7. 2 **-2** to put on, wear, Bk. 3 47 **-3.** to cover, envelop ; कुसुममिव पिनद्धं पाण्डुपत्रोदरेण *S.* 1. 19.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not; by no means, not at all, आशंसा नहि नः प्रेते जीवेम दशमूर्धनि Bk. 19. 5.

नहुस् *m.* **1** A neighbour.**-2** A man.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar race, son of *Ayus* and grandson of Purûravas and father of Yayâti. [He was a very wise and powerful king, and when Indra lay conceal ed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahma*n*a, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indrâ*n*i and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked each of them to be quick using the words '*sarpa*' '*sarpa*' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya ?) cursed him to be a '*sarpa*' (serpent). He fell down from the sky, and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhish*th*ira].

नहुष्य *a.* Ved. Human. —ष्य: A man.

ना No, not (=न q. v.).

नाक *a.* [न कं अकं दुःखं ; तन्नास्ति यत्र न-आदित्यादि नि० प्रकृतिभावः] Happy, painless. —कः **1** Heaven ; आनाकरथवर्त्मनां R. 1. 5, 15. 96. **-2** Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. **-Comp** —आपगा the heavenly Ganges. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. —ओकस् *m* a god. —चरः **1.** a god. **-2**, a demi-god —नाथः, -नायकः an epithet of Indra.—पृष्ठं **1.** the uppermost heaven **-2** the vault of heaven. —वनिता an *Apsaras* —सद् *m.* a god ; Bh. 1. 4.

नाकिन् *m* A god, *Si.* 1. 45.

नाकुः **1** An ant-hill **-2** A mountain.

नाक्षत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [नक्षत्राणामिदं अण्] Starry, sidereal. —त्रं A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty Ghatis each ; नाडीषष्ठ्यां तु नाक्षत्रमहोरात्रं प्रकीर्तितं Sûrya S.

नाक्षत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [नक्षत्रादागतः -ठञ्] Sidereal —कः A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the moon's passage through a lunar asterism). —की The state (दशा) which a man suffers agreeably to the asterism presiding over his nativity.

नाग *a.* (गी *f.*) **1** Serpentine, formed of snakes, snaky. **-2** Elephantine. —गः [न गच्छति इत्यग: न अगो नागः] **1** A snake in general, particularly the cobra. **-2** A fabulous serpent-demon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit the Pâtâla ; Bg. 10. 29 ; R 15 83. **-3** An elephant, Me. 14, 36 ; *Si.* **4.** 63 ; V. 4 25. **-4** A shark. **-5** A cruel or tyrannical person. **-6** (At the end of comp.) Any pre-eminent or distinguished person, *e g.* पुरुषनाग:. **-7** A cloud. **-8** A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. **-9** Piper betel. **-10** One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation. **-11** The number 'seven.' —गं **1** Tin. **-2** Lead. **-3** One of the astronomical periods (Karanas) called ध्रुव. **-4** The effects of that period on anything done during it. **-5** The asterism called आश्लेषा. —गी **1** A female Nâga. **-2** A female elephant **-Comp** —अंगं Hastinâpura. —अंगना **1.** a female elephant. **-2.** the proboscis of an elephant. -अंचला,-अंजना = नागयष्टि q v. —अंजना a female elephant. —अधिपः an epithet of Sesha. —अंतकः,-अरातिः,-अरिः **1.** an epithet of Garuda. **-2.** a peacock. **-3** a lion —अशनः **1.** a peacock, Pt 1 159 **-2.** an epithet of Garuda. **-3** a lion. आह्वयः = नागकेसर q. v. —आनन: an epithet of Ganesa. —आनंद a drama by Srîharsha —आह्वः Hastinâpura —इंद्रः **1.**

a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. -2. Airâvata, Indra's elephant. -3. an epithet of Sesha.—ईशः 1. an epithet of Seasha -2. N. of the author of Paribhâshendusekhara and several other works. -3 N. of Patanjali. -उदरं 1. a breast-plate. -2. a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भोपद्रवभेद). —कन्यका a serpent virgin.—कर्णः the castor-oil plant —किंजल्कः =नागकेसर q. v. —केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Mesua Roxburghii. —गर्भं red lead. —चूडः an epithet of Siva. —ज 1. red lead. -2. tin. —जिह्विका red arsenic. —जीवनं tin. —दंतः,-दंतकः 1. ivory. -2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. —दंती 1. a kind of sunflower. -2. a harlot. —नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Asleshâ. (-कः) the lord of serpents. —नामकं tin. —नामन् m. holy basil. —नासा the proboscis of an elephant. —निर्व्यूहः a large pin of bracket projecting from a wall.—पंचमी 1. N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Srâvana. -2. the fifth day in the dark half of Ashâdha. —पतिः an epithet of (1) Airâvata. (2) Sesha. —पदः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). —पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. -2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuna. —पाशकः a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). —पुरं 1. Hastinâpura. -2. N. of a city in Pâtâla. —पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Punnâga tree. —बंधकः an elephant-catcher. —बधुः the holy fig-tree. —बलः an epithet of Bhîma. —भूषणः an epithet of Siva.—मंडलिकः 1. a snake-keeper.-2. a snake-catcher. —मल्लः an epithet of Airâvata. —यष्टिः f., —यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. -2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. —रक्त, रेणुः red lead. —रंगः the orange—राजः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. a large elephant. —रुकः the orange tree. —लता 1. the penis. -2. the piper betel. —वल्लरी, -वल्ली piper betel. —लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pâtâla.—वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. -2. an elephant driver. -3. a peacock. -4. an epithet of Garuda. -5 the chief of a herd of elephants. -6 the chief person in an assembly. —वीथी that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका याम्या नागवीथीति शब्दिता V. P. —संभवं, संभूतं red lead. —साह्वयं Hastinâpura.

नागिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

नागर a. (री f.) [नगरे भवः अण्] 1 Town-born, town-bred. -2 Relating to a town, civic. -3 Spoken in a town. -4 Polite, civil. -5 Clever, sharp. -6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town -7 Nameless. —रः 1 citizen (पौर); Me. 25, Sânti. 4. 19. -2 A husband's brother. -3 A lecturer. -4 An orange. -5 Fatigue; hardship, toil. -6 Desire of final beatitude. -7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in astrol.) -8 Denial of knowledge. —रं 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. —री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी.-2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इतरभीरोः स्मरतु स कथं संवृतो नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant स्नुही. -Comp. —आह्व dry ginger.

नागरक, नागरिक a. [नगरे भवः वुञ्] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैनां S. 5; साधु आर्य नागरिकोसि V. 2.-3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विदग्ध). —कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6. —कं 1 Dry ginger. (-रिकं) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. (की f.) [नगर्यां भवः ढकञ्] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीटः, -नागवीटः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्यं Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [नट्-घञ्] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnâtak country.

नाटकं [नट् ण्वुल्] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition, for definition and other information: see S. D. 277. —कः An actor, a dancer. —की The court of Indra

नाटकीय a. [नाटक-छ] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वरंगः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2 8.

नाटारः [नट्या अपत्यं आरक्] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparûpakas, q. v. e. g. the Ratnâvalî, Priyadarsikâ or Viddhasâlabhanjikâ. The S. D. thus defines it.—नाटिका क्लृप्तवृत्ता स्यात्स्त्रीप्राया चतुरंकिका। प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्यान्नायको नृपः। ...स्यादंतःपुरसंबंधा संगीतव्यापृताऽथवा। नवानुरागा कन्याऽत्र नायिका नृपवंशजा। संप्रवर्तेत नेतास्यां देव्यास्त्रासेन शंकितः। देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा प्रगल्भा नृपवंशजा। पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशः संगमो द्वयोः। वृत्तिः स्यात्कैशिकी स्वल्पविमर्शाः संधयः पुनः॥ 539.

नाटितकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation, भीतिनाटितकेन S. 5.

नाटेयः,-रः [नट्या अपत्यं ढक् ढक् वा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं [नटस्येदं कर्म ष्यञ्] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6, नूनं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशीला Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4.-4 The costume of an actor.—ट्यः An actor. -Comp. —आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. —उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. —धर्मिका,-धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. —प्रियः an epithet of Siva. —शाला 1. a dancing-hall.-2. a theatre. —शास्त्र 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड=नाल q. v.

नाडिः,-डी f. 1. The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c.-3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); षडधिकदशनाडीचक्रमध्यस्थितात्मा Mâl. 5. 1, 2.-4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time =½ Muhurta. -9. A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick.-Comp.—चरणः a bird. —चीरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the woof is wound. —जंघः 1. a crow.-2. a kind of crane. —तरंगः 1. an astrologer. -2 a debaucher, ravisher. —नक्षत्रं=जन्मनक्षत्र q v. —परीक्षा feeling the pulse —मंडलं the celestial equator. —यंत्रं any tubular instrument.—व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. -2 A Ghatikâ or 24 minutes, नाडिकाविच्छेदपटहः Mâl. 7; K. 13, 70.-3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong (on which the hours are struck).

नाडिं(डीं)धम *a.* Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c,); नाडिंधमेन श्वासेन K. 353 -मः A goldsmith.

नाडिंधय *a.* Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाडीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः =नारिकेल q v.

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression , एषा नाणकमोषिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23 ; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर *a.* Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर *a.* Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नाद्रः 1 Siva. -2 A sage. —द्र 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ् 1. P. (नाथति but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop. , नाथसे किमु पतिं न भूभृतः Ki. 13. 59 ; संतुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेवं नाथंति के नाम न लोकनाथ N. 3. 25. -2 To have power, be master, prevail. -3 To harass, trouble. -4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितश्मे Mv. 1. 12 ; (Mammata quotes the line दीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुचयुगं पत्रावृतं मा कृथाः to show that नाथ् here only means 'to ask or beg' and says that नाथते should, therefore be नाथति); सर्पिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः [नाथ्-अच्] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader ; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3 45 ; त्रिलोक°, कैलास° &c. -2 A husband -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. —हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of a lord or protector ; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependant, subject.

नादः [नद् घञ्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः, घन° &c. -2 A sound in general ; Mal. 5. 20. -3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ँ). -4 One who praises.

नादवत् *a.* Sonant, resounding.

नादि *a.* Sounding, roaring.

नादिन् *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant ; अंबुदवृंदनादी रथः Mb., R 3. 59; 19. 5. -2 Bellowing, roaring; खर°, सिंह° &c.

नादेय (यी *f.*) (नद्या नदस्य वा ढक्) River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Rock-salt.

नाद्य *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाध् =नाथ् q. v.

नाना *ind.* 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately -3 Without (=विना), (with acc , instr. or abl.) , नाना नारीं निष्फला लोकयात्रा Vop. ; (विश्व) न नाना शम्भुना रामात् वर्षेणाधोक्षजोवरः *ibid* -4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse ; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. —अत्यय *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse —अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. -2. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). —आत्मवादिन् *a.* maintaining the Sânkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. —कारं *ind.* having done variously. —ग्रहः taking separately. —जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts —ध्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound. —रस *a.* of different or varying tastes ; M. 1. 4 —रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. —वर्ण *a.* of different colours —विध *a* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. —विधं *ind.* in various, ways. —वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

नानान *ind.* Ved. Differently separately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son.

नांत *a.* Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected , अविनाभावः संबधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्व =तद्भावे तद्भावरूपा व्याप्ति).

नांत्रं Praise, eulogy.

नांदिकरः, नांदिन् *m.* The speaker of the नांदी or benediction.

नांदी [नंदंति देवा अत्र नद्-घञ् पृषो° ङ्लिः ङीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity, at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. —4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction ; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते । देवद्विजनृपादीनां तस्मान्नांदीति संज्ञिता ॥ or देवद्विजनृपादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका । नंदंति देवता यस्या तस्मान्नांदीति कीर्तिता ॥ -Comp.-करः see नांदिन् -निनादः, -नादः, -रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2 4. —पटः the lid or cover of a well. —मुख *a.* (the class of Manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नांदीमुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं), °श्राद्धं a Srâddha ceremony performed in memory of the Manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. (-खी) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above Srâddha. —वादिन् *m* 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. -2. a drummer —श्राद्धं see नांदीमुखं See above.

नांदीकः 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नांदीश्राद्ध see above.

नापितः A barber, shaver. -Comp. —शाला a barber's shop, shaving-house.

नापितायनिः The son of a barber.

नापित्यं The trade of a barber. —त्यः the son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस *a.* (सी *f.*) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी *m. f.* [नह्-इञ् भश्चांतादेश cf. Un. 4. 125] 1 The navel ; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk 2. &c. ; निम्ननाभिः Me. 82 ; R. 6. 52 , Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. —*m* 1 The nave of a wheel , Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point. -3 Chief, leader, head ; कृत्स्नस्य नाभिर्नृपमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c): as in सनाभि q v. -5 A paramount sovereign or lord , R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Home. —भिः *f.* Musk. (*i. e.* मृगनाभि). (*N. B.* नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet ; as पद्मनाभः). -Comp —आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. —कंटकः, —गु (गो) लकः ruptured navel. —जः, —जन्मन् *m.*, भूः epithet of Brahmâ. —नाडी, —नालं 1. the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. —मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel. —वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल *a* [नाभिरस्त्यस्य सि°मा° लच्] Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभिलं 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभ्य *a.* [नाभि यत्] Relating to, proceeding from, or being in the navel, umbilical. —भ्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम *ind.* A particle used in the following senses —1 Named, called, by name ; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1 ; तन्नंदिनीं सुवृत्तां नाम Dk. 7.

नाहः [नह् भावे घञ्] 1 Binding confinement -2 A trap or snare -3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-षिः An epithet of Yayâti

नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) . -1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'), निपत्, निषद्. -2 A group or collection ; निकर निकाय. -3 Intensity ; निकाम, निगृहीत. -4 Command, order ; निदेश. -5 Continuance, permanence ; निविशते. -6 Skill, निपुण. -7 Restraint, confinement ; निबंध. -8 Inclusion ('into,' 'in'), निपीतमुदकं. -9 Proximity, nearness ; निकट.-10 Insult, wrong, harm, निकृति, निकार -11 Showing, निदर्शन. -12 Cessation, निवृत्. -13 Resort, refuge, निलय. -14 Doubt. -15 Certainty. -16 Affirmation -17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgâdâsa).

निःक्षिप् = निक्षिप् q. v.

निःक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or sent away. -2 Passed, spent (as time)

निःक्षेप 1 Throwing, sending away. -2 Spending (time). -3 Wiping (tears.).

निःशिष् *Caus.* 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. -2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष *a.* [निर्गत. शेषो यस्य] Whole, complete, entire, निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं R. 5. 1. —षं, -षेण *ind.* wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि) णी, निःश्रेणी *f.* A ladder, staircase ; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [निश्चित श्रेय. नि०] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस् [often written निश्वस्] 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing.

निःश्वासित *p. p.* 1 Breathed out, sighed.-2 Sighing.—तं 1 Expiration. -2 A sigh ; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. -2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह *a.* 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. -2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued ; अयि विरम निःसहासि जाता Mâl. 3; so Mâl. 2, 7, U. 3. -3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense.

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from ; बाणः खरकार्मुकनिःसृतैः Râm . Si 9 25 -2 To depart, set out for, Ms 6. 4. -3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude, यो हेमकुम्भस्तननिःसृतानां R. 2. 36 —*Caus* To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरण 1 Going out, exit. -2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate -3 Final departure, death -4 A means, expedient, remedy. -5 Final beatitude.

निःसारः Going forth or out, exit.

निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. -2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित *a.* Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus.

निःस्रावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure -2 The water of boiled rice

निकट *a.* Near, close, hard by, proximate —टः,-टं Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close by,' वहति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभयावहं Sânti. 3. 2.).

निकम् 10 A To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम *a.* [नि कम् घञ्] 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant, निकामजलां स्रोतोवहा S. 6 19 -2 Desirous of.-मः,-मं Wish, desire —मं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire -2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content ; रात्रौ निकामं शयितव्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 'I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night.' -3 Very much, exceedingly, निकामं क्षामांगी Mâl. 2. 3, often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म्, निकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7 ; Ku. 5. 23, Si. 4. 54.

निकामनं Desire, longing after.

निकर [निकॄ भावादौ अप्] 1 A heap, pile. -2 A flock, multitude, collection, पपात स्वेदाम्बुप्रसर इव हर्षाश्रुनिकरः Git. 11 ; Si. 4 58, Rs. 6. 18. -3 A bundle. -4 Sap, pith, essence. -5 A suitable gift, honorarium. -6 A treasure.

निकर्षण See under निकृष्.

निकषः (सः) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone, निकषे हेमरेखेव R. 17. 46, Mv. 1. 4. -2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test ; ननेष दर्पनिकषस्तव चंद्रकेतुः U. 5. 10, आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48 ; Dk. 1, K. 44. -3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch stone, कनकनिकषरुचिशुचिवसनेन श्वासिति न सा परिजनहसनेन Git. 7 ; कनकनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत्प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4. 1, 5 19.-Comp. —उपलः, —ग्रावन् *m.* -पाषाणः a touch stone, whet-stone, तत्प्रेमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Git. 11 ; तत्त्वनिकषग्रावा तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210. 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Râvana or of imps in general. —*ind* Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.) ; निकषा सौधभित्ति Dk. विलंघ्य लंकां निकषा हनिष्यति Si 1. 68. -Comp.—आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [नि-चि-घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general, Mv 1. -2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. -3 A house, habitation, dwelling-place, काशीनिकायः &c -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being.-7 Ved. Air, wind.

निकाय्यः [cf P. III 1 129] A dwelling, habitation, house, न प्रणाय्यो जनः कच्चिन्निकाय्यं तेऽधितिष्ठति Bk. 6 66.

निकार &c See under निकृ.

निकाशः,स [नि-काश्-घञ्] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon.-3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.); Mâl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing ; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुंचनः A measure of capacity equal to ¼ of a *Kudava* (also निकुंचक).

निकुंजः,-जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers, यमुनातीरवानीरनिकुंजे मंदमास्थितं Git. 4, 2, 11 ; Rs. 1. 23. -2 A vault, Mâl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern, Mâl. 9. 3.

निकुंभः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva ; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुंभिला 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lankâ. -2 An image of Bhadrakâli on the west side of Lankâ. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

निकुरं(कुं)ब A flock, collection, mass, multitude ; लतानिकुरंबं Git. 11. किरण° A. L. 20 ; चिकुर° 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8 U. Ved. 1 To humiliate, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter.

-4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence तीर्णो-निकारार्णवः Ve. 6. 43 ; Mv. 3. 41 , 5. 14 ; 78 ; Ki. 1. 43 ; 3. 44. -6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect.-7 Wickedness, malice. -8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणं Killing, slaughter.

निकृत *p. p.* 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. -2 Insulted, offended , U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4 Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6 Wicked, dishonest -7 Base, low, vile. —तं Humiliation. -Comp. —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded. —मति *a.* depraved in mind, base.

निकृति *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked. —तिः *f.* 1 Baseness, wickedness. -2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception ; अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौंड Ve. 5. 21 ; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence, humiliation , Mn. 4. 11. -4 Abuse, reproach. -5 Rejection, removal. -6 Poverty, indigence.-7 The earth. -8 N. of one of the eight Vasus. -Comp. —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded, wicked.

निकृतिन् *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked.

निकृत् 6 P. 1 To cut down, cut to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up ; विश्वासाद्भयमुत्पन्नं मूलान्यपि निकृंतति Pt. 2. 39 ; निकृंतन्निव मानसं Bk. 7. 11 ; भल्लनिकृत्तकंठैः R. 7. 58. -2 To cut oneself (A.).

निकर्तन Cutting down or off, tearing.

निकृंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Cutting down, destroying ; विरहिनिकृंतनकुंतमुखाकृतिकेतकिदंतुरिताशे(वसंते) Git. 11.-नं 1 Cutting, cutting off, destruction. -2 An instrument for cutting ; एकेन नखनिकृंतनेन सर्वं कार्ष्णायसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकृष् 1, 6 P. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull down.

निकर्षणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town.-2 A court at the entrance of a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of round.

निकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Low, base, vile. -2 Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4 Near. —ष्टं Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting repeatedly.

निकेतः -तकः 1 A house, habitation, mansion, abode ; श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8 33 ; 14. 58 ; Bg. 12. 19 ; Ku. 5. 25 ; Ms. 6. 26 ; Si. 5. 26. -2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. —नं A mansion, house, abode ; सिजाना मंजुमंजीर प्रविवेश निकेतनं Git. 11 ; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 129 ; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression.

निक्रमण Ved. 1 Trampling down. -2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निक्कणः, निक्काणः 1 A musical tone or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्ष् 1 P. (निक्षति) Ved. 1 To pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit (a wrong form for लिक्षा q v.).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, put or place down , Y 1. 103; Amaru 80. -2 To entrust, commit, consign to the care of देवीहस्ते निक्षिप्ता Ratn. 1 ; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179, R. 1. 34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit -4 To encamp. -5 cast off, reject. -6 To give or hand over, grant, bestow (on). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged, pawned.-3 Sent, sent off. -4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on with loc.) ; अल मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit, pledge ; pawn in general ; Pt. 1. 14 ; Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit; समक्षं तु निक्षेपणं निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4 Sending away. -5 Throwing away, abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपण 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet) ; Ku. 1. 33. -2 A means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित *a.* 1 Caused to be put down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caused to be deposited.

निक्षेप्तृ *m.* A depositor, pawner.

निक्षुभा 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A female Brâhmana. (ब्राह्मणी).

निखन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2 To bury, inter ; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 ; वसुधायां निचखनतुः R. 12. 30 ; Bk. 4. 3 ; 16. 22. -3 To erect (as a column) ; निचखान जयस्तंभान् R. 4. 36. -4 To implant, infix, pierce into ; निचखान शरं भुजे R. 12. 90, 3. 55 , Bk. 3. 8 ; H. 4. 72.

निखनन Digging in, burying; as in स्थूणानिखननन्याय.

निखात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), infixed ; शल्यं निखातमुद्धारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78 ; 13. 61 ; अष्टादशद्वीपनिखातयूप॰ 6. 38 ; गाढ निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Mâl. 1. 29. -3 Dug in, buried.

निखर्व *a.* Dwarfish. -र्वं A billion.

निखिल *a.* [निवृत्तं खिलं शेषो यस्मात्] Complete, whole, entire, all ; प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमचिराद् भ्रातरुक्तं मया यत् Me. 94.

निगड *a.* [नि-गल् अच् लस्य डः] Fettered, chained ; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च Ms. 4. 210. -डः. -डं 1 An iron chain for the feet of an elephant ; वङ्कापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत् Si. 5. 48 ; Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडन Chaining, fettering.

निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains, fetter , (fig. also) , निद्रानिगडितजनं दृशि Dk.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, declare, announce ; Si. 9. 76. -2 To declare, say, speak ; R. 2, 33. -3 To speak to, address, (any one).-4 To enumerate. -5 To call, name.

निगदः, निगादः 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers.-2 A prayer repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse. -4 Learning anything without knowing the meaning ; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निगदेनैव शब्द्यते Nir. -5 Mention, mentioning ; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यातम्.

निगदित *a.* Told, said, spoken. —तं A discourse, speech.

निगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, attain, acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखांतं च निगच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted. -4 To enter (with acc. or loc.).

निगमः 1 The Veda or Vedic text ; साढ्वै साढ्वा साढेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64 , Mâl 9. 4. -2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence ; तथापि च निगमो भवति (often found in Nirukta). -3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of the Vedas ; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. -5 A root (as the source of a word). -6 Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8 Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair.-10 A caravan of wandering merchants. -11 A road, market-road.-12 A city. -13 Insertion of the name of a deity into a liturgical formula.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. -2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism). -3 Going in or into.

निगमिन् *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

निगरः, -रणं &c. See under निगॄ.

निगु *a.* Pleasing. -गुः 1 The mind, -2 Dirt, excrement. -3 A root. -4 Painting.

निगृ 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up, devour; Bv. 1. 38. -2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

निगरः, निगारः Swallowing, devouring.

निगरणं 1 Swallowing, devouring -2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. —णः 1 The throat -2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग(गा)लः 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 The throat or neck of a horse; °वत् *m.* a horse.

निगार(ल)क *a.* Swallowing, eating.

निगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनान्तर्निगीर्णस्योपमेयस्य यदध्यवसानं सैका K. P. 10.

निगूढ *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed, Si. 13. 59. -2 Secret, private. -3 Mysterious, obscure. -4 Inscrutable. -ढं *ind.* Secretly, privately.

निगूहन Concealing, hiding.

निग्रंथनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रह् 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. -2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control, निगृह्य शोकं K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निगृह्य Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14 85. -3 To stop, obstruct; निगृहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. -4 To punish, chastise, Ms. 8. 310, 9. 308. -5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमार्यगृह्यं निगृहीतधेनुः R. 2. 33. -6 To close or contract (as eyes), मा[?]रोषि[?] निगृह्य Mk. 2. -7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रज्ञया निगृहीतं शत्रु Mu 1; 1. 26. -8 To draw in, restrain; निगृह्यतां नभीशवः *S.* 1.

निगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. -2 Restrained, curbed, checked, subdued. -3 Attacked. -4 Defeated in argument, caught; भो निगृहीतोऽसि U. 4.

निगृहीतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, check. -2 Overpowering, subjugation.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection, as in इन्द्रियनिग्रह Ms 6. 92, Y. 1. 222, Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. -2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down, Ms. 6 71. -3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; स्वामिग्रहे तु नराणि न मे प्रवृत्तिः Mk. 1. 22, Si. 2. 88 -4 Confinement, imprisonment. -5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. -6 Dispelling, destruction, removing; R. 9. 25, 15, 6; Ku. 5. 53 -7 Arresting of disease, cure. -8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहानुग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1, निग्रहोऽप्ययमनुग्रहीकृतः R. 11. 90, 55; 12 52, 63 -9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. -10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. -11 (In Nyāya phil) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument (cf Mu. 5 10. -12 A handle -13 A limit, boundary. -14 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -स्थानं the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyāyikas.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. —णं 1 Subduing, suppression. -2 Capture, confinement. -3 Chastisement, punishment in general. -4 Defeat.

निग्राहः 1 Punishment -2 An imprecation; as in निग्राहस्ते भूयात् 'confusion seize thee!', Bk. 7. 43.

निघ *a.* As high as broad. —घः 1 A ball. -2 Sin.

निघण्टुः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. -2 Particulary the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निघर्षः, निर्घषण See under निघृष्.

निघसः 1 Eating, dining. -2 Food.

निघातः 1 A blow, stroke, R. 11. 78. -2 Supression or absence of accent. -3 A vowel having a grave accent.

निघातिः *f.* An iron club

निघुष्टं Sound, noise.

निघृष् 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. -2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

निघर्षः, निघर्षण 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki 2 51 -2 Grinding

निघृष्ट *p p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Chafed, grazed. -3 Subdued, overpowered.

निघृष्व *a.* 1 Rubbed off, excoriated. -2 Small, trifling, insignificant. —ष्वः 1 A hoof. -2 Wind. -3 An ass or mule. -4 A boar. -5 A road. —ष्व The mark of a hoof.

निघ्न *a* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant), तथापि निघ्नं नृप तावकीनैः प्रह्वीकृतं मे हृदयं गुणौघैः Ki 3. 12; निघ्नस्य मे भर्तृनिदेशरौक्ष्यं देवी क्षमस्वेति बभूव नम्रः R 14 58 -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Dependent on (*i e* following the gender &c. of) a substantive; इति विशेष्यनिघ्नवर्गः -4 (After a numeral) Multiplied by.

निचि 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up -2 To cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in *p p.*); निचितं खमुपेत्य नीरदैः Ghat. 1; शकुंतनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामण्डलं S. 7. 11, Bk. 10. 4. -3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6 17.

निचयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude, Ki. 4. 37. -2 Store, stock, provisions, as षण्मासनिचयः -3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिचय. -4 Certainty.

निचयिन् *a.* Full of, abounding in.

निचायः A heap.

निचित *p. p* 1 Covered, overcast, overspread; Si. 17. 14. -2 Full of, filled. -3 Raised up. -4 Piled or heaped up.

निचिकी, —नैचिकी An excellent cow.

निचुंपुण: Ved. 1 The sea. -2 An epithet of Soma. -3 N. of an *avabhrita.* q. v.

निचुलः 1 A kind of reed -2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्थानादस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me 14 (where Malli. observes.— निचुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाध्यायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). -3 An upper garment, cover. cf. निचोल. -4 The tree called हिज्जल, (Barringtonia Acutangula).

निचुलकं 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. -2 An outer garment.

निचोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; ध्वांत नीलनिचोलचारु Git. 11; शीलय नीलनिचोलं 5. -2 A bed cover. -3 The cover of a litter (दोलिकावरण).

निचोलकः 1 A jacket, bodice. -2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छविः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छिविः N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas), see Ms. 10 22.

निच्छेदः 1 Cutting off. -2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

निज् 3 U. (नेनेक्ति, नेनिक्ते, प्रणेनेक्ति, निक्त) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सरसः पयः पयुरनेनिजुरंबराणि Si. 5 28. -2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.). -3 To nourish. -With निस् to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y 191, Ms. 5 127.

निक्त *p p.* Washed, cleansed &c.

निज *a* [नितरां जायते निजन्-ड] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenital. -2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country, निजं वपुः पुनरनयन्निजां रुचिं Si. 17. 4, R. 3. 15, 18. 27; Ms. 2.

50. -3 Peculiar -4 Continual, perpetual. —*m*. pl. One's own people

निज् 2 A (निंक्ते) To wash. -With प्र to wash (प्रणिंक्ते).

निटलं (Sometimes written निटिलं) The forehead, निटिलतटचुंबित Dk. 4, 15. -**Comp** —अक्षः N of Śiva

निडीनं The downward flight or swoop of birds, see डीन

निण्य *a*. Ved 1 Hidden, concealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. -ण्यं A secret or mystery.

नितंबः [निभृतं तम्यते कामुकैः, तम् काङ्क्षायां] 1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins), यात यच्च नितंबयोर्गुरुतया मंदं विलासादिव *S* 2. 2, R. 4. 52, 6. 17, Me. 41, Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. —2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain, सनाकवनितं नितंबरुचिरं (गिरिं) Ki. 5 27, सेव्या नितंबाः किमु भूधराणामुत स्मरस्मेरविलासिनीनां Bh. 1 19, V. 4. 26, Bk. 2. 8, 7. 58 —3 A precipice -4 The sloping bank of a river. -5 The shoulder. —**Comp.** —बिंबं round or circular hips, Rs 1. 4.

नितंबवत् *a*. Having beautiful hips. —ती A woman; चारु चुचुम्ब नितंबवती दयितं Gīt 1, V. 4. 26.

नितंबिन् *a*. [नितंब - अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जघन); cf. M. 2. 3; Ki. 8. 16, R. 19. 26. —2 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Śi. 7. 68, Ku 3. 7. —2 A woman in general, Pt. 4. 32, 86.

नितरां *ind*. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely, प्राणास्त्यजामि नितरां तदवाप्तिहेतोः Ch. P. 41, Bh. 1. 96. -2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much; दुदंति चेतो नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4, Amaru 10; Bh. 2. 18; शोणितसरास्निदाघे नितरामवोद्धतः सिंधुः Pt 1. 104, नितरां नीचोस्मीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Continually, always, eternally. -4 At all events. —5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In a low tone. -7 Downward.

नितलं One of the seven divisions of the lower regions, see पाताल.

नितांत *a*. Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितांतकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद सा मानसीं V. 2. 11; R. 3. 8. -तं *ind*. Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree; Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य *a*. [नियमेन नियतं वा भवं नि-त्यप् cf. P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt.] 1 (*a*) Continual, perpetual, constant, ever lasting, eternal, uninterrupted, यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते H. 1. 48, नित्यज्योत्स्नाः प्रतिहततमोवृत्तिरम्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation), Ms. 2. 206. (*b*) Imperishable, indestructible; पृथिवी द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka K. -2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed (opp. काम्य) -3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. -4 Ordinary, usual (opp. नैमित्तिक). -5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीर°, अरण्य°, आदान°, ध्यान°, &c. —त्यः The ocean. —त्या An epithet of the goddess Durgā. —त्यं An indispensable or inevitable act. —त्यं *ind*. Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally -**Comp.** —अनध्यायः invariable suspension of Vedic studies, Ms. 4. 107. —अनित्य *a*. eternal and perishable. —ऋतु *a*. regularly recurring at the seasons. —कर्मन् *n*., —कृत्य, -क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas.—गतिः air, wind. —दानं daily alms giving —नियमः an invariable rule. —नैमित्तिकं an occasional act regularly recurring, or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object, (*e. g*. a पर्वश्राद्ध). —प्रलयः sleep. —मुक्तः the Supreme spirit. —यौवना (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadī. —शंकित *a*. perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. —समासः 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one), *e g*. जमदग्नि, जयद्रथ &c, इवेन नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यता, -त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. -2 Necessity. -3 Perseverance.

नित्यदा *ind*. Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यशस् *ind*. Constantly, always, eternally, Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4. 150.

निद् 1 U. (नेदति-ते) 1 To be near. -2 To blame, censure, approach; cf. निंद्.

निद् *f*. Ved. Mocking, despising, censuring.

निद *a*. Censuring. —दं Poison, (also निदा).

निदद्रुः 1 A man. -2 One without herpes.

निदर्शक, -न &c. See under निदृश्.

निदाघः [नि-दह्-आधारे घञ् न्यङ्क्वादित्वात्] 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season, summer (the month of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ). निदाघमिहिरज्वालाशतैः Bv. 1 16, निदाघकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs. 1. 1, Pt. 104, Ku. 7. 84. -3 Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water of perspiration —**Comp.** —करः the sun —कालः summer. —सिंधुः a river in hot season, (nearly dry)

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. -2 A rope for tying up a calf -3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause, निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3 1, अथवा बलारंभो निदानं क्षयसंपदः Śi 2 94 -4 A cause in general; मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Gīt. 5 -5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. -6 Diagnosis of a disease -7 End, termination. -8 Purity, purification, correctness. -9 Claiming the reward of penitential acts. -**Comp.** —स्थानं one of the departments of medical science.

निदिग्ध *p*. *p*. [नि-दिह्-क्त] 1 Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased, accumulated. —ग्धा Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See under निध्यै.

नि.दि 6 P. To order, point out &c., see निर्दिश्.

निदिष्ट *p*. p 1 Pointed out. -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Advised, enjoined.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता स्वे निदेशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदेशे पृथगादिदेश R. 14. 58; Ku. 3. 4. -2 Speech, narration, conversation. -3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A vessel, vase.

निदेशिन् *a*. Pointing &c. —नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. -2 A region

निदृश् *Caus*. 1 To show, point out, R 6. 31. -2 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -3 To consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book). -4 To teach, explain. -5 To illustrate by an example; cf. निदर्शना. -6 To introduce, cause to enter. -7 To show oneself to (a person).

निदर्शक *a*. 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing into, perceiving. -3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदर्शन *a*. 1 Pointing, showing. -2 Proclaiming, declaring, announcing. -3 Teaching. —नं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. -2 Pointing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence,

बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3 23 -4 An instance, example, illustration, ननु प्रभुरेव निदर्शनं S. 2, निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः Si. 2. 50, R. 8. 45 -5 A scheme, system. -6 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -7 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). —ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined .—निदर्शना । अभवन्वस्तुसंबंध उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10, *e. g* R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2. P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness ; प्रच्छायसुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3, निद्रामुद्रां क्षिपन् Mâl. 2. 12 -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding state -Comp. —अलस *a.* dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep ; निद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2. —भंगः awaking. —वृक्षः darkness. —संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण *a.* 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut, closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु *a* Sleeping, asleep.—लुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित *a.* Asleep, slept.

निधन *a.* [निवृत्तं धनं यस्मात्, Un. 2. 81] Poor, indigent ; अहो निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदं Mk. 1. 14. —नः -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss ; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35 ; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Gît. 1 ; कल्पातेष्वपि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्याख्यमंतर्धनं Bh. 2. 16 ; Pt. 1. 21 ; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sâman sung in chorus. -3 The *finale* (in music), -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence ; receptacle. —नः The head of a family. —नं Family, race. -Comp. —कारिन् *a.* fatal, destructive. —क्रिया a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence, poverty, Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, put or set down ; शिरसि निदधानोंजलिपुटं Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 3. 50, 62 ; 12. 52, Si. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of ; निदधे विजयाशंसां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44 ; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with ; दिनांते निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain ; सलिलैर्निहितं रजः क्षितौ Ghat. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground) ; Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon ; cf. निध्यै. -7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up, -12 To remember, keep or bear in mind -13 To end, close

निधा Ved 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare

निधान 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir, निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure ; निधानगर्भामिव सागरांबरां R. 3. 9, Bg. 9. 18 ; विद्यैव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhâsh. -5 Hoard, store, property; wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधिः [नि-धा-आधारे कि] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir ; जल°, तोय°, तपोनिधि &c. -2 A store house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities -Comp. -ईशः,-नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं [नितरां धुवनं हस्तपादादिचालनमत्र] 1 Agitation, trembling -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition, अतिशयमधुरिपुनिधुवनशील Gît. 2, Si. 11. 18 ; Ch P 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निध्यै 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember ; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at, अंगुलीयकं निध्यायंती M. 1 ; Si. 8. 69, 12. 40, Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निध्यात *a.* Meditated or thought on.

निध्यान Seeing, beholding, sight.

निध्वानः Sound.

निनंक्षु *a.* 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away ; Bk. 4. 33

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, shout ; R. 5. 75 ; M. 5. 10 ; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise ; U. 3. 7 ; उच्चचार निनदोंऽभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73 ; 11. 15, Rs. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित *a.* Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. —तं A sound.

निनादिन् *a.* 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

निनयनं See under निनी.

निनर्द् 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनर्दः Prolonging a note in chanting.

निनाहः A water-jar to be put into the ground.

निनी 1 P. 1 To take near or towards, carry near, bring, fetch ; Y. 3. 295 -2 To bend, incline ; वक्त्रं निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform.-5 To spend (time)

निनयनं 1 Performance -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out

निनृत्त *a.* Repeated (as a portion of a verse)

निनृत्तिः *f.* Repetition.

निंद् 1 P (निंदति, निंदित, प्रणिंदति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn, निनिंद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती Ku. 5. 1, सा निंदंती स्वानि भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30, Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42

निंदक *a.* [निंद्-ण्वुल्] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निंदनं, निंदा [निंद्-भावे-ल्युट् अ वा] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation ; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निंदा K. P. 10 ; पर°, वेद°. 2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. —स्तुतिः *f.* 1. ironical praise, irony. -2 covert praise.

निंदित *p. p.* [निंद्-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, despicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निंद्य *a.* 1 Blameable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निंदुः *f.* A woman bearing a dead child.

निपः- पं A water-jar. —पः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) ठः, निपठनं, निपठितिः *f.* Reading, reciting, studying.

निपत् 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down, निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38 ; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards ; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate, देवास्तदंते हरमूढभार्यं किरीटबद्धांजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92; R. 4. 50 ; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in ; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon ; सिंहः शिशुरपि निपतति मदमलिनकपोलभित्तिषु गजेषु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot, सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place; अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वं निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down,

throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy; तातं निपात्य सह बन्धुजनाक्षिभेचैः Mu. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation; एते पंचविंशतिरजंता निपात्यंते Sk.

निपतनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down.

निपत्या 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting; पयोधरोत्सेधनिपातचूर्णिताः Ku. 5. 24, Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descent, fall; शिशिरनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death; Ms. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; एते निपाताः, निपातोयं &c. -8 A particle, an indeclinable, see P. I. 4. 56. -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातन *a.* Killing, destroying. —नं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception. -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित *a.* 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् *a.* 1 Falling down, alighting; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying; R. 11. 21.

निपलाशं *ind.* Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छदं प्रियतमेन निपीतसारं Rs. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपानं 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6; H. 1. 172; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत *p. p.* Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीतिः *f.* Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपाद् Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीड् 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble, Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace, गुरोः सदारस्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23, 5. 65. -4 To impress. -5 To eclipse.

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. -2 Hurting, injuring. —ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित *p. p.* 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण *a.* 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful, वयस्य निसर्गनिपुणाः स्त्रियः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.), वाचि निपुणः, वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 Acute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp. -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. —णं *ind.* or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निपुणमन्विष्यन्नुपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आत्मवंतं न कर्माणि निबध्नंति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41, 9. 9; 14. 7; 18. 17. Ms. 6. 14, Ku. 5. 10. -2 To fix upon, rivet. त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect, R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange; हेमनिबद्धं चक्रं, पाषाणचयबद्धः कूपः &c. -5 To write, compose, मया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. -6 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of. -4 Set or inlaid with. -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. -7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निबंद्धृ *m.* 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder.

निबंधः 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness, Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work, प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिर्निबंधं चक्रे Vās. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; भूर्या पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -12 Cause, reason. —धं Song, singing.

निबंधनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing, building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining. -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay; आशानिबंधनं जाता जीवलोकस्य U. 3, यस्त्वमिवं मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबंधनं Māl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection, ते त्वदाशानिबंधनाः M. 4. 14, परस्परनिबंधनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent'. -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation; वाक्प्रतिष्ठानिबंधनानि देहिना व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4 'based on' &c., प्रत्याशा° 3, अनिबंधन causeless, accidental, U. 5, 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle, Māl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment; सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबंधना Si. 2. 112 (where निबंधन means 'a treatise' also). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबंधनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबंधिन् *a.* 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब(व)र्हण *a.* Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.), Ki. 2. 43, Mv. 3. 37. —णं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

निबिड *a.* Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult, Ku. 3. 59. See निविड.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn, निबोध साधो तव चेत्कुतूहलं Ku. 5. 52, 3. 14, Ms. 1. 68; Y. 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. —*Caus.* To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [नि-भा-क] (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling; उद्बुद्धमुग्धकनकाब्जनिभं वहंती Māl. 1. 40; so चंद्रनिभानना &c. —भः -भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल् 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at; निभाल्य भूयो निजगौरिमाणं मा नाम मानं सहसैव यासीः Bv. 2. 176; or यन्मां न भामिनि निभालयसि प्रभातनीलारविंदमदभंगिपदैः कटाक्षैः 3. 4.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception.

निभृत *a.* 1 Quite frightened (अत्यंतभीत). -2 Gone, past.

निभृत *a.* **1** Placed down, deposited, lowered. **-2** Filled with, full of, चिंतया निभृतः Bhâg. **-3** Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निभृतो भूत्वा Pt. 1, नभसा निभृतेंदुना R. 8. 15. 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; Ve. 6 2, Si. 6. 20. **-4** Secret, covert; Si. 13 42. **-5** (*a*) Still, silent; निभृतद्विरेफं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 6 2. (*b*) Steady, fixed, immoveable, motionless, S 1. 8. **-6** Mild, gentle; अनिभृता वायवः Ki. 13 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; Mâl. 2. 12, Mv. 3. 14 **-7** Modest, humble, अनिभृतकरेषु प्रियेषु Me. 68. प्रणामनिभृता कुलवधूरिव Mu 1 **-8** Firm, resolute. **-9** Lonely, solitary, निभृतनिकुंजगृहं गतया Git. 2 **-10** Shut, closed (as a door) **-11** True, faithful, firmly attached. **-तं** Modesty, humility. **-तं** *ind.* **2** Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S 3, Si. 3 74, Me. 9. 263. **-2** Silently, quietly', K. 134. **-3** Out of sight, in a corner. **-Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* firm, resolute.

निमदः A distinct but slow pronunciation.

निमंत्र् 10 A. To invite, call, summon; द्विजेभ्यो निमंत्रिताश्चैनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225.

निमंत्रणं **1** Invitation. **-2** Summoning, calling. **-3** A summons. **-Comp** —पत्रं **1.** An invitation card or note. **-2.** a summons.

निमयः Barter, exchange.

निमस्ज् 6 P. **1** To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also); यथा प्लवेनौपलेन निमज्जत्युदके तरन्। तथा निमज्जतोऽधस्ताद्ज्ञौ दातृप्रतीच्छकौ Ms. 4. 194; 5. 73; शोके मुहुश्चाविरतं न्यमांक्षीत् Bk. 3. 30; 15. 31, Si. 9. 74, Git. 1. **-2** To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation, एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतींदोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3. **-3** To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

निमग्न *p. p.* **1** Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); वल्मीकार्धनिमग्नमूर्तिः S. 7. 11; निमग्नस्य पयोराशौ, चिंतानिमग्न &c. **-2** Gone down, set (as the sun). **-3** Overwhelmed, covered. **-4** Depressed, not prominent.

निमज्जथुः **1** The act of diving or entering into, plunging. **-2** Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तल्पे कांतांतरैः सार्धं मन्येऽहं धिक् निमज्जथुं Bk. 5. 20.

निमज्जनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); इह निमज्जनमुपैति सुधायां N. 5. 94; एवं संसारगहने उन्मज्जननिमज्जने Mb.

निमानं **1** Measure. **-2** Price (निमान = मूल्यं Sk).

निमिः **1** Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). **-2** N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvâku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilâ.

निमित्तं [नि-मिद् क्त Tv.] **1** A cause, motive, ground, reason, निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7 30. **-2** The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान) **-3** Any apparent cause, pretext, निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवक्रोधेन भवितव्यं Ve. 1 **-4** A mark, sign, token. **-5** A butt, mark, target, निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si. 2. 27. **-6** An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वा S. 1, निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि केशव Bg. 1. 31, R. 1. 86, Ms. 6. 50; Y 1. 203, 3 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by', किन्निमित्तोऽयमातंकः S 3, निमित्तं, निमित्तेन, निमित्तात् 'because of', 'on account of.') **-Comp.** —अर्थः the infinitive mood (in gram). —आवृत्तिः *f.* dependence on a special cause. —कारणं, -हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. —कालः a specific time. —कृत् *m.* a crow. —धर्मः **1.** expiation **-2.** an occasional rite —विद् *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (*-m.*) an astrologer.

निमित्तिन् *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground).

निमिश्ल *a.* Ved. **1** Commingling, mixing with. **-2** Devoted to.

निमिष् 6 P. To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle Bg. 5. 9.

निमिष् *f.* Ved. **1** Twinkling of the eye. **-2** Shutting the eyes. —*m.* A god.

निमिषः **1** Winkling, shutting the eye, twinkling **-2** Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. **-3** the shutting of flowers. **-4** Morbid twinkling of the eye **-5** N. of Vishnu. **-Comp.** —अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निमेषः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c; see निमिष, हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4.; अनिमेषेण चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look', R. 2. 19, 3. 43, 61. **-Comp.** —कृत् *f.* lightning. —रुच् *m.* a fire fly.

निमेषकः **1** Twinkling of the eye. **-2** A fire-fly.

निमील् 1 P. **1** To shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. **-2** To close the eyes in death, die; निमिमील नरोत्तमप्रिया हृतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी R. 8. 37. **-3** To obscure (fig.); प्रजालोपनिमीलितः R. 1. 68. **-4** To be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पंकजानां. **-5** To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also), नरेंद्रे जीवलोकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145, ग्लौर्निमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. —*Caus.* **1** To shut, close, उन्मीलितापि दृष्टिर्निमीलितेवांधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यमिमिलद्ब्जनयनं नलिनी Si. 9. 11, लीलापद्मं न्यमीलयत् Kâv 2. 261; Ku 3. 36, 5 57, R 19. 28. **-2** To kill.

निमीलनं **1** Shutting the eyelids, winking, नयननिमीलनखिन्नया यया ते Git 4, Amaru. 33. **-2** Closing the eyes in death, death. **-3** (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, निमीलिका **1** Shutting the eyes. **-2** Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. **-3** Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमीलित *p. p.* **1** Shut, closed. **-2** Obscured, darkened, R. 9. 74. **-3** Benumbed, stupefied. **-4** Disappeared, set.

निमूलं *ind.* 'Down to the root' निमूलकाषं कषति.

निमेयः Barter, exchange.

निम्न *a* **1** Deep (lit. and fig.), चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; Rs. 5. 12, Si. 10 58. **-2** Low, depressed. —म्नं **1** Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5 5, न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Y. 2. 151; Rs. 2. 13. **-2** A slope, declivity. **-3** A gap, chasm in the ground. **-4** A depression, low part, जलनिविडितवस्त्रव्यक्तनिम्नोन्नताभिः Mâl. 4 10. **-Comp.** —उन्नत *a.* low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. —गतं a low place. —गा a river, a mountain-stream; R. 8. 8.

निंबः A tree with bitter fruits; आम्रं छित्वा कुठारेण निंबं परिचरेत्तु यः। यश्चैनं पयसा सिंचेन्नैवास्य मधुरो भवेत्॥ Râm **-Comp.** —तरुः **1.** the Mandâra tree. **-2.** the Nimba tree.

निंबू *f.* A kind of जंबीर (lime). **निंबूकः** The common lime.

निम्लुक्ति *f.*, **निम्लोचः** Sunset.

नियंत्रण —णा **1** Checking, reserve, restraint, अनियंत्रणानुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. **-2** Restricting, confining (to a particular sense); अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनियंत्रणं S. D. 2. **-3** Guiding, governing. **-4** Defining.

नियंत्रित *p. p.* **1** Curbed, restrained, checked. **-2** Guided, governed. **-3** Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word).

नियम् 1 P. **1** To restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकृत्या नियताः

त्वया Bg. 7 20 ; (सुतां) शशाक मेना न नियन्तुमुद्यमात् Ku 5. 5 'could not dissuade her' &c. -2 To suppress, suspend, hold in (as breath, &c). Ms. 2 192 , न कथंचन दुर्योनिः प्रकृतिं स्वां नियच्छति Ms 10 59 'does not suppress or conceal,' &c -3 To offer, give : को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S 6 24 -4 To punish chastise, नियंतव्यश्च राजभिः Ms 9 213 -5 To regulate or direct in general ; लोके नियन्ता त्वमसि प्रवृत्तानां S 4 2 -3 To attain, obtain : तालज्ञश्चाप्रयासेन मोक्षमार्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115 ; Ms. 2. 93. -7 To put on, assume -8 To place upon. —*Caus* (नियमयति) 1 To restrain, control, regulate, check, punish ; नियमयसि विमार्गप्रस्थितानात्तदण्डः S 5. 8. -2 To bind, fasten ; Si. 7. 56 , R. 5, 73. -3 To moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve: छायाद्रुमैर्नियमितार्कमयूखतापः S. 4. 10 ; Ku. 1. 60.

नियत p. p. 1 Curbed, restrained. -2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed, self-governed -3 Abstemious, temperate. -4 Attentive, intent -5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. -6 (*a*) Certain, settled, sure; Pt. 1 284 (*b*) Fixed; प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -7 Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite -9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, observed (as a vow &c) ; S. 7. 20 —तं *ind.* 1 Always, constantly. -2 Positively, certainly, invariably, inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. -2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad) ; नियतिबलात् Dk. ; नियतेर्नियोगात् Si. 4. 34 ; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21. -3 A religious duty or obligation. -4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियन्तृ *m* 1 A charioteer, driver Si. 12. 24. -2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator ; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. -3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The Supreme Being.

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking -2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining, preventing. -4 A restraint, check , वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2 ; Ms 8. 122. -5 Restriction, limitation. -6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage , नायमेकान्ततो नियमः S.B. -7 Regularity. Ratn. 1 20 -8 Certainty, ascertainment. -9 An agreement, promise, vow engagement. -10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any voluntary or self imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions), R. 1 94 ; Ki. 5. 40 ; (see Malli on Si. 13, 23). -12 Any minor observance or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम q. v : शौचमिज्या तपो दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थनिग्रहः । व्रतमौनोपवासं च स्नानं च नियमा दश ॥ Atri. -13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities ; नियमविघ्नकारिणो S 1, R 15 74. -14 (in Mim. phil) A rule or precept which lays down or *specifies* something which, in the absence of that rule, would be *optional* विधिरत्यन्तमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति -15 (In Yoga phil) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation *in yoga*. -16 (In Rhet.) A poetical common place or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c -17 Defining, definition. -18 Keeping down, lowering (as the voice) (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). —Comp. —निष्ठा rigid observance of prescribed rites. —पत्रं a written agreement —विधिः a religious rite, daily ritual; Ku 1. 60. —स्थ *a* observing penance , Ku. 5. 13 —स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing : restraining, subduing , नियमनादसतां च नराधिपः R. 9. 6 -2 Restriction, limitation -3 Humiliation -4 A precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, tying down.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses

नियमित p. p. 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered. -3 Removed, lessened -4 Governed, guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8 Observed (as a vow or penance).

नियामः 1 Restraint. -2 A religious vow -3 A boatman.

नियामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking -2 Subduing, overpowering. -3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely -4 Guiding, governing. —कः 1 A master, ruler. -2 A charioteer, -3 A boatman, sailor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact definition.

नियुत् Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture. -2 A continuous line.

नियानं Ved. A cow-pen , Rv. 10. 19. 4.

नियातन See निपातन.

नियुज् 7 A 1 To appoint, depute, order (with loc.), यन्मा विधेयविषये स भवान्नियुंक्ते Mal 1. 9, असाधुदर्शी तत्रभवान् काश्यपः य इमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुङ्क्ते S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 13 ; R. 5. 29. -2 To join, unite, fasten to. -3 To prescribe, ordain -4 To yoke, harness (as horses) -5 To employ, engage -6 To authorize. -7 To commit, consign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite, constrain. -9 To trouble, harass. —*Caus* 1 To join, unite, provide, or endow with, give to: (स्मर) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku 4 42 -2 To yoke, harness. -3 To incite, urge , Bg. 3. 1 , मश्नकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. ; Pt. 5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; इष्टेषु नियोगेषु नियोजिताः Mu. 6. -5 To use, employ, Pt. 1 72, Ku 4. 15. -6 To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put to , श्रमाय मां नियोजयसि Pt. 2.

नियुक्त p. p. 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. -2 Authorised, appointed -3 Permitted to raise issue , see नियोग (7) below. -4 Attached to. -5 Fastened to. -6 Ascertained -7 Prompted, incited. —क्तः A functionary, an officer, any one charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. -2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियोक्तृ *m.* An employer, a master.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. -2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care ; यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे M. 5. 8 , मनोनियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11 , अथवा नियोगः खल्वीदृशो मंदभाग्यस्य U. 1 ; अज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽनुष्ठीयतामिति S. 1. त्वमपि स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु 'go about your own business,' do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays, and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). -3 Fastening or attaching to. -4 Necessity, obligation ; तस्मिन्नेव नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certainty, ascertainment. -7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called क्षेत्रज. cf. Ms. 9. 59 —देवराद्वा सपिंडाद्वा स्त्रिया सम्यङ् नियुक्तया । प्रजेप्सिताधिगन्तव्या संतानस्य परिक्षये ॥ , see 60, 65 also. (Vyâsa begot पाण्डु and धृतराष्ट्र on the widows of विचित्रवीर्य in this way)

नियोगिन् *a* 1 Appointed, employed -2 Authorized. —*m.* An officer, dependant, minister functionary.

नियोग्यः A lord, master

नियोजनं 1 Fastening, attaching. -2 Ordering, prescribing. -3 Urging, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5 Ved. That with which anything is tied. —नी A halter.

नियोजित *a.* 1 Directed, ordered. -2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 Instigated, incited. -5 Used, employed.

नियोज्यः One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सिध्यंति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः *S.* 7. 4.

नियुत् *m* Ved. 1 A horse, particularly of Vâyu. -2 A praiser. —*f.* A line, row.

नियुतं 1 A million. -2 A hundred thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धं Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियोद्धृ *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. -2 A cock.

नियोधकः A combatant, wrestler.

निर् *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निस् and cf. अ also. —Comp. —अंश *a.* 1. whole, entire. -2. not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. —अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). °देशः 1. a first meridian, as Lankâ. -2. a place where the sun is always vertical and the days and nights are equal. -3. the equatorial region. —अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. —अंकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook,' unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विपः Bhâg.; कामो निकामनिरंकुशः Gît. 7; निरंकुशाः कवयः Sk.; Bh. 3. 105; Mv. 3. 39., विनयरुचयः सदैव निरंकुशाः Mu. 3. 6. °ता self-will, independence. —अघ *a.* sinless, blameless. —अंग *a.* 1. having no parts. -2. deprived of expedients or resources. —अजिन *a.* skinless. —अंजन *a.* 1. without collyrium; Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstained, untinged. -3. free from falsehood. -4. simple, artless. (-नः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N of the Supreme Being. (-ना) 1. the day of full moon. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —अतिशय *a.* unsurpassed, matchless, unrivalled; Pt. 1. 30. (-यः) the Supreme Being. —अत्यय *a.* 1. free from danger, secure, safe, R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, unblameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13 61. -3. completely successful —अध्व *a* one who has lost one's way. —अनुक्रोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted (-शः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. —अनुग *a.* having no followers —अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. —अनुरोध *a.* 1. unfavourable, unfriendly. -2 unkind, unamiable; Mâl. 10. —अंतर *a.* 1. constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराधिपदले: Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरस्वंतरवातवृष्टिषु Ku. 5. 25 -2. having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close, closely contiguous, in close contact; मृदे निरंतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk. 5. 15; हृदयं निरंतरबृहत्कठिनस्तनमंडलावरणमप्यभिदन् Si 9. 66. -3. compact, dense, Si 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross. -5. faithful, true (as a friend) -6. not hidden from view. -7. not different, similar, identical -8 sincere, sympathetic; Pt. 1. 341. (-रं) *ind.* 1. without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly -2. without intervening space or interval. -3 closely, tightly, firmly. (परिष्वजस्व) कांतिरिदं मम निरंतरमगमंगैः Ve. 3. 27, परिष्वजेते शयने निरंतरं Rs. 2 11. -4 immediately. °अभ्यासः constant study, diligent exercise or practice. —अंतराल *a.* 1. without an intervening space, close .-2. narrow. —अन्वय *a.* 1. having no progeny, childless. -2. unconnected, unrelated -3. not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). -4. without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical -5 without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. -6. without retinue, unaccompanied, see अन्वय. -7. sudden, unexpected; U. 7. —अपत्रप *a.* 1. shameless, impudent -2. bold. —अपराध *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless (-धः) innocence. —अपवर्त *a.* 1. not turning back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no common divisor, reduced to the lowest terms. —अपाय *a.* 1. free from harm or evil. -2. free from decay, imperishable. -3. infallible. —अपेक्ष *a.* 1. not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वान्निरपेक्षमिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. disregarding, taking no notice of. -3. free from desire, secure, H. 1. 83. -4. careless, negligent, indifferent. -5. indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. -6. disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv 1. 5. -7 without purpose (-क्षा) indifference, disregard —अपेक्षित *a.* 1. disregarded. -2. regardless. —अपेक्षिन् *a.* disregarding, indifferent. —अभिभव *a.* 1. not subject to humiliation or disgrace -2. not to be surpassed, unrivalled. —अभिमान *a.* 1. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. -2 void of self-respect. -3. unconscious. —अभिलाष *a.* not caring for, indifferent to, स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः *S* 5. 7. —अभ्र *a.* cloudless. —अमर्ष *a.* 1. void of anger, patient. -2. apathetic. —अंबर *a.* naked. —अम्बु *a* 1 abstaining from water. -2 waterless, destitute of water. —अर्गल *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed, unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5; Mâl. 5. 26. (-लं) *ind.* freely. —अर्थ *a.* 1. void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt. 1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). -3. non-sensical. -4. vain, useless, purposeless. (-र्थः) 1. loss, detriment. -2. nonsense —अर्थक *a.* 1. useless, vain, unprofitable. -2 unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. -3. (a consonant) not followed by a vowel (-कं) an expletive, निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. —अवकाश *a.* 1. without free space. -2. without leisure —अवग्रह *a.* 1. 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free, independent. -3. self-willed, headstrong. (-हं) *ind.* 1. uninterruptedly. -2. intensely, strongly. —अवद्य *a.* 1. blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable, हृद्यनिरवद्यरूपो भूपो बभूव Dk. 1. -2. an epithet of the Supreme Being (having no passions). —अवधि *a.* 1. having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44; 6. 30, Mâl. 1. 6. -2. continuous, Mâl. 4. 3. —अवयव *a.* 1. without parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without limbs. —अवलंब *a.* 1. unsupported, without support; *S.* 6. -2. not affording support. -3. not depending or relying on. —अवशेष *a.* whole, complete, entire. (निरवशेषेण *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally). —अव्यय *a.* eternal, immutable. —अशन *a.* abstaining from food. (-नं) fasting. —अष्ट *a.* Ved. driven away, scattered. (-ष्टः) a horse twenty-four year's old. —अस्त्र *a.* weaponless, unarmed. —अस्थि *a.* boneless. —अहंकार, -अहंकृति *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly —अहंकृत *a.* 1. having no egotism or self-consciousness. -2 without individuality. -3 unselfish. —अहम् *ind.* free from egotism or self-conceit. —आकांक्ष *a.* 1. wishing nothing, free from desire. -2. wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense of

a word or sentence). —आकार *a.* **1.** devoid of form, formless, without form. **-2** ugly, deformed **-3.** disguised.**-4** unassuming, modest (-रः) **1.** the universal spirit, Almighty **-2.** an epithet of *S*iva **-3.** of Vishnu. —आकृति *a* **1.** formless, shapeless. **-2.** deformed (-तिः) **1** a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas.**-2.** especially, a Brâhmana who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. **-3.** one who neglects the five great religious duties or Yaj*n*as. —आकाश *a.* leaving no free space, completely filled or occupied. —आकुल *a.* **1.** unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered **-2.** steady, calm. **-3.** clear.**-4.** perspicuous. (-लं) **1.** calmness, serenity.**-2.** perspicuity, clearness. —आक्रंद *a.* not crying or complaining. (-दः) a place where no sound can be heard.—आक्रोश *a.* unaccused, unreviled. —आगम *a.* not founded on revelation or scripture, not derived from the Vedas.—आगस् *a.* faultness, innocent, sinless, R. 8. 48. —आचार *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless, barbarian. —आडंबर *a.* **1.** without drums. **-2** without show, unostentatious. —आतंक *a.* **1.** free from fear, R. 1. 63.**-2.** without ailment, confortable, healthy. **-3** not causing pain. **-4.** unchecked, unhampered ; Mâl. 5. 34. (-कः) an epithet of *S*iva —आतप *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays. (-पा) the night. —आदर *a.* disrespectful. —आदानः an epithet of Buddha. —आधार *a.* **1.** without a receptacle. **-2.** without support, supportless(fig. also); निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः G. L. 4, 39. —आधि *a.* secure, free from anxiety. —आनंद *a* cheerless, sad, sorrowful —आंत्र *a.* **1.** disembowelled. **-2** having the entrails hanging out.—आपद् *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. (*-f.*) prosperity. —आबाध *a.* **1.** unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. **-2.** unobstructed. **-3.** not molesting or disturbing. **-4.** (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint), *e. g.* अस्मद्गृहप्रदीपप्रकाशेनायं स्वगृहे व्यवहरति Mit. —आमय *a.* **1.** free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. **-2.** untainted, pure. **-3.** guileless. **-4.** free from defects or blemishes. **-5.** full, complete. **-6.** infalliable.**-7.** not liable to failure or miscarriage. (-यः -यं) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-boing, welfare, happiness. (-यः) **1.** a wild goat. **-2.** a hog or boar. —आमिष *a.* **1.** fleshless. **-2.** having no sensual desires or covetousness **-3.** receiving no wages or remuneration. —आय *a* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. —आयत *a.* **1.** full stretched or extended, निरायतपूर्वकायाः *S.* 1. 8. **-2.** contracted, compact. —आयास *a* not fatiguing, easy.—आयुध *a.* unarmed, weaponless.—आलंब *a.* **1.** having no prop or support (fig. also), Mv. 4. 53. **-2.** not depending on another, independent. **-3.** self-supported, friendless, alone, निरालंबो लंबोदरजननि क यामि शरणं Jag. (-बा) spikenard. (-बं) Brahman. —आलोक *a.* **1** not looking about or seeing.**-2.** deprived of sight.**-3.** deprived of light, dark, Mâl. 5. 30. **-4.** invisible (-कः) an epithet of *S*iva. —आश *a.* **1.** devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of, मनो बभूवेंदुमतीनिराश R. 6. 2. **-2.** depriving (one) of all hope —आशक, -आशिन् *a.* hopeless. —आशंक *a.* fearless. —आशिस् *a.* **1.** without a boon or blessing. **-2.** without any desire, wish or hope indifferent, जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिषः सतः Ku 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* **1.** without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. **-2.** friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge ; निराश्रयाधुना वत्सलता. **-3.** not deep (as a wound).—आस्वाद *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* ' foodless ', fasting, abstaining from food. (-रः) fasting. —इंग *a.* immoveable, stationary. —इच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —इंद्रिय *a.* **1.** having lost a limb or the use of it. **-2.** mutilated, maimed. **-3.** weak, infirm, frail. **-4.** barren. **-5.** without प्रमाण or means of certain knowledge ; Ms. 9. 18. **-6.** destitude of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —इंधन *a.* destitute of fuel. —ईति *a.* free from the calamities of the season ; R. 1. 63 ; see ईति. —ईश्वर *a.* godless, atheistic. —ईषं the body of a plough. —ईह *a.* **1.** desireless, indifferent ; R. 10. 24. **-2.** inactive, (-हा), निरीहता-त्वं **1.** inactivity. **-2.** indifference. —उच्छ्वास *a.* **1.** breathless, without breathing. **-2.** narrow, contracted. (-सः) absence of breath. —उत्तर *a.* **1.** answerless, without a reply. **-2.** unable to answer, silenced **-3.** having no superior. —उत्सव *a.* without festivities, विरतं गेयमृतुर्निरुत्सवः R. 8. 66. —उत्साह *a.* **1.** inactive, indolent. **-2.** devoid of energy. (-हः) **1.** absence of energy. **-2.** indolence. —उत्सुक *a.* **1.** indifferent. **-2.** calm, tranquil. —उदक *a.* waterless.—उद्यम, -उद्योग *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्वेग *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम *a.* without a commencement.—उपद्रव *a.* **1.** free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. **-2** free from national distress or tyranny. **-3.** causing no affliction.**-4.** auspicious (as a star). **-5.** secure, peaceful. —उपधि *a.* guileless, honest, U. 2. 2.—उपपत्ति *a.* unsuitable. —उपपद *a.* **1** without any title or designation, Mu. 3. **-2.** unconnected with a subordinate word.—उपप्लव *a* **1**. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed ; निरुपप्लवानि नः कर्माणि संवृत्तानि *S.* 3. **-2.** not causing any affliction or misery. **-3.** an epithet of *S*iva. —उपम *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —उपसर्ग *a.* free from portents. —उपस्कृत *a.* not corrupted, pure. —उपहत *a* **1.** not injured, unhurt. **-2.** auspicious, lucky. —उपाख्य *a.* **1.** unreal, false, non-existent (as वंध्यापुत्र). **-2.** immaterial. **-3.** invisible. (-ख्यं) the supreme Brahman. —उपाय *a.* **1.** without expedients, helpless. **-2.** unsuccessful —उपेक्ष *a.* **1.** free from trick or fraud.**-2.** not neglectful. —उष्मन् *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —गंध *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous, निर्गंधा इव किंशुकाः. °पुष्पी *f.* the Sâlmali tree. —गर्व *a.* free from pride. —गवाक्ष *a.* windowless. —गुण *a.* **1.** stringless (as a bow). **-2.** devoid of all properties. **-3.** devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless, निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाडंबरोऽपि ना Bv. 1. 115. **-4.** without attributes. **-5.** having no epithet. (-णः) the Supreme Spirit. °आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —गृह *a.* houseless, homeless, सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता P. 1 390. —गौरव *a.* **1.** without dignity, undignified. **-2.** devoid of respect. —ग्रंथ *a.* **1.** freed from all ties or hindrances. **-2.** poor, possessionless, beggarly.**-3** alone, unassisted. (-थः) **1.** an idiot, a fool. **-2.** a gambler. **-3.** a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —ग्रंथक *a.* **1.** clever, expert. **-2.** unaccompanied, alone. **-3.** deserted, abandoned. **-4.** fruitless. (-कः) **1.** a religious mendicant. **-2.** a naked devotee. **-3.** a gambler. —ग्रंथिक *a.* clever. (-कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —घट्टं **1.** a free market. **-2.** a crowded market. —घृण *a.* **1.** cruel

merciless, pitiless. -2. shameless, immodest. —घृणा cruelty. —घोष a. noiseless, still, calm. —जन a. tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नं) a desert, solitude, lonely place. —जर a. 1. young, fresh.-2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god, (nom. pl. निर्जराः-निर्जरसः). (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. —जरायु a. Ved. skinless. —जल a. 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. °एकादशी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. —जिह्वः a frog. —जीव a. 1. lifeless. -2. dead, चिता दहति निर्जीवं चिंता दहति जीवितम्. —ज्ञाति a. having no kinsmen, alone. —ज्वर a. feverless, healthy. —दंडः a Sudra.—दय n. 1 merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent. सुग्धे विधेहि मयि निर्दयदंतदंशं Gît 10, निर्दयरतिश्रमालसाः R. 19. 32; निर्दयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 106.—दयं ind. 1. unmercifully, cruelly.-2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. —दश a. more than ten days old. —दशन a. toothless. —दुःख a. 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain.—दैन्य a. happy, comfortable. —दोष a. 1. faultless, defectless, न निर्दोषं न निर्गुणं. -2. guiltless, innocent. —द्रव्य a. 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. —द्रोह a. not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. —द्वंद्व a. 1. indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वंद्वो नित्यसत्त्वस्थो निर्योगक्षेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2 45. -2. not dependent upon another, independent. -3. free from jealousy or envy. -4. not double -5. not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. —धन a. without property, poor, indigent, शशिनस्तुल्यवंशोऽपि निर्धनः परिभूयते Chân 82. (-नः) an old ox. °ता, °त्वं poverty, indigence. —धर्म a. unrighteous, impious, unholy. —धूम a. smokeless. —नमस्कार a. 1. not courteous or civil, not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. —नर a. abandoned by men, deserted. —नाथ a. without a guardian or master. °ता 1. want of protection. -2. widowhood. -3. orphanage.—नाभि a. going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7 7. —नाशन,-नाशिन् a. expelling, banishing. —निद्र a. sleepless, wakeful. —निमित्त a. causeless. —निमेष a. not twinkling. —बंधु a. without kindred or relation, friendless. —बल n. powerless, weak, feeble.—बाध a. 1. unobstructed. -2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary -3, unmolested. (-धः) 1. a part of the marrow. -2. a knob. —बुद्धि a. stupid, ignorant, foolish. —बुष, —बुस a. unhusked, freed from chaff —भक्त a. taken without food (as a medicine) —भय a. 1. fearless, undaunted. -2. free from danger, safe, secure, Ms 9. 255. —भर a. 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong, त्वदाभरानिर्भरस्मरशर &c. Gît. 12; Amaru. 42. -2. ardent.-3. fast, close (as embrace), कुचकुंभनिर्भरपरिरंभामृतं वाञ्छति Gît. 5, परिरम्य निर्भरं Gît 1.-4. sound, deep (as sleep).-5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.), आनन्द°, गर्व° &c. (-रः) a servant receiving no wages. (-रं) excess. (रं ind.) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. -2. soundly. —भाग्य a. unfortunate, unlucky. —भोग a. not fond of pleasures. —भृति a. without wages. —मक्षिक a. free from 'flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-कं) ind. without flies, i. e. lonely, private, कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्मक्षिकं S. 2. 0. —मज्ज a. fatless, meagre —मत्सर a. free from envy, unenvious. -मत्स्य a fishless.-मद a. 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. -2. not proud, humble. -3. sad, sorry.-4. not in rut (as an elephant).-मनुज,-मनुष्य a tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -मन्यु a. free from anger. —मम a. 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिव निर्ममः (ततार) R. 12. 60. Bg. 2. 71, 3. 30. -2. unselfish, disinterested. -3. indifferent to (with loc.), निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्रातिस्वर्थेषु निर्ममः Mb. -4 an epithet of Siva.—मर्याद a. 1. boundless, immeasurable. -2. transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal, मनुजपशुभिर्निर्मर्यादैर्भवद्भिरुदायुधैः Ve. 3 24.-3. confused. -4. insolent, immodest. (-दं) ind. confusedly, topsy-turvy. (-दं) confusion, disorder. —मल a. 1. free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीरान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2. resplendent, bright, Bh. 1. 56. -3. sinless, virtuous, Ms. 8. 318. (-लं) 1. talc. -2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. °उपलः a crystal. —मशक a. free from gnats. —मांस a fleshless. —मानुष a. uninhabited, desolate —मार्ग a. roadless, pathless. —मुटः 1. a tree bearing large blossoms.-2. the sun. -3. a rogue. (-टं) 1 large free market or fair. —मूल a. 1. rootless (as a tree). -2. baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.).-3. eradicated. —मेघ a. cloudless.—मेध a. without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. —मोह a. free from illusion. (-हः) an epithet of Siva —यत्न a. inactive, lazy, dull. —यन्त्रण a. 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (-णं) 1. squeezing out.-2. absence of restraint, independence. —यशस्क a. without fame, discreditable, inglorious.—युक्ति f. 1. disunion. -2. absence of connection or government. -3. unfitness, impropriety. —युक्तिक a 1. disjoined, unconnected. -2. illogical, unmeaning. -3. unfit, improper. -यूथ.a. separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant).—यूथ = निर्यूथ. —योगक्षेम a. free from care. —रक्त a. (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. —रज, —रजस्क a. (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1. free from dust. -2. devoid of passion or darkness. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. —रजस् (नीरजस्) a. see नीरज. (-f.) a woman not menstruating. °तमसी absence of passion or darkness. —रत (नीरत) a. not attached to, indifferent. —रंध्र a. (नीरंध्र) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. -2. thick, dense. -3. coarse, gross. —रव a. (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless, R. 8. 58. —रस a (नीरस) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. -2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm, नीरसानां पद्यानां S. D. 1. -3 sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. -4. vain, useless, fruitless; अलब्धफलनीरसान् मम विधाय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. -5 disagreeable. -6. cruel, merciless. (-सः) the pomegranate. —रसन a. (नीरसन) having no girdle (रसना); Ki. 5. 11. —रुच् a. (नीरुच्) without lustre, faded, dim. —रुज्, -रुज a. (नीरुज्, नीरुज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरुजस्य किमौषधैः H. 1. —रूप a. (नीरूप) formless, shapeless (-पः) 1. air, wind. -2. a god. (-पं) ether. —रोग a. (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. —लक्षण a. 1. having no auspicious marks, illfeatured. -2. undistinguished. -3. unimportant, insignificant. -4. unspotted. -5 having a white back. —लज्ज a. shameless, impudent. -लिंग a. having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. —लिप्त a. 1. unanointed. -2. undefiled, unsullied. -3. indifferent to. (-प्तः) 1. N. of Krishna. -2. a sage. —लेप a. 1. unsmeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. -2. stainless, sinless. (-पः) a sage. —लोभ a. free from desire or avarice,

unavaricious. —लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. —वंश *a.* without posterity, childless. —वचन *a.* **1.** not speaking, silent. -**2.** unobjectionable, blameless ; (for other senses see the word separately). —वण,-वन *a.* **1.** being out of a wood. -**2.** free from woods. -**3.** bare, open -वरं=नि-र्वरं q. v. —वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. —वाच्य *a.* **1.** not fit to be said. -**2.** blameless, unobjectionable. —वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still ; R. 15. 66. (-तः) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind ; निर्वाते व्यजनं H 2. 165 —वानर *a.* free from monkeys.—वायस *a.* free from crows. -वार्य *a.* **1.** irresistible.-**2** acting fearlessly or boldly.—विकल्प, -विकल्पक *a.* **1.** not admitting an alternative. -**2.** being without determination or resolution. -**3.** not capable of mutual relation. -**4.** conditioned. -**5.** undeliberative. -**6** recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known ; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is ' an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness ', निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञातृज्ञानादिविकल्पभेदलयापेक्षः, नोचेच्चेतः प्रविश सहसा निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Bh. 3. 61 ; Ve. 1.23 -**7.** (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, (विशेषणविशेष्यसंबंधानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as घटत्व. (-ल्पं) *ind.* without hesitation or wavering. —विकार *a.* **1** unchanged, unchangeable; M. 5. 14. -**3.** disinterested ; Rs. 2. 28. (-रः) the Supreme deity.—विकास *a.* unblown. —विघ्न *a.* uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-घ्नं) absence of impediment. —विचार *a.* not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate ; रे रे स्वैरिणि निर्विचारकविते मास्मत्प्रकाशीभव Chandr. 1. 2. (-रं) *ind.* thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. —विचिकित्स *a.* free from doubt or reflection. -विचेष्ट *a.* motionless, insensible. —वितर्क *a.* unreflecting. —विनोद *a.* without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace ; Me. 86. —विंध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills ; Me. 28. —विमर्श *a.* void of reflection, thoughtless. —विवर *a.* **1.** having no opening or cavity. -**2.** without interstices or interval, close, compact; Śi. 9. 44. —विवाद *a.* **1.** not contending or disagreeing. -**2** undisputed, universally acknowledged.—विवेक *a.* indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish -विशंक *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident ; Ms. 7. 176 ; Pt. 1. 85. —विशेष *a.* **1.** showing or making no difference,undiscriminating, without distinction ; निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50 ' a difference without distinction '. -**2.** having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.) ; निर्विशेषाकृति ' having the same form', प्रवातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku 1 46 , स निर्विशेषप्रतिपत्तिरासीत् R 14. 22. -**3.** indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-षः) absence of differencee. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of ' without difference ', ' equally ', , indiscriminately ' ; स्वगृहनिर्विशेषमत्र स्थीयतां H. 1 ; R 5 6.) —विशेषण *a.* without attributes.—विष *a.* poisonless (as a snake) ; निर्विषा डुंडुभाः स्मृताः· —विषय *a.* **1.** expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place ; मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9 32. -**2.** having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एवं काव्यं प्रविरलविषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. -**4.** not attached to sensual objects (as mind). —विषाण *a.* destitute of horns —विहार *a.* having no pleasure. —वीज,-वीज *a.* **1.** seedless. -**2.** impotent. -**3.** causeless. —वीर *a* **1.** deprived of heroes; निर्वीरमुर्वीतलं P. R. 1. 31. -**2.** cowardly. —वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. —वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं गुरुशापभाषितवशात् किं मे तवेवायुधं Ve. 3. 34. —वृक्ष *a.* treeless.—वृष *a.* deprived of bulls. —वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm. —वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried. —वेद *a.* not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. —वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle. —वैर *a.* free from enmity, amicable; peaceable. (-रं) absence of enmity. —व्यंजनं *a.* **1.** straight-forward -**2.** without condiment. (-नं *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. —व्यथ *a.* **1.** free from pain. -**2.** quiet, calm. -व्यपेक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of, R. 13. 25 ; 14. 39. —व्यलीक *a.* **1.** not hurting or offending. -**2.** without pain. -**3.** pleased, doing anything willingly.-**4.** sincere, genuine, undissembling. —व्याघ्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers —व्याज *a.* **1.** candid, upright,honest, plain. -**2.** without fraud, true, genuine. -**3.** got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct) , Mâl. 5. 12. -**4.** not hypocritical ; Bh. 2. 82. (-जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly ; Amaru. 79. —व्यापार *a.* **1** without employment or business, free from occupation ; R. 15. 56. -**2.** motionless ; U. 6. —व्रण *a.* **1.** unhurt, without wounds. -**2.** without rents. —व्रत *a.* not observing vows.—हिमं cessation of winter. —हेति *a.* weaponless.—हेतु *a.* causeless, having no cause or reason. —ह्रीक *a.* **1.** shameless, impudent. -**2.** bold, daring.

निरत *a.* **1** Engaged or interested in. -**2** Devoted to, fond of, attached to ; वनवासनिरतः K. 157 ; मृगया° &c. -**3** Pleased, delighted. -**4** Rested, ceased.

निरतिः *f* Strong attachment, fondness, devotion.

निरयः Hell ; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयंती Bh. 1 63 , Ms. 6. 61.

निरवहानि(लि)का A fence, an outer wall.

निरस् 4 P. **1** To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back, निरस्तगाम्भीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Śi. 1. 55, 9. 63. -**2** To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate ; dispel ; अह्नाय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70 ; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. -**3** To turn out, remove, expel, banish , गृहान्निरस्ता न तेन वैदेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. -**4** To throw out, discharge (as arrows). -**5** To reject, repudiate, decline. -**6** To refute, confute, controvert (as arguments). -**7** To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground , Bk. 1. 3. -**8** To tear out, strip off. -**9** To stretch out (as a hand).

निरस्त *p. p.* **1** Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated. driven, expelled, banished ; कौलीनभीतेन गृहान्निरस्ता R. 14. 84. -**2** Dispelled, destroyed. -**3** Abandoned, deserted. -**4** Removed, deprived or void of ; निरस्तपादपे देशे एरंडोपि द्रुमायते H. 1. 69. -**5** Discharged (as an arrow). -**6** Refuted. -**7** Vomited, spit out. -**8** Uttered rapidly. -**9** Torn out or destroyed. -**10** Suppressed, checked. -**11** Broken (as an agreement &c.). -**12** Thrown off (as from a horse). -**13** Offered, given ; Mâl. 9. 40. -**14** Rejected, disallowed. -**15** Sent forth or away. —स्तः An arrow discharged. —स्त **1** Rejecting,refusal &c. -**2** Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -**3** Spitting out. -**4** Preventing or casting. -Comp. —भेद *a.* having all differences removed, same, identical. —राग *a.* one who has renounced all worldly attachments.

निरसन *a.* Expelling, removing, driving away , Śi. 5. 47. -**2** Vomiting. —नं **1** Expelling, ejecting, ex-

pulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter. &c.)

निरस *a.* [निवृत्तो रसो यस्मात् प्रा० ब०] Tasteless, insipid, dry. —सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

निराकः 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (*v.l.* for निपाक).

निराकुल *a.* 1 Full of, filled or covered with, अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमसमूहनिराकुलबकुलकलापे Gīt 1.-2 Distressed ; See under निर् also.

निराकृ 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate ; Bk. 6. 100 ; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, contemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराकरणं 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away ; निराकरणविक्लवा *S.* 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिष्णु *a.* 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling ; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdaining. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकारः Reproach, censure ; see under निर् olso.

निराकृत *p. p.* 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराकृ above. -Comp. —अन्योत्तर *a.* irrefutable, unanswerable.

निराकृतिः *f.* **निराक्रिया** 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposition.

निराग *a.* Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट *a.* Paid off as a debt.

निरादेशः Complete payment of a debt.

निरासः See under निरस्.

निरामालुः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

निरिंगिणी-नी A veil.

निरीक्ष् I A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely ; (धेन्वा) ... निरीक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 52 ; Bg. 1. 22, Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after ; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंटकजालमेव Vikr 1. 29.-3 To observe, perceive, contemplate ; view.

निरीक्षक *a.* Looking at, observing &c.

निरीक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look.-2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard , निरीक्षया as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

निरीशं (षं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त *a.* 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined -2 Loud, distinct. —क्तं 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedāngas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas ; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighantus by Yāska. -Comp. —कारः N. of the sage Yāska. —जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law (=क्षेत्रज q. v.).

निरुक्तिः *f.* 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word ; thus defined—निरुक्तिर्योगतो नाम्नामन्यार्थत्वप्रकल्पनं । ईदृशैश्चरितैर्जाने सत्यं दोषाकरो भवान् ॥ Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषाकरः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः). -3 N. of Yāska's commentary on the Nighantus.

निरुत्सुक *a.* 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up ; न्यरुंधंश्चास्य पंथानं Bk. 17. 49 ; 16. 20 ; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up ; Ms. 11. 177 ; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide ; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check ; S. 7. 10.

निरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained curbed ; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned , U. 1. 11. -Comp. —कंठ *a.* having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. —गुदः obstruction of the rectum. —प्रकाशः stricture of the urethra.

निरोधः, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up ; Amaru. 87.-3 Restraint, Check, suppression, control ; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. ; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

निरूढ *a.* 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its यौगिक or etymological sense), यौगं काचिद्दथवास्ति निरूढा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित्त N. 5. 57. -2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. —ढः 1 Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red').-2 (In Rhet. The accepted and popular meaning of a word.-Comp.-लक्षणा a *lakshanā* or secondary use of a word which is based not on the *vivaksha'* or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

निरूढिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency , नृपविद्यासु निरूढिमागता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4=निरूढलक्षणा q.v.

निरूप् 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully ; न च महावने पंथा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate.-7 To perform.

निरूपणं -णा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, searching. -4 Ascertaining, investigation ; determination. -5 Definition.

निरूपित *p. p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

निरूपितिः *f.* 1 Difinition (of an idea) ; ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निरूहः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरूहणं 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

निर्ऋ 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निर्ऋत *a.* Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

निर्ऋतिः 1 *f.* Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane,

adversity ; सा हि लोकस्य निर्ऋतिः U. 5. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter ; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निरेभ *a.* Noiseless.

निर्गंधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out or forth, depart ; प्रकाशं निर्गतः *S*. 4 ; हुतवहपरिखेदादाशु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27 ; Ms. 9. 83 ; *S*. 6. 3 ; Amaru. 61 ; *S* 3. 26. -2 To spring forth, arise , अन्यदुर्ककिरणेभ्यो निर्गतं K. 136 -3 To remove ; as in निर्गतविशंकः -4 To be cured of a disease. -5 To come out or appear (as a bud), *S*. 6. 3. -6 To go away, disappear. -7 To be freed from (with abl.). -8 To enter into or attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निर्गः Country, region, place.

निर्गत *p. p.* 1 Come forth or out, appeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Disappeared, become extinct. 4 Freed from. -5 Removed.

निर्गमः 1 Going forth or out, going away ; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure, vanishing, passing away ; R. 19. 46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress ; कथमप्यवासनिर्गमः प्रययौ K. 159. -4 Exit, issue.

निर्गमनं 1 Going out or forth. -2 A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-keeper (?).

निर्ग्राह्य *a.* Perceivable , U. 4. 21.

निर्गूढः The hollow of a tree.

निर्ग्रंथनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्घंटः -टं 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. -2 A table of contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्घर्षणं Rubbing, friction.

निर्घर्षणक *a.* Rubbing. -कं A dentifrice.

निर्घातः 1 Destruction. -2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. -3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky; निर्घातोग्रैः कुंजलीनाञ् जिघांसुर्ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9 64 , Ms. 1. 38, 4. 105, 7, Y 1. 145, (वायुना निहते वायुर्गगनाच्च पतत्यधः । प्रचंडघोरनिर्घोषो निर्घात इति कथ्यते ॥) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A thunder-stroke. -6 A stroke in general अहह दारुणो दैवनिर्घातः U. 2.

निर्घातनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्घोषः 1 A sound in general; Ve. 4 ; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, ratiling, twanging &c. ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64 , भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3.

निर्जर्जल्प *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.

निर्जात *a.* Visible, come forth, appeared.

निर्जि 1 P 1 To conquer, defeat. R. 3. 51 ; Bk. 2. 52 ; 7. 94, Y. 3. 292 -2 To win, acquire by conquest , Ms. 8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4 To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः, निर्जितिः *f* Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered completely, vanquished. -2 Acquired, gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्झरः -रं A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent , शीतं निर्झरवारि पानं Nâg. 4, R. 2. 13 ; Sânti. 2. 17, 21 , 4 6. -रः 1 Burning claff -2 An elephant. -3 A horse of the sun.

निर्झरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निर्झरिणी, निर्झरी A river, mountain-torrent , स्खलनमुखरभूरिस्रोतसो निर्झरिण्यः U. 2 20 Mv. 5. 40.

निर्णयः, निर्णीत, निर्णेतृ &c. See under निर्णी.

निर्णरः N. of one of the horses of the sun.

निर्णाम: Ved. 1 The joint of a wing (?). -2 Excessive bending.

निर्णिज् 3 U. 1 To wash, clean, purify ; R 17. 22 ; Y. 1. 191 , Ms. 5. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

निर्णिक्त *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified, cleansed ; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated, atoned.

निर्णिक्तिः *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expiation, atonement , Mv. 4. 25.

निर्णिज् *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, washing. -2 Well-nourished. —*m.* 1 A form, shape. -2 A bright or shining garment. -3 Purification, washing.

निर्णेकः 1 Washing, cleaning. -2 Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्णेजकः A washerman.

निर्णेजनं 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

निर्णी 1 P. 1 To take or carry away or off. -2 To determine, ascertain, settle, decide, come to a decision, fix, resolve upon ; कथमप्युपायमात्मनैव निर्णीय Dk. , Ki. 11. 39.

निर्णयः 1 Removing, removal. -2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement ; संदेहनिर्णयो जातः *S*. 1. 28 ; Ms. 8. 301, 409 ; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10 ; हृदयं निर्णयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). -4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. -5 Sentence, verdict, judgment ; सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दोषाय M. 1. -6 Application of a conclusive argument. -7 (In Rhet.) Narration of events. -Comp. -पादः a sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determination. -2 Positive conclusion, settlement.

निर्णायक *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive -2 Determining.

निर्णायनं 1 Making certain. -2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णीत *p. p.* Settled, decided , determined, resolved, &c.

निर्णेतृ *n.* Decisive, conclusive —*m.* 1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A guide.

निर्णुद् 6 U. 1 To throw back, reject , धाना मत्स्यान्पयो मांसं शाकं चैव न निर्णुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove, dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4 To repudiate

निर्णोद: Removal, banishment.

निर्दट-ड *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. -3 Envious. -4 Abusive, slanderous. -5 Useless, unnecessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, intoxicated

निर्दर 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3 Shameless. —रः, निर्दरिः 1 A cave, cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. —र Essence (सार).

निर्दलनं Splitting, breaking, destroying.

निर्दह् 1. P. 1 To burn, consume. -2 To torment, distress, pain.

निर्दग्ध *a.* 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

निर्दहन *a.* 1 Burning, consuming. -2 Without fire or heat. —नं Burning, consuming.

निर्दातृ *m.* 1 A digger up or weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A husbandman, reaper.

निर्दारित *a.* 1 Torn, rent. -2 Opened, split open ; Si. 18. 28.

निर्दिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्दिश् 6 P 1 To point out, indicate, show ; एकैकं निर्दिशन् *S*. 7 ; अंगुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign, give , निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, mention, make a reference to. -4 To foretell, predict. -5 To advise, recommend. -6 To tell, communicate. -7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enumerate, specify, name. -9 To define, determine. -10 To describe. -11 To denounce, accuse.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. -2 Specified, particularized. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allot-

ted. -5 Asserted, declared.-6 Ascertained, determined -7 Ordered.

निर्देशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction ; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention, अयुक्तोयं निर्देशः Mbh. ; Bg. 17. 23. -6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation.

निर्देशक a. Pointing out, showing &c.

निर्देष्टृ m. An authority, a guide.

निर्धार.-रणं &c. see under निर्धृ.

निर्धाव् 1 P 1 To wash off or away, cleanse , निर्धौतं मति हरिचंद्ने जलौघैः Si. 8 51 , निर्धौतदानामलगंडभित्तिः R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धौत p. p. 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्धू 5, 9 U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy , निर्धूतोऽधरशोणिमा Gît. 12. ज्ञाननिर्धूतकल्मषाः Bg. 5. 17 ; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

निर्धूत p. p. 1 Shaken off, removed , dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted.-6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered. undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away —तः A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धृ 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix, निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70 ; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारणं 1 Specifying or separating one out of many ; यतश्च निर्धारणं P. II 3. 41 ; V. 3 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित p. p. Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

निर्धार्य a. 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्बंध् 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

निर्बद्ध p. p. 1 Fixed or fastened upon.-2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्बंधः 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity, निर्बंधसंजातरुषा (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency , निर्बंधपृष्टः स जगाद सर्वं R. 14. 32 , अत एव खलु निर्बंधः S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्बर्हण See निबर्हण.

निर्भग्न a. 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्भट a Hard, firm (दृढ).

निर्भर्त्स् 10 A 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame ; Ku. 3. 53. -3 To menace , Si. 6. 62.

निर्भर्त्सनं-ना 1 Threat, menace , Si. 15 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्भर्त्सित p. p 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्भा 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षबीजवलयेन निर्बभौ R. 11. 65 -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाद्धर्मो हि निर्बभौ Ms. 5. 44 , 2. 10.

निर्भासः Appearing or shining forth.

निर्भिद् 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through , अनेन निर्भिन्नतनुः स वध्यः V. 5. 6, Bk. 9. 67 ; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge ; निर्भिन्नमायं रहस्यं Dk , वृत्तांतैकदेशं निर्बिभेद ibid. Si. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

निर्भिन्न p. p. 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निर्भेदः 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration , निर्भेदाहृतेऽपि मालविकायामयमुपन्यासः शङ्कयति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्भेद्य a. 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्भुग्न p., p. 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other , Mâl. 6. 12.

निर्भृति f. Ved. Disappearing.

निर्मंथ् 1, 9 P. 1 To churn, shake, stir round , अमृतस्यार्थे निर्मथिष्यामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh, beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्मथः, निर्मथनं, निर्मंथः, निर्मंथनं 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -Comp. —दारु 1 = 2 above. -2. a churning-stick.

निर्मंथ्य a. 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). —थ्यं The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्मा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To make, create, bring into existence ; निर्मातुं प्रभवेन्मनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 9; यस्मादेषां सुरेंद्राणां मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो नृपः Ms. 7. 5, 1. 13. -2 (a) To build, form, construct; स्नायुनिर्मिता एते पाशाः H. 1 (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c) , निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce ; शलाकांजननिर्मितेव Ku. 1. 47 -4 To compose, write ; स्वानिर्मितया टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्माणं 1 Measuring, meting out ; यतश्चाध्वकालनिर्माणं P. 1. 4. 31 Vârt. -2 Measure, reach, extent ; अयमप्राप्तनिर्माणः (बालः) Râm. ' not having reached the full measure of growth ' -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture ; ईदृशो निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form ; निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलालनीयं Mâl, 9. 49. -5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माणसदृशो नन्वस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Transformation. —णा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मित p. p. 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c.-2 Artificial.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production ; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्माल्य a. Pure, clean, stainless. —ल्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्माल्योज्झितपुष्पदामनिकरे का षट्पदानां रतिः S. Til. 10. -3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers ; निर्माल्यैरथ ननृतेऽवधीरितानां Si. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्मुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46 ; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

निर्मुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated ; R. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined· —क्तः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.,

निर्मुक्तिः *f.* Freedom, liberation.

निर्मोकः 1 Setting free, liberating. -2 A hide, skin, especially, the slough of a serpent, R. 16 17, Si. 20. 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail -4 The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.

निर्मोक्षः Liberation, deliverance, R. 10. 2;

निर्मोचनं Liberation, deliverance

निर्मूल् 10 U. To eradicate, extirpate.

निर्मूलनं Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also), कर्मनिर्मूलनक्षमः Bh. 3. 72.

निर्मृज् 2 P. To wipe off, wash out.

निर्मार्जनं Cleaning, washing off, wiping out.

निर्मृष्ट *p. p* Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मृष्टरागोऽधरः S. D. 1.

निर्यत् 10 U. 1 To return, restore, निर्यातय हस्तन्यासं V. 5. Ms. 11. 164. -2 To requite, repay, retaliate, रामलक्ष्मणयोर्वैरं स्वयं निर्यातयामि वै Ram. -3 To forgive, pardon.

निर्यातनं 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3 Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्यातन). -5 Killing, salughter.

निर्या 2 P. 1 To go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse (as time).

निर्याणं 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. -2 Vanishing, disappearing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. -5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; वारणं निर्याणभागेऽभिन्नन् Dk. 97; निर्याणनिर्यदसृजं चलितं निषादी Si. 5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्याणहस्तस्य पुरो दुधुक्षतः Si. 12. 41. -7 Iron.

निर्यातिः *f.* 1. Exit, departure. -2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्यापणं Banishing, expelling.

निर्यामः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्यासः,—सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनिर्यासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. -2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्यूहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); वितर्दिनिर्यूहविटंकनीडः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्यूह by मत्तवारणाख्यनपाश्रय: and quotes Vaijayanti; perhaps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चारुतोरणनिर्यूहा Rām. -2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament -3 A peg projecting from a wall. -4 Wood placed in a wall for pigeons to build their nests or to perch upon. -5 A door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction

निर्लुंचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्लुंठनं 1 Robbing, plundering.-2 Tearing off.

निर्लेखनं 1 Scraping, scratching. -2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्ल्वयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वच् 2 P 1 To interpret, explain, वेदा निर्वक्तुमक्षमाः. -2 To derive, trace to its etymology (as a word).-3 To relate, tell, declare, announce.-4 To name, call

निर्वचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 A proverbial expression, proverb. -3 Etymological interpretation, etymology -4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्वप् 1 P. 1 To pour out, sprinkle. -2 To scatter, strew (as seed).-3 To offer, present; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यागताय वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपंति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. -4 To offer libations especially to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्वपण *a.* (णी) 1 Relating to oblations. -2 Pouring out, scattering. -3 Giving, bestowing. —णं 1 Pouring out, offering. -2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation, Ms. 3. 248, 260. -3 Bestowing presents. -4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle &c.) for pouring.

निर्वयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वर्ण् 10 U. 1 To look at carefully, mark attentively. -2 To see, behold, observe, perceive.

निर्वर्णनं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. -2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वस् 1 P. 1 To live out, *i. e.* to go to the end of (as a period). -2 To dwell abroad. —*Caus.* To banish, drive away, expel, R. 14. 67.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Leaving one's home, living abroad (निर्वास only in this sense).

निर्वह् 1 P. 1 To carry out, extricate oneself. -2 To be finished. -3 To live upon, live by the aid of. —*Caus.* 1 To take to the end of, complete, finish, manage, यथा प्रियसखी बंधुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा निर्वाहय S. 3. 2 To carry out, accomplish, effect. -3 To pass, spend (as time).

निर्वहणं 1 End, completion, Si. 14. 63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वहण Amaru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation. -4 (In dramas). The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement, तत्किंनिमित्तं कुकविकृतनाटकस्येव अन्यन्मुखेऽन्यन्निर्वहणं Mu. 6.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing.-2 Completion, end. -3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance, निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं Mu. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on -5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. -6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहण *a.* 1 Carrying out, effecting -2 Removing —णं Accomplishment, completion; see निर्वहण.

निर्वाहिन् *a.* 1 Effecting. -2 Discharging (as a wound).

निर्वा 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वपुर्जलार्द्रापवनैर्न निर्ववौ Si. 1. 65, त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वाति मनोमनोभवज्वलितं Subhâsh. -3 To blow out, be extinguished, be extinct; निर्वाणदीपे किमु तैलदानं Subhâsh; निर्वाणभयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52; Si- 14. 85; Mu. 3. 28. —*Caus.* (-वापयति) 1 To blow or put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R. 3. 58 -2 To cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; सखी अन्यादृश एव तेद्य निर्वापयति शरीरस्पर्शः Mâl. 6. Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19.56. -3 To gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

निर्वाण *p. p.* 1 Blown or put out; extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैरदहनाः प्रशमादरीणां Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3 Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from existence. -5 Set (as the sun). -6 Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. —णं 1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; शनैर्निर्वाणमाप्नोति निरिंधन इवानलः Mb. -2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. -3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss; निर्वाणमपि मन्येऽहमंतरायं जयश्रियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12, 1. -5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. -6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity, अये लब्धं नेत्रनिर्वाणं S. 3. M. 3. 1, Si. 4. 23, V 3 21. -8 Cessation, desisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union, association, confluence. -11 The bathing of an elephant, as in अनिर्वाण at R. 1. 71.-12 Instruction in sciences. -Comp. —पुराणं offering oblations to the dead (?). —भूयिष्ठ *a.* almost

vanished or departed; see under निर्वा (3) above.—मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वापः 1 See निर्वपण. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire) -3 Alms.

निर्वापणं 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Putting out, extinguishing. -4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). -5 (a) Offering, giving. (b). Offering oblations (especially funeral) -6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितैर्दुःखनिर्वापणानि U. 3 -7 Annihilation. -8 Killing, slaughter. -9 Cooling, refreshing; शरीरनिर्वापणाय S. 3. -10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वापयितृ a. 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of, cooling, स्मर एव तापहेतुर्निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः S. 3. 12.

निर्वादः 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy, R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (वादाभाव). -5 Rumour, report.

निर्विद् 4 A. To be dissatisfied of disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1. 240.

निर्विण्ण p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded. -5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याशनस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satiety, cloy. -3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिभवान्निर्वेदमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14. -4 Humiliation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52. (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शांत quietude), निर्वेदस्थायिभावोस्ति शांतोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). -7 Self-disparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्ष्मण सा मृगेक्षणा न मदीक्षासरणिं समेष्यति। अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं॥). -8 Shame.

निर्विश् 6 P. 1 To enjoy, ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34, निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1; 4. 51, 6. 50, 9. 36; 13. 60, 14. 80; 18. 3; 19. 47; Me. 110; Ku. 1. 29. -2 To adorn, embellish. -3 To marry; निर्वेष्टुकामोस्मि नरेंद्र V. P -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

निर्विष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed or used. -3 Obtained as wages, निर्विष्टं वैश्यशूद्रयोः Gautama. -4 married. -5 Engaged in. -6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्वेशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Eating, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, attonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृ 5 U. (usually in p. p only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied, निर्ववार मधुनींद्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. see निर्वृत below

निर्वृत p. p 1 Satisfied, contended, happy; निर्वृतौ स्वः S. 2; S. 4; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; व्रजति निर्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9, R. 9. 38, 12. 65, S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64, 10 28, Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; इदं निर्वृतिसद्मनो विजयते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4 14. -4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्वृत् 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. -2 To be got or accomplished, R. 17. 18, Ms. 7. 61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen, Bk. 16 6. —Caus. To perform; accomplish, finish, complete, आहारं निर्वर्तयामास K 16; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30.

निर्वर्तक a. (र्तिका f) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तनं 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तिन् a. 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्वृत्ति f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. अनुवृत्ति). -4 Result, fruit. -5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from. -6 Inactivity. -7 Impropriety. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्वेष्टनं A weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. -2. Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ p. p. 1 Completed, finished, Mu 2 18. -2 Grown, increased, developed; मुहूर्तनिर्व्यूढविस्मय Mâl. 7, निर्व्यूढसौहृदभरेति 6 17 (उपचित Jagaddhara). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end, हा तात जटायो निर्व्यूढस्तेऽपत्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूढः संभावनाभारो दुहितृरक्षितया Mâl. 8; निर्व्यूढ तातस्य कापालिकत्वं Mâl. 4, 9. 10, Mv. 7 8. -4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः f. 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction; cf. निर्यूह.

निर्हादः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्हृ 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract, R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body, Ms 5. 91, Y. 3. 15. -3 To remove (as a fault &c.) -4 To carry or take away. -5 To export (goods). -6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

निर्हरणं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्हारः 1 Taking away, removing. removal. -2 Drawing out, extracting. -3 Rooting up, destruction. -4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. -5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard, Ms. 9. 199. -6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार). -7 Putting forth or out. -8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving.

निर्हारिन् a. 1 Carrying out. -2 Diffusive, spreading wide (as fragrance). -3 Fragrant.

निर्हृतिः f. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्ह्रादः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलिंपः 1 A god; निलिंपैर्निर्मुक्तानपि च निरयांतर्निपतितान् G. L. 15. -2 A troop of Maruts. -Comp. —निर्झरी the celestial Ganges.

निलिंपा, निलिंपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिल्ये मूर्ध्नि गृध्रोऽस्य Bk. 14. 76, 2. 5 -2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in, गुहास्वन्ये न्यलेषत Bk. 15. 32; निशि रहसि निलीय Git. 2. -3 To hide or conceal oneself from

(with abl.) ; मातुर्निलीयते कृष्णः Sk. -4 To die, perish.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds), Si. 9. 4. -2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling, oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. -3 Hiding oneself. -4 Total destruction. -5 Setting, disappearance, दिनान्ते निलयाय गन्तुं R. 2. 15. (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयनं 1 Settling in a place, alighting.-2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation. -3 The act of going out.

निलीन p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. -2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. -3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. -4 Destroyed, perished. -5 Changed, transformed. -6 Full.

निवचने ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ, e. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा ; P. 1. 4. 76).

निवत् f. A valley. —ता ind. Downwards ; (also निवता in this sense).

निवप् 1 P. 1 To scatter about, sow (as seed). -2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes ; न्युप्य पिंडांस्ततः Ms. 3. 216, (स्वरसुहिश्य) निवपेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38. -3 To immolate, kill (as an animal).

निवपनं 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down -2 Sowing. -3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors, को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. -2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Srâddha ceremony ; एको निवापसलिलं पिबसीत्ययुक्तं Mâl. 9. 40 ; निवापदत्तिभिः R. 8. 86 ; निवापांजलयः पितॄणां 5. 8. 15. 91, Mu. 4. 5. -3 A gift or offering in general.

निवापकः A sower, scatterer.

निवर a. Preventing, warding off. —रः 1 One who prevents. -2 Protection, covering.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवस् I. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay ; आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणाङ्गनाभिः S. 1. 26 ; निवसिष्यसि मय्येव Bg. 12. 8. -2 To be, exist ; Pt. 1. 31. -3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. —4 To sojourn, pass the night. —II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. -2 To change one's clothes.

निवसतिः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A Village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation dwelling. -2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment, Si. 10. 60, R. 19. 41.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. -2 A house ; abode, habitation, resting-place, निवासश्रितायाः Mk. 1. 15, Si. 4. 63, 5 21, Bg 9. 18 ; Mk. 3. 23. —3 Passing the night. -4 A dress, garment. -5 Nightquarters -6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum ; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसद्मनि Si. 1. 1.

निवासनं 1 Residence -2 Sojourn. -3 Spending time

निवासिन् a. 1 Dwelling, residing. -2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in, Ku. 7. 26. —m. A resident, an inhabitant.

निवह् 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To bear up, sustain, support ; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निवहते Git. 1.

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap, राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37, so घन°, दैत्य°, कपोत° &c. -2 N. of one of the seven winds. -3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

निवात a. [निवृत्तो निरुद्धो वा वातोऽस्मात्] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm, R. 3. 17, 19. 42. -2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed -3 Safe, secure. -4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail —तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum.-2 An impenetrable coat of mail. —तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind, निवातनिष्कंपमिव प्रदीपं Ku. 3. 48, Ki. 14. 37 ; R. 13. 52, 3. 17, Bg. 6. 19. -2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. -3 A secure spot. -4 A strong armour.

निवाक् a. Not speaking, silent.

निवान्या A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

निवि (बि) ड a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. -2 Firm, tight, fast ; निबिडो मुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. -3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable, R. 11. 15. —4 Gross, coarse. —5 Bulky, large. -6 Crooked-nosed.

निविद् 2 P. (generally in the caus.) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.), उपस्थितां होमवेलां गुरवे निवेदयामि S. 4; काश्यपाय वनस्पतिसेवां निवेदयावः ibid., R. 2. 68. -2 To declare or announce oneself : कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि S. 1. -3 To indicate, betray, show ; शंकापरिग्रहनिवेदयिता Mu. 1 ; दिगम्बरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72, R. 17 40. —4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of, स्वराज्य चन्द्रापीडाय न्यवेदयत् K. 367 ; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेदयत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47, Ms 2. 51, Y 1 27 -5 To entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to.

निविद् f. Ved 1 Speech, a short Vedic text -2 Instruction, precept, direction. -3 Invocation.

निवेदक a. Informing, communicating &c.

निवेदनं 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming ; a communication, announcement. -2 Delivering, entrusting. -3 Dedication. -4 Representation. -5 An offering or oblation. -नः An epithet of Siva.

निवेदित p p 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. -2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

निवेद्यं Offering of food to an idol ; cf. नैवेद्य.

निविरी (डी) श-स a. 1 Compact, close ; उरुनिविरीसनितंबभारखेदि Si. 7. 20. -2 Coarse, gross. —सा A crooked-nose.

निविश् 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat ; नवांबुदश्यामवपुर्न्यविक्षत (आसने) Si. 1. 19. -2 To halt, encamp ; R. 12. 68. -3 To enter ; रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4 28. 6. 143, 8. 7 ; R. 9 82 ; 12. 38. -4 To be fixed on, be directed towards, सूर्यनिविष्टदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. -5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise ; श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधर्मे निविशेत वै Ms 2. 8. -6 To marry (for निर्विश् q v.). -7 To alight, descend. —Caus. 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.) ; Bg. 12. 8. -2 To put, place, keep ; मनोनतं वाचि निवेशयंति Ki. 14. 4 ; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. -3 To seat, install ; R. 15. 97. -4 To cause to settle in life, get married ; दौर्ष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य S. 4. 19, R. 11. 57. -5 To encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. -6 To draw, paint, portray, चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9 ; M. 3. 11. -7 To commit to writing, inscribe on, V. 2. 14. -8 To intrust or commit to ; Mu. 5. 7 ; R. 19. 4. -9 To introduce. -10 To found (a city).

निविष्ट p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. -2 Encamped ; R. 12. 68. -3 Fixed or intent upon. -4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled ; Ku. 5. 31. -5 Initiated. 6 Arranged. -7 Entered, gone into.

निविष्टिः f. Copulation, coition. (Ved.).

निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (*a*) A halting place, camp, encampment, सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R 5. 49, 7. 2, Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27 -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling, Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast), Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration -11 Founding (a town).

निवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling house, habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. —नी The earth.

निर्विशेष *a*. Not different, alike. —षः Want of difference, sameness.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland), निवीतं मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं पितॄणामुपवीतं देवानां J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. —तः, -तं A veil, mantle

निवीतिन् *a*. Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

निवृ 5, 9 1 U. To surround, enclose, Bk. 14. 29. —*Caus.* 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.), पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72; निवारयती महतो मुनिव्रतात् Ku. 5. 3.-1 To surround, protect.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off, दंशनिवारणैश्च R. 2. 5. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवृत *p. p.* Surrounded, enclosed. —तः, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृतिः *f.* Covering, enclosing.

निवृत् 1 A. 1 To come back, return; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30; R. 2. 40; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to, R. 5. 23; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तेत सर्वमांसस्य भक्षणात् Ms 5 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -5 To be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12 be reversed. -13 To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. —*Caus* 1 To cause to return, send back, R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from, turn away, divert, R. 2. 28, Ku 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

निवर्तक *a*. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन *a*. 1 Causing to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. —नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return, इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंबो न चापि निवर्तनं Sânti. 3. 2 -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kâm. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back, Amaru. 84. -9 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl).

निवर्तिन् *a*. 1 Turning back, flying from, returning. -2 Desisting or abstaining from -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

निवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted, Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. —त्तं 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. -Comp. —आत्मन् *m*. 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —कारण *a*. without further cause or motive. (-णः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. —मांस *a* one who abstains from eating meat, निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. —राग *a*. of subdued passions. —वृत्ति *a*. quitting any practice or occupation. —हृदय *a*. with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः *f*. 1 Returning or coming back, return, Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension; शापनिवृत्तौ S. 7, R 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion; प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः Bh. 3 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention.-11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule.). -12 Completion.

निवेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निवेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निवेष्य *a*. Whirling —ष्यः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool.-2 A whirlwind or a similiar phenomenon. -3 Hoar-frost. —ष्यं Extent (व्याप्ति).

निव्यूढं Perseverance, energy; cf. निर्व्यूढ.

निश् *f*. (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

निशठ *a*. Honest, candid.

निशब्द *a*. Silent, not speaking.

निशम् 4 P, 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know, निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku 5 3; S 5. 2, R. 2 41, 52, 61, 3 47; 4. 2, 5. 12; Bk 2 9, निशामय प्रियसखि Mâl. 7. -2 To see, observe.

निशमनं 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

निशांत *p. p.* Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. —तं A house, habitation, dwelling, R. 16. 40. -Comp. —नारी a housewife.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामन 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

निश (शा) रणं Killing, slaughter

निशा [नितरां श्यति तनूकरोति व्यापारान् शो-क Tv] 1 Night, या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn. -Comp. -अटः, -अटनः 1 an owl. -2. a demon, ghost, goblin. —अटकः bdellium. —अतिक्रमः, —अत्ययः —अंतः, —अवसानं 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. अद्यः = Nishâda q. v. —अंध *a* blind at night. (=धा) the creeper called जतुका.-अधीशः, —ईशः, —नाथः, —पतिः, —मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —अर्धकालः the first part of the night. —आख्या —आह्वा turmeric. —आदिः the evening twilight. —उत्सर्गः end of night, day-break. —एतः a crane. —करः 1. the moon; Ku. 4 13. -2. a cock.-3. camphor. —केतुः the moon. —गृह a bed chamber. —चर *a*. (—रा-री *f*.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रः) 1. a fiend, goblin, an evil-spirit, R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a jackal. 4. an owl. -5. snake. -6. the ruddy goose. 7. a thief. °पतिः 1. an epithet of 1. Siva.

-2, Râvana. (-री) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment, राममन्मथशरेण ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरी R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. a harlot. —चर्मन् m. darkness —जलं dew, frost. —दर्शिन् m. an owl. —निशं ind. every night, always —पुष्पं 1 the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew.—मुखं the beginning of night. —मृगः a jackal. —वनः hemp (शण). —विहारः a demon, goblin, a Râkshasa, प्रचक्रतु रामनिशाविहारौ Bk. 2. 36 —वेदिन् m. a cock. —हसः the white water-lily (opening at night).

निशात p p. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp: Ki. 14. 30. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशित a. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp ; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -2 Stimulated. —तं Iron. —ता Night.

निशीतिः f Excitement, agitation (Ved.).

निशादः A man of low caste ; see निषादः (निशादपुत्रः A pestle, so °शिला a mortar.)

निशारुकः One of the seven Rûpakas in music. —कं An air, a sort of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

निशीथः 1 [निशेरते जना अस्मिन् ; निर्शी, आधारे थक् Tv) Midnight, निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतत्विषः R. 3. 15 ; Me. 88; Mâl. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general ; शुचौ निशीथेऽनुभवंति कामिनः Rs. 1. 3 ; Amaru. 11

निशीथिनी, निशीथ्या Night

निशुंभः 1 Killing, slaughter ; Mâl. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. -2. 33, -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. -Comp. —मथनी, -मर्दनी epithets of Durgâ.

निशुंभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चल a. 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable ; Bg. 2. 53. —ला The earth. -Comp. —अंग a. firm. (-गः) 1. a species of crane. -2. a rock or mountain.

निश्चर् 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2 To arise, be produced, appear.

निश्चारक 1 Evacuation by stools. -2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

निश्चयः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution, resolve, एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. -4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim ; कैकेयी कृतनिश्चया R 12 4 ; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

निश्चायक a. Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive

निश्चित p. p. 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded (used actively also), अरावणमरामं वा जगदद्येति निश्चितः R. 12. 83 -2 Sentenced, pronounced (as a sentence) —तं Certainty, decision —तं ind. Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चितिः f 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चक्रणं A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth-powder.

निश्रमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्रयणी, निश्रेणि, निश्रेणी A ladder, a staircase ; cf. निःश्रयणी &c.

निश्वस् 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhaling, sighing ; cf. निःश्वास.

निष् 1 P. (नेषति) To moisten, wet.

निषंज् 1 P 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on, कंठे स्वयंग्राहनिषक्तबाहुं Ku. 3. 7 ; U. 4 18 ; R. 9 50, 11. 70, 19 45. -2 To be reflected, Ku. 1. 10, 7. 36. -3 To be attached to

निषंगः 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association -3 A quiver ; Si. 10 34 ; Ki 17. 36 ; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

निषंगथिः 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A charioteer. -4 A car. -5 Grass. -6 The shoulder.

निषंगिन् a. 1 Attached or clinging to ; Si. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver. -3 Bearing a sword. —m. 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 A quiver. -3 A sword-bearer.

निषद् 1. P (निषीदति &c.) 1 To sit down, lie, recline ; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell -4 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

निषद् f. Consecration for a sacrifice (यज्ञदीक्षा).

निषण्ण p. p. 1 Seated, sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on ; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4. 23. -2 Supported. -3 Gone to. -4 Dejected, afflicted, down-cast ; cf. विषण्ण.

निषण्णकं seat.

निषत्तिः f. Ved. Sitting down idly, dulness, inactivity.

निषदनं Ved. 1 Sitting -2 Dwelling. -3 A seat -4 A house, residence —नः=निषाद q v.

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market ; Si. 18 15.

निषद्वरः 1 Mud, mire. -2 The god of love. —री Night.

निषादित p. p. 1 Made to sit down. -2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् a. (नी f) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining ; R. 1. 52. 4. 20. —m. An elephant driver ; Si 5. 41.

निषध a. Hard, solid. —धाः (m. pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. —धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 A musical note ; cf. निषाद. —धा N. of Nala's capital.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as, hunters, fishermen &c. ; a mountaineer ; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Râm ; R. 14. 52, 70 ; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chândâla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brâhmana by a Sûdra woman ; cf. Ms. 10. 8. -4 (In music) The first (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut ; गीतकलाविन्यासमिव निषादानुगतं K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषिच् 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in ; R. 3. 26 ; S. 4. 13, Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate, निषिंचन्माधवीमेतां लतां कौंदीं च नर्तयन् V. 2. 4 (where the word also means 'to fill with honey-drops').

निषिक्त p p. 1 Sprinkled upon. -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, impregnated.

निषेकः 1 Sprinkling, infusion; सुख, सलिलनिषेकः Rs. 1. 28. -2 Dripping, trickling, distilling ; तैलनिषेकबिंदुना R. 8. 38 'a drop of dripping oil.' -3 Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed ; Ku. 3. 16, R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony performed upon impregnation. -6 Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8 Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water.

निषेचनं 1 Sprinkling, pouring out. -2 Watering, irrigation.

निषिध् 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back ; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18, -2 To oppose, contradict, object to ; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid ;

निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णं दण्डमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer. R 18. 1.-5 To remove, drive off, counteract, न्यषेधत्पावकास्त्रेण रामस्तद्राक्षसस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1 15. —*Caus.* To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

निषिद्ध *p p.* Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः *f.* 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation ; द्वौ निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषूद् 10 U. or *Caus.* To kill, slay.

निषूदनं Killing, slaughter. —नः A killer ; as in बलवृत्रनिषूदन: &c.

निषेव् 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy : निषेवते श्रान्तमना विविक्तं *S.* 5. 5, Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally ; यथा यथा तामरसेक्षणा मया पुनः सरागं नितरां निषेविता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent ; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use, employ ; विपदं निषेवितमपक्रियया समुपैति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः *Si.* 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience ; Pt. 1. 334.

निषेवक *a.* 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

निषेवणं, निषेवा 1 Serving, service, attending, waiting upon.-2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

निषेवित *p. p.* 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

निष्क् 10 A. (निष्कयते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one *Karsha* or Suvarna of 16 Mâshas). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 Suvarnas q. v. -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast ; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. —ष्कः A Châṇḍâla.

निष्कस् *Caus.* 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel ; निरकासयद्रविमपेतवसु वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका *Si.* 9. 10 ; येनाहं जीवलोकान्निष्कासयिष्ये Mu. 6.

निष्कासः (शः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

निष्कासित *p. p.* 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी *a.* female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कालनं 1 Driving away (cattle &c.). -2 Killing, slaughter (मारण).

निष्कुटः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः- टी *f.* Large cardamoms (एला).

निष्कुष् 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out ; उपांतयोर्निष्कुषितं विहंगैः R. 7. 50, Bk. 9. 30 ; 5. 42 ; so काकैर्निष्कुषितं श्वभिः कवलितं गोमायुभिर्लुंठितं Gangâshtaka ; Mâl. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

निष्कुषित *p. p.* 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated ; R. 7.50. -2 Expelled.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Husking, shelling.

निष्कोषणकं A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree ; cf. निष्कुट.

निष्कृ 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel ; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate ; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निष्कारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निकारणं.

निष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. —तं 1 Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendevous.

निष्कृतिः *f.* 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation ; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19 ; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27 -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces. -2 To loosen.

निष्कर्तनं Cutting off, tearing away.

निष्कृष् 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force, निष्कृष्टमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. —*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith ; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators) ; Ms. 4. 125 ; Bhâshâ P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षण 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off, R. 12. 97. -2 Deducting.

निष्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम् 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart.-2 To issue from, come out of, Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्रांताः सर्वे. -4 To stop, cease; नैतावतापि पीडा निष्क्रामति *S.* 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit -3 One of the Samskâras or religious rites ; *i. e.* taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12 ; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 = निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्क्रयः 1 Redemption, ransom; ददौ दत्तं समुद्रेण पीतेनेवात्मनिष्क्रयं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5.22; Mu. 6 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, aquittance, *Si.* 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्क्रयणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः *f.* Ved. Redemption.

निष्क्राथः 1 Decoction. -2 Broth.

निष्टप् 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्टपनं Burning, scorching.

निष्टप्त *p. p.* 1 Burnished. -2 Well dressed or cooked.

निष्टापः Burning, slight heating ; Mâl. 5. 17.

निष्टानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्टुर् *m.* Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्ट्य *a.* Ved. Foreign, exotic. —ष्ट्यः An outcast, a Châṇḍâla or Mlenchchha.

निष्ठ *a*. [नि-स्था-क षत्वम्‌] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on ; तन्निष्ठे फेने. -2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to , तमोनिष्ठः Ms. 12 95. -3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on ; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in -5 Believing in ; धर्मनिष्ठ. —ष्ठा 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness ; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mâl. 1. 31. -4 Devotion or application, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith ; शास्त्रेषु निष्ठा Mâl. 3. 11 ; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination : अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा *S*. 4. v. l. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति) , Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 (In gram.) A technical term for the past participial terminations क्त, क्तवत् (*i. e.* त and तवत्). -16 N. of Vishnu.

निष्ठाव *a*. Ved. Concluding, deciding.

निष्ठित *p. p*. 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठिव् 1, 4 P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth , S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 75 ; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14 ; Kâv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit ; Ms. 4. 132; Y. 2. 213.

निष्ठी (ष्टे) वः -वं, निष्ठी (ष्टे) वनं, निष्ठीवितं Spitting out, spitting ; Rh. 1. 92.

निष्ठ्यूत *p. p*. 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out ; निष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपयोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् *S*. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 75 ; Si. 3. 10. -2 Uttered. —तं Spitting out.

निष्ठ्यूतिः *f*. Spitting out.

निष्ठुर *a*. [नि-स्था-उरच् षत्वदुत्वे] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a bow). Si. 5. 49. -3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things) ; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Contumelious. —रं A harsh speech, abusive language.

निष्ण, निष्णात *a*. [नि-स्ना-क षत्वं-णत्वं] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, sk[illed], conversant, expert , निष्णातोऽपि

वेदांते साधुत्वं नैति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87 , Bk. 2 26, Si 8. 63 , Y. 1. 321, Mâl 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished , Mâl. 10. 21 , (नि:शङ्क विहित Jagaddhara). -3 Superior, perfect -4 Agreed upon.

निष्पक्व *a*. 1 Decocted, infused -2 Well-cooked.

निष्पत् 1 P 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of, अरविवरेभ्यश्चातकैर्निष्पतद्भिः *S*. 7. 7 ; एषा विदूरीभवतः समुद्रात्सकानना निष्पततीव भूमिः R. 13 18, Ns. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16 , Ku. 3. 71 , Me 69 -2 To fall away —*Caus*. To annihilate, destroy.

निष्पतनं Rushing out, issuing quickly

निष्पद् 4 A. 1 To issue out of, spring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected ; निष्पद्यते च सस्यानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. —*Caus*. To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare , त्वं नित्यमेकमेव पटं निष्पादयसि Pt. 5.

निष्पत्तिः *f*. 1 Birth, Production. शस्यनिष्पत्तिः -2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपाक) ; Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation ; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्न *p. p*. 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready.

निष्पादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing -2 Concluding. -3 Producing ; causing.

निष्पंद *a*. Motionless, immoveable, fixed.

निष्पिष् 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms ; (तं) निष्पिपेष क्षितौ क्षिप्रं पूर्णं कुंभमिवांभसि Mb. , शिलानिष्पिष्टमुद्गरः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt, injure, bruise ; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To rub the hands. -4 To gnash the teeth. —*Caus*. To destroy.

निष्पिष्ट *p. p*. Pounded. -2 Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

निष्पीडित *p. p*. Sqeezed, pressed together or out , निष्पीडितेंदुकरकंदलजो नु सेकः U. 3. 11.

निष्पू 9 U. 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

निष्पवनं Winnowing.

निष्पाव *a*. Certain. —वः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind casued by the winnowing sieve or basket -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

निष्पेषः, -निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing ; भुजांतरनिष्पेष Ve. 3, Mâl. 8, 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction ; R. 4. 77 ; Mv. 1. 34 ; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

निष्प्रवाणी, णि *n*. New unbleached cloth ; °युगलं Dk.

निस् *ind*. 1 As a prefix to verbs, it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c., (for examples see under निर्) -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (*a*) ' out of ', ' away from ' , as in निर्वन, निष्कौशांबि , or (*b*) more usually ' not ', ' without ,' 'devoid' of (having a privative force); निःशेष 'without a remainder,' निष्फल, निर्जल &c. *N. B.* (In compound the स् of निस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants (see निर्), to a visarga before sibilants, to श् before च् and छ्, to ष् before क् and प्; cf. दुस् —**Comp.** —कंटक (निष्कंटक). *a*. 1. thornless. -2. free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. —कंद (निष्कंद) *a*. without edible roots. —कपट (निष्कपट) *a*. guileless, sincere. —कंप (निष्कंप) *a*. motionless, steady, immoveable ; निष्कंपचामरशिखाः *S*. 1. 8, Ku. 3. 48. —करुण (निष्करुण) *a*. merciless, pitiless, cruel. —कल (निष्कल) *a*. 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminished. -3. impotent, barren. -4 maimed. (-लः) 1. a receptacle. -2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. N. of Brahmâ. (ला, ली) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruetion has ceased. —कलंक, -कल्मष (निष्कलंक) *a*. stainless, spotless. —कषाय (निष्कषाय &c.) *a*. free from dirt or impure passions. —काम (निष्काम) *a*. 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. (-मं *ind*.) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. —कारण (निष्कारण) *a*. 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive ; निष्कारणो बंधुः. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-णं *ind*.) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. —कालकः (निष्कालकः) a penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. —कालिक (निष्कालिक) *a*. 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invin-

cible (अजय्य) -किंचन (निष्किंचन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. —किल्बिष (निष्किल्बिष) *a.* sinless, faultless. —कुल (निष्कुल) *a* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कृ ' to cut off completely, exterminate '; निष्कुला कृ 1. to exterminate one's family. -2. to shell, strip off the husk ; निष्कुलाकरोति दाडिमं Sk.). —कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. —कूज (निष्कूज) *a.* still, silent ; U. 2. 16. —कूट (निष्कूट) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. —कृप (निष्कृप) *a* pitiless, merciless, cruel. —कैवल्य (निष्कैवल्य) *a* 1. mere, pure, absolute. -2. deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). —कौशाम्बि (निष्कौशाम्बि) *a.* who has gone out of Kauśâmbî. —क्रिय (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1. inactive. -2 not performing ceremonial rites. -क्षत्र (निःक्षत्र), —क्षत्रिय, (निःक्षत्रिय) *a.* destitute of the military tribe. —क्षेपः (निःक्षेपः) =निक्षेप q. v. —चक्र (निश्चक्रं) *ind.* completely. —चक्षुस् (निश्चक्षुस्) *a.* blind, eyeless. —चत्वारिंश (निश्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty —चित्त (निश्चित्त) *a.* 1. free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure. -2. thoughtless, unthinking. —चेतन (निश्चेतन) *a.* unconscious. —चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses, mad.—चेष्ट (निश्चेष्ट) *a.* motionless, powerless.—चेष्टाकरण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). —छंदस् (निश्छंदस्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (छंदस्). —छिद्र (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1. without holes. -2. without defects or weak points. -3. uninterrupted, unhurt.—तंतु *a.* having no offspring, childless. —तंद्र, तंद्रि *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. —तमस्क, तिमिर *a.* 1. free from darkness, bright ; S. 7. 6. -2. freed from sin or moral impurities. -तर्क्य *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable.—तल *a.* 1. round, globular ; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42. -2. moving, trembling, shaking. -3. bottomless. -4. down, below. (-लं) a pill, round ball. -तुष *a.* 1. freed from chaff. -2. purified, cleansed. -3. simplified. °क्षीरः wheat. °रत्नं a crystal. —तुषित *a.* 1. husked.-2. made thin. -3 abandoned. —तेजस् *a.* 1. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. -2. spiritless, dull. -3. obscure. —त्रप *a.* impudent, shameless. —त्रिंश *a.* 1. more than thirty ; निस्त्रिंशानि वर्षाणि चैत्रस्य P. V. 4. 73. Sk. -2. pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (—शः) a sword. °भृत् *m.* a sword-bearer. —त्रैगुण्य *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). —पंक (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure.

—पताक (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. —पतिसुता (निष्पतिसुता) a woman having no husband and no sons. —पत्र (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1. leafless. -2. unfeathered, featherless [निष्पत्राकृ ' to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side, to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.) , निष्पत्राकरोति मृगं व्याधः (सपुङ्खस्य शरस्य अपरपार्श्वे निर्गमनान्निष्पत्रं करोति Sk.) , एकश्च मृगः सपत्राकृतोऽन्यश्च निष्पत्राकृतोऽपतत् Dk. 165 ; so यांती गुरुजनैः सार्कं स्मयमानाननांबुजा । तिर्यग्ग्रीवयद्द्राक्षीत्तन्निष्पत्राकरोज्जगत् Bv. 2. 132]—पद् (निष्पद्) *a.* having no foot. (-द्ं) a vehicle moving without feet. —पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) *a.* weak, powerless. —परिकर (निष्परिकर) *a.* without preparations —परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions , Mu. 2. (—हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings —परिच्छद (निष्परिच्छद) *a.* having no retinue or train. —परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. —परीहार (निष्परीहार) *a.* 1. not avoiding. -2. not observing caution. —पर्यंत (निष्पर्यंत),—पार (निष्पार) *a.* boundless, unbounded. —पाप (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. —पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless, childless. —पुरुष (निष्पुरुष) *a.* 1. unpeopled, tenantless, disolate. -2. without male issue. -3. not male, feminine, neuter (-षः) 1. a eunuch. -2. a coward. —पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. —पौरुष (निष्पौरुष) *a.* unmanly. —प्रकंप (निष्प्रकंप) *a.* steady, immoveable, motionless. —प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) *a.* 1. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute. 2. without the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, see निर्विकल्प (7) ; निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. —प्रकाश (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. —प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1. not moving away, remaining in one place. -2. concentrated, intently fixed. —प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) *a.* cold. —प्रताप (निष्प्रताप) *a.* destitute of glory, mean, base , Pt. 2 90. —प्रति- (ती) कार (निष्प्रति- ती कार), —प्रतिक्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1. incurable, irremediable , सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारेयमापदुपस्थिता K. 151. -2. unobstructed, uninterrupted, (-रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. —प्रतिघ (निष्प्रतिघ) *a.* unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 78 —प्रतिद्वंद्व (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1. without enemies, unopposed. -2. matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. —प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1. devoid of splendour. -2. having no intelligence,, not ready-witted, dull, stupid.-3. apathetic. —प्रतिभान (निष्प्रतिभान) *a* cowardly, timid. —प्रतीप- (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1. looking straightforward, not turned backwards. -2 unconcerned (as a look). —प्रत्यूह (निष्प्रत्यूह) *a* unobstructed, unimpeded , Mal. 9. 45. —प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1. without extension. -2. without deceit, honest —प्रभ (निःप्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking ; R. 11. 81. -2. powerless.-3. gloomy, obscure, dim, dark. —प्रमाणक (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. —प्रयत्न (निष्प्रयत्न) *a* inactive, dull. —प्रयोजन (निष्प्रयोजन) *a* 1. without motive, not influenced by any motive. -2. causeless, groundless -3. useless. -4. needless, unnecessary. (-नं) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object , Mu. 3. —प्राण (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. —फल (निष्फल) *a.* 1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig. also), unsuccessful ; futile, निष्फलारम्भयत्नाः Me. 54. -2. uaeless, profitless, vain , Ku. 4. 13. -3. barren (as a tree). -4. meaningless (as a word). -5 seedless, impotent (-ला,-ली) a woman past child-bearing. —फेन (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. —शंक *a.* free from fear or risk, secure, fearless. —शब्द (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible , निःशब्दं रोदितुमारेभे K. 135. (-ब्दः, ब्दं) silence, a calm. —शमः (निःशमः) uneasiness, anxiety. —शरण *a.* (निःशरण) helpless, forlorn. —शलाक (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. (-कं) a retired place, solitude ; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा मन्त्रयेदविभावितः Ms 7. 147. —शल्य *a.* 1. free from arrows. -2. free from thorns or darts. —शोध्य (निःशोध्य) *a* washed, pure, clean. —श्रीक *a.* 1. deprived of lusture, beauty -2. unhappy. —श्रेयस *a* the best, most excellent. (-सः) an epithet of Siva. (-सं) 1. final beautitude, absolution; see निःश्रेयस also. -2 devotion, faith, belief -3. apprehension, conception, -4. happiness (in general), welfare. —संशय (निःसंशय) *a.* 1. undoubted, certain. -2. not doubtful, not suspecting or doubting ; R. 15. 79. (-यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. —संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1. not attached or devoted to, regardless of, indifferent to ; यासि निःसंगस्त्वं फलस्यानतेभ्यः Ki. 18. 24. -2. one who has renounced all worldly attachments , Mu. 1. 14. -3. unconnected, separated, detached. -4. unobstructed. (-गं) *ind.* unselfishly. —संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. —सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1. unenergetic, weak, impotent. -2 mean, insignificant, low. -3. non-existent, unsubstantial. -4. deprived of living being. (-त्त्वं) 1. absence of power

or energy.-2. non-existence -3. insignificance. —संतति (निःसंतति); -संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. —संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध), -संदेह (निःसंदेह) *a.* see निःसंशय. —संधि (निरसंधि, निःसंधि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close —सपत्न (निःसपत्न) *a.* 1. having no rival or enemy. घनरुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोऽद्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. —सम (निःसम) *ind.* 1. unreasonably, at a wrong time. -2 wickedly. —संपात (निःसंपात) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (-तः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संबाध (निःसंबाध) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —सार *a.* 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. °ता 1. saplessness, pithlessness; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity. unsubstantial or transitory nature. —सीम (निःसीम), -सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless ; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh.2.35 ; निःसीमशर्मप्रदं 3. 97. —स्नेह (निःस्नेह) *a.* 1. not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry.-2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for ; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to (-हा) lin-seed. —स्पंद (निःस्पंद, or निस्स्पंद) *a.* motionless, steady ; R. 6. 40. —स्पृह (निःस्पृह) *a.* 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to ; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5 , R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. —स्व (निःस्व) *a.* poor, indigent , निस्वो वष्टि शतं Sânti. 2. 6 ; Pt. 1. 9. —स्वादु (निःस्वादु) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निसंपात See निःसंपात.

निःसारः A multitude (समूह).

निसूदन *p. p.* Killing, destroying. —नं Killing, slaughter ; cf. निषूदन.

निसृज् 6 P. 1 To set free, release; न स्वामिना निसृष्टोऽपि शूद्रो दास्याद्विमुच्यते Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निसृष्ट.

निसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away ; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition ; निसर्गदुर्बोधं Ki. 1. 6 , 18. 31 , R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16, निसर्गतः, निसर्गेण ' by nature ', or ' naturally '. -7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. —ज, —सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural. —भिन्न *a.* different by nature , निसर्गभिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. —विनीत *a.* 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted (-र्थः) 1. an envoy, ambassador.-2. a messenger, an agent ; See S. D. 86, 87. °दूती a female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord ; तन्निपुणं निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Mâl. 1. (where Jagaddhara explains निसृष्टार्थदूती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति या).

निस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निस्तब्ध *a.* 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निस्तॄ 1 P. 1 To pass through, cross over (fig. also) ; निस्तीर्णा मतिज्ञासरित् Mu. 1 ; Bh. 3. 4 ; Ve. 6. 36. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome , धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरंति Subhâsh. , R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of ; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time). -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from. -*Caus.* 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering (पारगमन).

निस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over, संसार तव निस्तारपदवी न दवीयसि Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital ; वेतनस्य निस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. -2 Crossed (fig. also).

निस्तुटी Cardamoms.

निस्नावः Residue of articles after a sale.

निस्पंद *a.* Immoveable, steady. —दः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निस्तोदः Pricking ; stinging.

निस्यं(ष्यं)दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing ; वल्कलशिखानिस्यंदरेखांकिताः S. 1. 14. -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice U.2 21 ; Mâl 9. 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down ; हिमाद्रिनिस्यंद इवावतीर्णः R. 14. 3, 3. 41, 16. 70; मदनिस्यंदरेखयः 10. 57 , Me. 42. -4 Necessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निस्यंदिन् *a.* 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing -2 Dropping or pouring down , कनकरसनिस्यंदी सानुमानालोक्यते S. 7.

निस्रवः, निस्रावः 1 A stream, torrent. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निस्वनः, निस्वानः, निस्वनितं 1 Noise, voice , R. 3. 19 ; Rs. 1. 8 ; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow (only निस्वान in this sense)

निहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy ; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10 ; Rs. 11 71 , Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit ; तानेव सामर्षतया निजघ्नुः R. 7. 44 , Ms 7. 27 -3 To conquer, overcome , दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum) , Bk. 14. 2 -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate , R. 12. 92. -6 To cure (as a disease) -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel ; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In gram.) To cut off, separate . अतिङन्तात् पदात्परं तिङन्तं निहन्यते Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. —*Caus.* To kill, destroy.

निहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infixed. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter.

निहंतृ *a.* 1 A killer.-2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See नीहार.

निहित *p p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon , applied to. -4 Inserted, infixed. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as dust).-8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन *a.* Low, vile. —नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह्नु 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal , वेश्या निह्नोतुमिच्छेर्रिति सुरभावितMu 1. 1, Bk 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from (with dat.), Bk. 8. 74.

निह्नवः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge , कार्यः स्मरार्तिनिह्नवः Mâl.

1 12, Chandr. 5. 27 -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y 2. 11. 267. -3 A secret -4 Mistrust, doubt, suspicion -5 Wickedness -6 Atonement, expiation -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp —उत्तरं an evasive reply —वादिन् *m* a defendant or witness who prevaricates or gives evasive replies.

निह्नवनं 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्नुत *p. p* 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled

निह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru 8 -2 Dissimulation, reserve -3 Secrecy, concealment in general

निह्रादः A sound; of निर्ह्राद्

नी 1 U (नयति-ते, निनाय निन्ये, अनैषीत्; अनेष्ट, नेष्यति-ते, नेतुं, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives; see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct, अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk, नय मा नवेन वसति पयोमुचा V 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern, M 1. 2 -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away, सीता लंका नीता सुरारिणा Bk. 6. 49, R 12 103, Ms. 6 88. -4 To carry off; Sânti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm). -6 To spend or pass (as time), येनामंदमरंदे दलदरविंदे दिनान्यनायिषत Bv. 1. 10, नीत्वा मासान् कनिचित् Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय R. 1 95 -5 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition, तमपि तरलतामनयदनंगः K 143; नीतस्त्वया पंचतां Ratn. 3 3, R 8 19 (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v. *e g.* दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set, विनाशं नी to destroy, परितोषं नी to gratify, please, शूद्रतां-दासत्व &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Sûdra, slave &c. साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to inflict punishment upon, to puuish, पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मता भस्मसात्-नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.). -8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारान्नयेन्नृपः Y. 2. 19, एवं शास्त्रेषु भिन्नेषु बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतैर्लिंगैर्नयेत् सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यसृक्पातैर्मृगस्य मृगयुः पदं 8. 44, Y. 2 151 -10 To marry -11 To exclude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. —*Caus.* (नाययति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent), तेन मां सरस्वतिमनाययत् K. 38. —*Desid.* (निनीषति-ते) To wish to to carry &c.

नी *m.* (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide, as in ग्रामणी, सेनानी, अग्रणी.

नीत *p. p.* [नी-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct, see नी.—तं 1 Wealth -2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः *f.* 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum.-4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course, आर्जवं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103, R. 12 69, Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme, Mâl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30, Bg. 10 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, morality. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Relation, support. -Comp. —कुशल,-ज्ञ, -निपुण, विद् *a.* 1. one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. -2. prudent, wise. —घोषः N of the car of Brihaspati. —दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue, °निर्वापणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, political economy. -2. moral science, ethics. —विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. —व्यतिक्रमः 1. transgression of the rules of moral or political science.-2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. —शास्त्रं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. —संधिः method of policy, Pt. 2. 41.

नीतिमत् *a.* 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious.-3 Moral.

नीथः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश *a.* See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीक्षणं Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (पाकपरीक्षासाधन).

नीच *a.* [निकृष्टमीं शोभा चिनोति, चि-ड Tv.] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6.11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतैः सुखमास्यते कैः 5¹; Bv. 1. 48. -5 Worthless, insignificant. —चा An excellent cow. —चं The lowest point of a planet. -Comp. —उक्तिः *f* a low or vulgar expression. —उच्चवृत्तं an epicycle. —उपगत *a* situated low in the sky. —ग *a.* 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). -2. low, base, vile. (-गा) a river. (-गं) water. —गृहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. —भोज्यः onion, —योनि *a.* of low origin, low-born, so नीचजाति. —वज्रः,-ज्र a kind of gem (वैक्रांत).

नीचक *a.* 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft (as the voice). -3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच(चि)का An excellent cow; (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिन् *m.* 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैस् *ind.* See नीचैस् below.

नीचा *ind.* Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीकृ 8. U. 1 To lower (as the voice) -2 To utter without an accent.

नीचीन *a.* Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैस् *ind.* (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards, (opp. उपरि), नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. -2 Bowing down humbly, modestly, R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्गास्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः शंस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोष्यति Amaru. 67; नीचैरनुदात्तः P. I. 2. 30; -5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3 34.—*m.* N of a mountain; नीचैराख्यं गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25. -Comp. —गतिः *f.* slow pace. —मुख *a.* with downcast countenance.

नीडः, डं [नितरामिलंति खगा अत्र नि-इल्-क लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11.-2 A bed, couch.-3 A lair, den. -4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, abode, resting-place. -Comp. —उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रं (ध्रं) [नितरां ध्रियते धृ मूलविभुजादित्वात् क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circumference of a wheel.-4 The moon.-5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप *a* Situated low, deep.—पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपायते Mk. 5. 14; सीमिते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीप

वधूनां Me.65.-3 A species of Asoka. -4 N. of a family of kings, R. 6. 46. -पं The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [Un 2. 13] 1 Water, नीराान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv.1. 63 -2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of grass (उशीर). (-जं) 1. a lotus. -2. a pearl. -दः a cloud; धीरध्वनिभिरलं ते नीरद मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1 61, Si 4. 52. -धरः a cloud, U. 6. 17. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean. -प्रियः a kind of reed. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराज् (निस्-राज्) Caus. 1 To cause to shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्यास्त्रस्फुरदुग्रदीधितिशिखानीराजितज्यं धनुः U. 6. 18; नीराजयंति भूपालाः पादपीठांतभूतलं Prab. 2, Si. 17. 17 -2 To perform the ceremony called नीराजन (q. v. below) over a person or thing (wave lights before one as a mark of respect or by way of worship), नानायोधसमाकीर्णा नीराजितहयद्विपः Kâm. 4. 66.

नीराजनं,-ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Asvina before they took the field, (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras), R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 1. 144. -2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील a. (ला-ली f.; the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, dark-blue; नीलस्निग्धः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -2 Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The dark-blue or black colour. -2 Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig tree. -4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army, of Râma. -5 'The blue mountain, N. of one of the principal ranges of mountains. -6 A kind of bird, the blue Mainâ. -7 An ox of a dark-blue colour.-8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera; see नवनिधि. -9 A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or proclamation. -ला 1 The indigo plant. -2 A Ragini. -ले. f. du. 1 The two arteries in front of the neck. -2 A black and blue mark on the skin; (for other senses see नीली). -लं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue vitriol. -3 Antimony. -4 Poison. -5 Indigo, indigo dye. -6 Darkness. -Comp. -अक्षः a goose. -अंगः the Sârasa bird. -अंजनं 1.antimony. -2. blue vitriol. -अंजना,-अंजसा lightning. -अब्जं-अंबुजं, -अंबुजन्मन् n.,-उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अभ्रः a dark cloud. -अंबर a. dressed in dark-blue clothes. (-रः) 1. demon, goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3. an epithet of Balarâma. -अरुणः early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अश्मन् m. a sapphire. -उपलः the blue stone, lapis lazuli. -कंठः 1. a peacock, Mâl. 9. 30; Me. 79.-2. an epithet of Siva.-3 a kind of gallinule.-4. a blue-necked jay. -5. a wag-tail.-6. a sparrow. -7. a bee. (-ठं) a radish.°अक्षः-रुद्राक्ष q. v. -केशी the indigo plant. -ग्रीवः an epithet of Siva. -छदः 1. the date-tree. -2. an epithet of Garuda. -जं blue. steel. -तरुः the cocoa-nut tree. -तालः, -ध्वजः the Tamâla tree- -पंकः, -कं darkness -पटलं 1. a dark mass, a black coating or covering. -2. a dark film over the eye of a blind man, Pt. 5. -पत्रः the pomegranate tree. (-त्रं), -पद्मं the blue water-lily. पिच्छः a falcon. -पुष्पिका 1. the indigo plant. -2. linseed. -भः 1. the moon. -2. a cloud. -3. a bee. -माणिः, -रत्नं 1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योचितनीलरत्नं Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42 -2. an epithet of Krishna; also नीलमाधवः. -मीलिकः a fire fly. -मृत्तिका 1. iron pyrites. -2. black earth. -राजिः f. a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness,; निशाशशांकक्षतनीलराजयः Rs. 1. 2. -लोहित a. dark-blue, purple. (-तः) 1. a purple colour. -2 an epithet of Siva, S.7. 35, Ku. 2. 57. -वर्ण a. dark-blue, bluish. (-र्णं) a radish. -वसन, -वासस् a. dressed in dark-blue clothes; see नीलांबर. -वृंतकं cotton.

नीलकं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue steel. -3 Blue vitriol. -कः 1 A dark-coloured horse. -2 (In alg.) The third unknown quantity (corresponding to z of European Algebra).

नील(ला)ङ्गुः 1 A kind of insect. -2 An insect in general. -3 A kind of fly. -4 A jackal. -5 A large (black) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलति Den. P. 1 To be of a dark-blue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी). See नीला also.

नीलिमन् m. Blue colour, darkness, blueness, Mâl. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीलीरसपरिपूर्णे महाभाण्डमासीत् Pt. 1. एको ग्रहस्तु मीनाना नीलीमद्यपयोर्यथा Pt. 1. 260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A kind of disease. -Comp. -राग a. firm in attachment. (-गः) 1. affection as unchangeable as the colour of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. -2. a firm and constant friend. -संधानं fermentaion of indigo. °भांडं an indigo vat.

नीवरः [Un. 3. 1.] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A religious mendicant -4 A place fit for the site of a house -5 A dwelling, residence -6 Mud. -रं Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूणामधः S. 1. 14, R. 1. 50, 5 9, 15; (also निवारक).

नीविः,-वी f. [निव्ययति निवीयते वा निव्ये इन्; cf. Un. 4 135] 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment, प्रस्थानभिन्नां न बबंध नीविं R. 7. 9; नीविबंधोच्छ्वसनं Mâl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे प्रियेण K. P. 4; Me 68; Si. 10, 64. -2 The outer tie of a packet in which the offerings of a Sûdra at funeral obsequies are presented -3 Capital, principal, stock. -4 A stake, wager.

नीवृत् m. Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीव्र See नीध्र.

नीशारः [नि-शॄ घञ् दीर्घः] 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहारः [नि- हृ कर्मणि घञ् दीर्घः] 1 Fog, mist, R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy dew. -3 Evacuation.

नु ind. 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', or 'uncertainty', स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9; अस्तशैलगहनं नु विवस्वानाविवेश जलधिं नु महीं नु Ki. 9 7, 5. 1; 8. 53, 9. 15. 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 46; Si. 10 14; S. 2. 9. -2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', किं स्वेतस्स्यात्किमन्यदितोऽथवा Mâl. 1. 17; कथं नु गुणवद्विंदेय कलत्रं Dk, see किंनु also. -3 Ved. Now, even now. -4 Now therefore, now then, therefore. -5 Like, as. -6 Quickly. -7 From this time forward.

नु I. 2 P. (नौति, प्रणौति; नुत; caus. नावयति; desid. नुनूषति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं नुनाव Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14.112; see - नू.

-2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout. -II. 1 A. (नवते) To go.

नुत(नूत)त *p. p.* Praised, extolled &c.

नुः *f.* Praise. —*m.* 1 A weapon. -2 Time.

नुतिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric ; परगुणनुतिभिः (v. 1.) स्वान् गुणान् ख्यापयंतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

नुड् 6 P. (नुडति) To hurt, kill.

नुद् 6 U. (नुदति-ते, नुत्त or नुन्न, प्रणुदति) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel ; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9, U. 5. 1 -2 To prompt, incite, urge on ; Si 11. 26 , Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अदसत्वया नुन्नमनुत्तमं तमः Si. 1. 27 ; केयूरबंधोच्छ्वसितैर्नुनोद R. 6. 68, 8. 40 ; 16 85 ; Ki. 3. 33 ; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. —*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. –WITH उप to drive away, remove ; Si. 4. 61. —प्र to dispel, drive off, remove ; Si. 9. 71.

नुत्त(न्न)*p. p.* 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

नुद *a.* (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, driving away.

नू 6 P. (नुवति) To praise &c. see नु.

नूतन, नूत्न *a.* [नव एव स्वार्थे तनप् नुरादेशश्च] 1 New ; नूतनो राजा समाज्ञापयति U. 1 ; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young. -3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange.

नूतनयति Den. P. To make new, renew.

नूनं *ind.* 1 Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed ; अद्यापि नूनं हरकोपवह्निस्त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवाम्बुराशौ S. 3. 3 ; Me. 9, 18, 46 ; Bh. 1. 11 ; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75 , R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability, U. 4. 23. -3 Ved. Now ; just now, just.-4 Immediately. -5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

नूपुरः-रं An anklet, an ornament for the feet ; न हि चूडामणिः पादे नूपुरं मूर्ध्नि धार्यते H. 2. 71.

नृ [नी-ऋन् डिच ; cf. Un. 2. 101] (Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. नृणां or नॄणां) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61. 7. 61.10.33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pin of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word ; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानं Ak. -6 A leader. -Comp. —अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.—कपालं man's skull. —केसरिन् *m.* 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह —चक्षस् *a.* Ved. 1. seeing or observing men. -2. leading or guiding men. (*-m.*) 1. a god. -2. demon, goblin. —जलं human urine. —देवः a king. —धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. —नमन *a.* to be saluted by men (as gods). —पः [नॄन् पाति रक्षति, पा-क] a ruler of men, king, sovereign. °अंशः 1. royal portion or revenue, *i. e.* a sixth, eighth &c. part of grain. -2. a prince. °अंगन(णं) a royal court. °अध्वरः N. of a sacrifice (Râjasuya) per formed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. °आत्मजः a prince, crown-prince. °आभीरं, °मानं music played at the royal meals. °आमयः consumption. °आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. °गृहं a royal palace. °नीतिः *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेश्यांगनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. °प्रियः the mango tree. °लक्ष्मन् *n.*, °लिंग a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. °लिंगधर *a.* 1. assuming the insignia of royalty.-2. assuming the royal insignia (as a disguise). °वल्लभः 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2 a kind of mango. (-भा) a queen. °शासनं a royal grant or edict. °संश्रय *a.* seeking the protection of a king. °सुता the musk-rat. ;°सभं, °सभा an assembly of kings. —पतिः -पालः 1. a king. -2. of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriya. °पथः a royal or main road. —पशुः a beast in the form of a man, a brute of a man ; Bv. 4. 38. पीतिः *f.* Ved. protection of men. —मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins)of the zodiac. —मेधः a human sacrifice. —यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas ; see पंचयज्ञ —युग्मं =नृमिथुनं q. v. —लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. —वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. —वेष्टनः N. of Siva. —शृंग 'man's horn'; *i. e.* an impossibility. —सदन (नृषदनं) the hall of sacrifice. —सद् (षद्) *m.* the Supreme Being. -सिंहः, -हरिः 1. 'a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह. -3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —सेनं, -सेना an army of men. —सोमः an illustrious man, great man ; R. 5. 59.

नृम्ण *a.* Making happy. —ण्णः An epithet of Krishna. —ण्णं Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

नृवत् *ind.* Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

नृगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brâhmana to be a lizard.

नृत् 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रणृत्यति, नृत्त) 1 To dance, move about ; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि Git. 1; लोलोर्मौ पयसि महोत्पल ननर्त Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. *Caus.* (नर्तयति ते) 1 To cause to dance ; त्वमाशे मोघाशे किमपरमतो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6 ; तालैः शिंजावलयसुभगैर्नर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. —WITH आ (*caus.*) 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake ; मरुद्भिरानर्तितनक्तमाले R. 5. 42 ; Amaru. 32 ; Rs. 3. 10. —प्र to dance &c. —प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

नृतू *a.* Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Destroying or injuring men.

नृतिः *f.* Dancing, dance.

नृतुः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

नृत्तं, नृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation, नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतितरां कांतं M. 2. 7. नृत्यं मयूरा विजहुः R. 14. 69 ; Me. 32, 36 ; R. 3. 19. -Comp. —प्रियः 1 an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock. -शाला a dancing-hall. -स्थान a stage, dancing room.

नृप, नृपति, नृपाल &c, see under नृ.

नृशंस [नॄन् शसति हिंसति शस्-अण्] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base ; Mk. 3. 25 ; Ms. 3. 41 ; Y. 1. 164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

नृशंस्य *a.* Wicked, malicious. —स्यं Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजनं Washing, cleansing.

नेतृ *m.* [नी तृच्] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.), R. 4.75. 14. 22, 16. 30 ; Me. 69 ; नेताश्वस्य स्रुघ्नं स्रुघ्नस्य वा Sk.; Mu. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor ; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An inflictor (as of punishment) ; Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral 'two.' -8 N. of Vishnu.

नेत्री 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

नेत्रं [नयति नीयते वा अनेन नी-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye ; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः कन्यार्थेषु कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30 ; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment ; नेत्रक्रमेणोपरुरोध सूर्यं R. 7. 39 (where

some commentators take नेत्रं in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'). -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enema-pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number 'two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be *m.* only in these two senses). -Comp. —अञ्जनं a collyrium for the eyes ; *S.* Til. 7. —अंतः the outer corner of the eye. —अंबु, -अंभस् *n.* tears. —अभिष्यंदः running of the eyes, a kind of eye disease. —आमयः ophthalmia. —उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. —उपधं the almond fruit. —औषधं collyrium. —कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. —कोषः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. —छदः the eyelid. —जं, -जलं, -वारि *n.* tears. —पर्यंत *a.* as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-तः) the outer corner of the eye. —पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. —मलं the mucus of the eyes. —मुष् *a.* stealing or captivating the eye. —योनिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). -2. the moon. —रंजनं a collyrium. —रोमन् *n.* the eyelash. —वस्तिः *m. f.* a clyster-pipe with a bag —वस्त्रं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. —विष् *f.* excretion of the eyes. —स्तंभः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेतृ.

नेद् 1 P. (नेदति) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

नेदिष्ठ *a.* Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अंतिक q. v.)

नेदीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*), Nearer, very near (compar. of अंतिक q. v.); नेदीयसि प्रियतमे Bv. 2. 6 ; नेदीयसी भूत्वा Mâl. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

नेपः A family-priest. —पं Water.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire ; उदारनेपथ्यभृत् R. 6. 6 ; राजेन्द्रनेपथ्यविधानशोभा 24. 9 ; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Mâl. 1. Ku. 7. 7 ; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1.-4 The tiring room, space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium ; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'. -Comp. —विधानं arrangement of the tiring room ; यदि नेपथ्यविधानमवसितं S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. —लाः pl. The people of this country. —लं Copper. —ली 1 The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -Comp. —जा, -जाता red arsenic. —मूलकं a radish.

नेपालकं Copper.

नेपालिका red arsenic.

नेम *a.* (Nom. pl. नेमे नेमाः) Half. —मः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7 Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -Comp. —धित *a.* Ved. divided. —धितिः *f.* Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमिः-मी *f.* 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel ; उपोढशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10 ; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109 ; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general) ; उदधिनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. —मिः The tree तिनिश. -Comp. —वृत्ति *a.* following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel ; R. 1. 17.

नेष् 1 A. (नेषते) To go, move.

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेष्टृ *m.* One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नैःश्रेयस *a.* (सी *f.*), नैःश्रेयसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नैःस्वं, नैःस्व्यं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नैक *a.* (न-एक) Not one or alone ; mostly in comp. ; °आत्मन् *m.*, °रूपः, °शृंगः epithets of the Supreme Being. —कः An epithet of Vishṇu. -Comp. —चर *a.* living in society, gregarious. —भावाश्रय *a.* fickle, changeable. —भेद *a.* manifold, various. See under न also.

नैकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously.

नैकशस् *ind.* 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नैकटिक *a.* (की *f.*) Adjacent, near, contiguous. —कः An ascetic or Bhikshu, Bk. 4. 12 (*vide* commentary).

नैकट्यं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नैकषेयः A demon, Râkshasa.

नैकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel) ; Ms 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Morose.

नैगम *a.* (मी *f.*) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings ; as in °कांड. —मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writtings ; इति नैगमाः. -2 An Upanishad q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, towns man. -6 A trader, merchant, धाराहारोपनयनपरा नैगमाः सानुमंतः V. 4. 4.

नैगमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas ; derived from the Vedas.

नैघण्टुक N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yâska in his Nirutka.

नैचाशाख *a.* Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Sûdras. —खं 1 Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नैच (चि) की An excellent cow ; क्षेमं पृच्छेस्त्वमथ निचये नैचकीनैचिकीनां Ud. S. 93.

नैचिकं The head of an ox.

नैज *a.* (जी *f.*) Own, one's own.

नैतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. —सद्मन् *m.* Yama (Pluto), Mv. 5. 18.

नैत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नैत्यक *a.* (की *f.*), नैत्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नैदाघः Summer.

नैदानः An etymologist.

नैदानिकः A pathologist.

नैदेशिकः One who executes orders a servant.

नैधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. —नं (In astrol.) The eighth house (*i. e.* the house of death.)

नैपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नैपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Produced in Nepâla. —ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नवमल्लिका.

नैपालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in Nepâla. —कं Copper.

नैपुणं (ण्यं) 1 Dexterity, skill, clevernsss, proficiency ; नैपुणोन्नेयमस्ति U. 6. 26 ; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4 Totality, completeness ; Ms. 10. 85.

नैभृत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy ; नैभृत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

नैमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

नैमयः A trader, merchant.

नैमित्त *a.* (त्ती *f.*) Relating to signs, marks &c.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Produced by, connected with or dependent on any particular cause. -2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. नित्य). —कः An astrologer, prophet. —कं 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त ' cause , निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः *S.* 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (षी *f.*) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. —षं N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahâbhârata ; R. 19. 1 ; (the name is thus derived :—यतस्तु निमिषेणेदं निहतं दानवं बलं । अरण्येऽस्मिंस्ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंज्ञितं ॥).

नैमिषेयः An inhabitant of the forest called Naimisha.

नैमेयः Barter, exchange.

नैयग्रोधं The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.

नैयत्यं Restraint, self-command.

नैयमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conformable to rule or precept , regular. —कं Regularity.

नैयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyâya system of Philosophy.

नैरंतर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्ष्यं Disregard, indifference.

नैरयिकः An inhabitant of hell.

नैरर्थ्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराश्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency ; तटस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation ; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144 ; Bv. 4. 20.

नैरुक्तः, नैरुक्तिकः One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नैरुज्यं Health.

नैर्ऋतः 1 A demon ; भयमप्रलयोद्वेगादाचख्युर्नैर्ऋतोदधेः R. 10. 34 ; 11. 21 ; 12. 43 ; 14. 4 ; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western direction.—तं The lunar mansion called Mula.

नैर्ऋती 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 The south-western direction.

नैर्गुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities ; नैर्गुण्यमेव साधीयो धिगस्तु गुणगौरवं Bv. 1. 88.

नैर्घृण्यं Pitilessness, cruelty ; वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये न सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sût. II. 1. 34.

नैदुर्ग्य *a.* Getting over dangerous or critical times.

नैर्देशिकः A servant.

नैर्मल्यं Cleanness, purity, spotlessness, (physical as well as moral).

नैर्लज्ज्यं Shamelessness, impudence.

नैल्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैर्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conducting or leading out, carrying (as water &c.).

नैवि (बि) डयं 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

नैवेद्यं An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

नैवेशिकं 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brâhmana householder, *e g.* a girl or ornaments given with her.

नैश *a.* (शी *f.*), नैशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly ; तन्नैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः *S.* 6. 29 ; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 8 ; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

नैश्चल्यं Fixedness, immoveableness.

नैश्चित्यं 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

नैषधः 1 A king of the Nishadhas. -2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 N. of a Mahâkâvya by Sriharsha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

नैषधीय *a.* Relating to Nala ; काव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गोयमादिर्गतः N. 1. 145.

नैष्कर्म्यं 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences ; Bg, 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्ग q. v.).

नैष्कशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a hundred *Nishkas.*

नैष्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. —कः A mint-master.

नैष्किंचन्यं Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

नैष्क्रमणं Any oblation or rite performed when a new-born child is taken out of the house for the first time.

नैष्ठिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last, concluding ; विदधे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं R. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect. -5 Completely familiar with or versed in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. —कः [निष्ठा मरणं तत्पर्यंत ब्रह्मचर्येण तिष्ठति, निष्ठा-ठक्] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity ; Ku. 5. 62 , cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वाण also.

नैष्ठ्यं Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

नैष्ठुर्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Natural inborn, innate, inherent , नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न मुसलैरवताडनानि Mâl. 9. 49 ; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैस्त्रिंशिकः A swordsman.

नो *ind.* (न+उ) No, not ; often used like न q. v. ; Bg. 17. 28 ; Pt. 5. 24 ; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदनं [नुद्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

नोदयितृ *a.* One who urges forward or propels ; Ku. 3. 21.

नोधा *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

नौ *f* 1 A ship, boat, vessel , महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Sânti. 3. 1. -2. N. of a constellation. -Comp. —आरोहः (नावारोहः) 1. a passenger on board a ship. -2. a sailor. —कर्णधारः a helmsman, pilot. —कर्मन् *n.* the occupation of a sailor ; Ms. 10. 34. —चरः, -उपजीवनः, -जीविकः a sailor, boatman ; R. 17. 81. —तार्य *a.* navigable, to be travesed in a ship. -दंडः an oar. —यानं navigation. —यायिन् *a.* going in a boat, a passenger ; Ms. 8. 409. —वाहः a steersman, pilot captain. —व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrage ; नौव्यसने विपन्नः *S.* 6. —साधनं fleet ; navy ; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्यतान् R. 4. 36

नौका A small boat, a boat in general; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -Comp. —दंडः an oar.

न्यक् *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to कृ or भू, to imply ' contempt ', ' degradation ' or ' humiliation '.

न्यक्क् 8 U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate

न्यक्करण, न्यक्कार: Humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult ; न्यक्कारो हृदि वज्रकील इव मे तीव्रं परिस्पंदते Mv 5. 22, 3 40 · G. L. 32.

न्यग्भू 1 P. To become low or humble. —*Caus* 1 To despise, contemn.-2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome , न्यग्भावयिता शत्रून् Dk.

न्यग्भाव: 1 Humiliation, degradation. -2 Making inferior, subordination.

न्यग्भावित 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. -2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अप्रधानीकृत) ; न्यग्भावितवाच्यव्यंग्यव्यंजनक्षमस्य-शब्दार्थयुगलस्य K. P. 1.

न्यक्ष *a.* 1 Low, inferior, vile, mean. -2 Whole, entire. —क्ष: 1 A buffalo. -2 An epithet of Parasurâma —क्ष 1 The whole.-2 A kind of grass.

न्यग्रोध: 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). -3 The *S*amî tree. -4 An epithet of Vishnu.-Comp. -परिमंडल: a man being a fathom in circumference ; (thus described —महावनुर्धराश्चैव त्रेतायां चक्रवर्तिन: । सर्वलक्षणसपन्ना न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला: ।). —परिमंडला an excellent woman ; (she is thus described :— स्तनौ सुकठिनौ यस्या नितंबे च विशालता । मध्ये क्षीणा भवेद्या सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला (*S*abdak.) ; दूर्वाकांडमिव श्यामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला Bk. 5. 18.

न्यंकु: A kind of antelope ; R. 16. 15.

न्यच्छं A mole upon the body.

न्यंच् 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down , Mâl. 5. 22. -2 To incline. -3 To diminish, pass away ; न्यंचति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.

न्यंच् *a.* (नीची *f.*) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. -2 Lying on the face.-3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile ; *Si.* 15. 21 (where it also means निम्न or downward).-4 Slow, lazy.-5 Whole, entire.

न्यंचनं 1 A curve. -2 A hiding place. -3 A hollow. —नी The lap.

न्यंचित *a.* 1 Thrown or cast down. -2 Bent down.

न्यञ्ज् 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. -2 To conceal oneself.

न्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared. -2 Mixed up, blended together.

न्यंग: 1 A mark, sign. -2 A kind, sort.

न्यय: Loss, destruction ; decay.

न्यर्बुदं Ved. One hundred millions (दशगुण अर्बुदं)

न्यस् 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down : शिलाविषु पदन्यस्य Me 13 : दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms 6. 46 -2 To lay or throw aside abandon, give up, resign, relinquish ; स न्यस्तचिह्नामपि राजलक्ष्मीं R. 2. 7 , न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य Ve 3. 18 so प्राणान् न्यस्यति &c. -3 To put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.) : शिरस्याज्ञा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82 ; चित्रन्यस्त ' committed to picture': V. 1 4 ; स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं *S* 3. 9 'applied': अयोग्ये न मद्विधो न्यस्यति भारमग्र्यं Bk. 1.22 ; Me. 59. -4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of. deliver ; अहमपि तव सूनौ न्यस्तराज: V. 5. 17, भ्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5 82. -5 To give to, confer or bestow upon ; रामे श्रीर्न्यस्यतामिति R. 12. 2. -6 To state, bring forward, adduce propound (as an argument) ; अर्थांतरं न्यस्यति Malli. on *Si.* 1.17. -7 To settle, fix, appoint. -8 To support

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, laying down. -2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. -2 Put in, inserted, applied ; न्यस्ताक्षरा: Ku. 1. 7. -3 Depicted, drawn ; चित्रन्यस्त. -4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to ; V. 5. 17 , Ratn. 1. 10. -5 Leaning , resting on -6 Given up, set aside, resigned -7 Mystically touched, Mâl. 5. 2.-Comp.—दंड *a.* giving up the rod, *i. e.* punishment.—देह *a.* one who lays down the body, dead. —शस्त्र *a.* 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms ; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनगुरोर्न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य शोकात् Ve. 3. 18. -2 unarmed, defenceless. -3. harmless. -4. epithet of the Manes or deified progenitors.

न्यास: 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्या: खुरन्यासपवित्रपांसु R. 2. 2 ; Ku. 6. 50 ; M. 2. 9 ; Mâl. 5. 5 ; चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. -2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print ; अतिशस्त्रनखन्यास: R. 12. 73. ' where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons ' ; दंतन्यास. -3 Depositing -4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इवांतरात्मा *S*. 4. 21, R. 12, 18; Y. 2. 67.-5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. -6 Painting, writing down.-7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing ; शस्त्र° Bg. 18. 2. -8 Bringing forward, adducing. -9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws.). -10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayer and corresponding gesticulations -11 Lowering the tone or voice. -Comp. —अपह्नव: repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् *m.* the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee

न्यासिन् *m.* One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyâsin.

न्यासीकृ 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit , Ku 3. 55. -2 To entrust to, give in charge of , न राक्षसोऽनात्मसदृशेषु कलत्रं न्यासीकरिष्यति Mu. 1.

न्याक्य Fried rice.

न्याद: Eating, feeding.

न्याय: [नियंति अनेन , नि इ घञ्] 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan ; अधार्मिकं त्रिभिर्न्यायैर्निगृह्णीयात्प्रयत्नत: Ms. 8. 310. -2 Fitness, propriety, decorum , Ki. 11 -30. -3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यांति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्यंचोपि सहायतां A. R. 1. 4 -4 A law-suit, legal proceeding. -5 Judicial sentence, judgment. -6 Policy, good government. -7 Likeness, analogy. -8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration. as दंडापूपन्याय, काकतालीयन्याय, घुणाक्षरन्याय &c.; see below.-9 A vedic accent , न्यायैस्त्रिभिरुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर ; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take न्याय in the sense of ' a system ' or ' way ' ; ' which are manifested in three systems, *i. e.* ऋक्, यजुस् and सामन्'); Bh. 3. 55. -10 (In gram.) A universal rule.-11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. -12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. -13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members ; *i. e.* प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन).-14 An epithet of vishṇu (न्यायेन *ind.* in the way of, after the manner or analogy of, बधिरान्मंदकर्ण: श्रेयानिति न्यायेन &c.). -Comp. —पथ: the Mîmâmsâ philosophy. —वर्तिन् *a.* well-behaved, acting justly. —वादिन् *a.* one who speaks what is right or just. —वृत्तं good conduct, virtue. —शास्त्र 1. the philosophical system of the Nyâya school. -2. the science of logic. —सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. —सूत्रं the aphorisms of Nyâya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyâyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचटकन्याय: The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to घुणाक्षरन्याय q v.

2 अंधपरंपरान्याय: The maxim of the blind following the blind. I

is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati The following explanation of Sankarâchârya will make its use clear:- अरुंधतीं दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुख्यां प्रथममरुंधतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चादरुंधतीमेव ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Râvana kept Sitâ in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one, so when a a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोष्ठन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim is also used to denote the *relative* importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad ; *e. g.* गोपालपरशुरामौ उभावपि अतीव दुर्मेधसौ । किंतु अश्मलोष्ठन्यायेन गोपाल· परशुरामाद्वरीयान्. cf. Mar. 'दगडापेक्षां वीट मऊ.' The maxim पाषाणेष्टकन्यायः is similarly used.

6 कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds, used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm-fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree ; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome, cf. Chandrâloka :— यत्त्वया मेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च सुभ्रुवः । तदेतत्काकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवं ॥ also Kuvalayânanda :—पतत् तालफलं यथा काकेनोपभुक्तमेव रहोदर्शनक्षुभितहृदया तन्वी मया भुक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतगवेषणन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष &c), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other ; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes : *e. g.* दृपितोऽस्त्रियामंतरीप इत्यत्र अस्त्रियामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अंतरीपशब्देनाप्यन्वयः.

10. कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty ; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence ; cf. कांश्चित्तुच्छयति प्रपूरयति वा कांश्चिन्नयत्युन्नतिं कांश्चित्पातविधौ करोति च पुनः कांश्चिन्नयत्याकुलान् । अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडति कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. घट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid ; cf. *S*riharsha:—नदिदं घट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. घुणाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. दंडापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together ; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other ; cf. मूषिकेण दंडो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपभक्षणमर्थादायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थांतरमापततीत्येष न्यायो दंडापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. नृपनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession-howsoever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home, and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy-who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity-went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good ; cf. सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति *S*. 2.

16. पंकप्रक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other ; cf. प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं, and also "Prevention is better than cure."

17. पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour ; cf. कृतस्य करणं वृथा.

13. बीजांकुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (*seed* being the cause

of *sprout* which in its turn is the cause of *seed*), and is used in these cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुंबकन्याय: The maxim of iron and magnet ; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. वह्निधूमन्याय: The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke, (wherever there is smoke there is fire). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (*e.g.* where there is A, there is B , where there is not B, there is not A).

21. विषकृमिन्याय: The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. विषवृक्षन्याय: The maxim of the poison-tree ; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

23. वीचितरंगन्याय: The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production, of sound.

24. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्याय: The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahâbhâshya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:— पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीरघृतमोदनं कांचनपात्र्यां भुंजीरन्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c, and gold.

25. शाखाचंद्रन्याय: The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहावलोकनन्याय: The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach , see under सिंह also.

27. सूचीकटाहन्याय: The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things -the one easy and the other difficult-are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to,as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्याय: The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part ; cf. Mar. 'शितावरून भाताची परीक्षा'.

29. स्थूणानिखननन्याय: The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिभृत्यन्याय: The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायत: *ind.* 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. -2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायिन् *a.* 1 Right, fit, proper, just. -2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य *a.* [न्यायादनपेत यत्] 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलंति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83 ; Bg. 18. 15 , Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202 ; R. 2. 55 , Ki. 14. 7 , Ku. 6. 87. -2 Usual, customary.

न्यास, न्यासिन् &c. See under न्यस्.

न्युं(न्यूं)ख *a.* 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. -2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. -2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased.

न्योचनी A female servant.

न्युब्ज् 6 P. 1 To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युब्ज *a.* 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face ; ऊर्ध्वार्पितन्युब्जकटाहकल्पे (व्योम्नि) N. 22. 32. -2 Bent, crooked. -3 Convex. -4 Hump-backed. —ब्ज: 1 The Nyagrodha tree -2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. —ब्जं A vessel used in Srâddhas.-Comp.—खड्ग: a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून *a.* 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. -2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of ; as in अर्थन्यून. -3 Less (opp. अधिक) ; Y. 2. 116. -4 Defective (in some organ) , पाद°. -5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —नं *ind.* Less, in a less degree. -Comp. —अंग *a.* maimed, mutilated. —अधिक *a.* more or less, unequal. -धी *a.* deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीकृ 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस् *a.* Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्योजस् *a* Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.

प.

प *a.* (At the end of comp) **1** Drinking, as in द्विप, अनेकप -**2** Guarding, protecting, ruling, as in गोप, नृप, क्षितिप. —पः **1** Air, wind. -**2** A leaf. -**3** An egg.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chândâla or barbarian.

पक्ति, पक्तृ, पक्व &c. See under पच्.

पक्कश. N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândâla.

पक्ष् 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयति-ते) **1** To take, seize. -**2** To accept.-**3** To side with.

पक्षः [पक्ष्-अच्] **1** A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347, so उद्भिन्नपक्षः fledged, पक्षच्छेदोद्यत शक्रं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -**2** The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. -**3** The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder, स्तंबेरमा उभयपक्षविनीतनिद्राः R. 5. 72. -**4** The side of anything, a flank. -**5** The wing or flank of an army. -**6** The half of anything. -**7** The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्ण-तमिस्र-पक्षः the dark half); तमिस्रपक्षेऽपि सह प्रियाभिर्ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34; Ms. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धिं समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवोडुराट् Pt. 1. 92. -**8** (*a*) A party in general, faction, side; प्रमुदितवरपक्षं R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25, R. 6. 53, 18. 17 (*b*) A family, race; Pt. 4. 29. -**9** One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan, शत्रुपक्षो भवान् H. 1. -**10** A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as अरि°, मित्र°. -**11** One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे 'in the other case, on the other hand', पूर्वं एवाभवत्पक्षस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. **12** A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षांतरे.-**13** A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained.-**14** The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संदिग्धसाध्यवान् पक्षः T. S., दधतः शुद्धिभृतो गृहीतपक्षाः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also). -**15** A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -**16** A bird. -**17** A state, condition. -**18** The body. -**19** A limb of the body. -**20** A royal elephant. -**21** An army -**22** A wall. -**23** Opposition. -**24** Rejoinder, reply. -**25** A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः cf. हस्त. -**26** Place, position. -**27** A view, notion, idea. -**28** The side of an equation in a primary division. -**29** The ash-pit of a fire-place. -**30** Proximity, neighbourhood. -**31** A bracket. -**32** Purity, perfection.-**33** A house. -**Comp.** —अंतः **1** the 15th day of either half month, *i. e.* the day of new or full moon. -**2** the end of the wings of an army —अंतरं **1**. another side. -**2**. a different side or view of an argument. -**3**. another supposition. अवसर. = पक्षांत q. v. —आघातः **1**. palsy or paralysis or one side, hemiplegia. -**2**. refutation of an argument. —आभासः **1**. a fallacious argument.-**2**. a false plaint —आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. —उद्ग्राहिन् *a.* showing partiality. adopting a side. —गम *a.* flying —ग्रहणं choosing a party. —घातः =पक्षाघातः see above. —चरः **1**. an elephant strayed from the herd. -**2**. the moon. -**3**. an attendant. —छिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. —जः the moon. —द्वयं **1**. both sides of an argument. -**2**. 'a couple of fortnights', *i. e.* a month. —द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. —धर *a.* **1**. winged. -**2**. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) **1**. a bird. -**2**. the moon. -**3**. a partisan. -**4**. an elephant strayed from the herd. —नाडी a quill. —पातः **1**. siding with any one. -**2**. liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing), भवंति भव्येषु हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U. 5. 17, रिपुपक्षे बद्धः पक्षपातः Mu. 1. -**3**. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते M. 1; सत्यं जना वच्मि न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. -**4**. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -**5**. a partisan. —पातिता, -त्वं **1**. partisanship, adherence to a side or party. -**2**. friendship, fellowship.-**3**. movement of the wings; N. 2. 52. —पातिन् *a.* or *s.* **1**. siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause), पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पाडवानां Ve. 3. -**2**. sympathizing; Ve. 3 -**3**. a follower, partisan, friend, यः सुरपक्षपाती V. 1. —पालिः a private door. —पुटः a wing. —पोषण *a.* factious, promoting quarrels. —बिंदुः a heron. —भागः **1** the side or flank. -**2**. especially, the flank of an elephant.—भुक्तिः *f.* the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight.—मूलं the root of a wing. —वादः **1**. an exparte statement.-**2**. stating a case, expression of opinion. —वाहनः a bird. —व्यापिन् *a.* **1**. embracing the whole of an argument. -**2**. pervading the minor term. —हत *a.* paralysed on one side. —हरः a bird. —होमः **1**. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. -**2**. a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः **1** A side door. -**2** A side.-**3** An associate, a partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता **1** Alliance, partisanship. -**2** Adherence to a party. -**3** Taking up a side or argument. -**4** Forming a part of.-**5** Maintaining or defending a thesis.-**6** The essential nature of a proposition-**7** Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षतिः *f.* **1** The root of a wing; अलिखच्चंचुपुटेन पक्षती N. **2**. **2**; खड्गच्छिन्नजटायुपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. -**2** The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षस् *n.* **1** A wing. -**2** The side-part of a carriage. -**3** The leaf of a door. -**4** The wing of an army.-**5** A half or division. -**6** A half month.-**7** The side or shore of a river. -**8** A side in general.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी [पक्षतुल्यौ दिवसौ अस्याः इनि ङीप्] **1** A female bird.-**2** A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वावह्नाविकरात्रिश्च पक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते). -**3** The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [पक्ष अस्त्यर्थे इनि] **1** Winged.-**2** Furnished with wings.-**3** Siding with, adhering to the party of. -*m.* **1** bird. -**2** An arrow. -**3** An epithet of Siva. -**Comp.**—इंद्रः,-प्रवरः, -राज् *m.* -राजः, सिंहः, -स्वामिन् *m.* epithets of Garuda. —कीटः an insignificant bird.—पतिः an epithet of Sampâti. —पानीयशालिका a trough or reservoir for watering birds.—पुंगवः an epithet of Jatâyu.—बालकः, -शावकः a

young bird. —शाला 1. a nest. -2. an aviary.

पाक्षिलः N. of the saint Vâtsyâyana.

पक्षीय *a.* (At the end of comp) Belonging to a side or party, siding with, adhering to the side of; as कुरुपक्षीयाः &c.

पक्ष्मन् [पक्ष-मनिन्] 1 An eyelash, सलिलगुरुभिः पक्ष्मभिः Me 90, 47, R. 2. 19, 11. 36 -2 The filament of a flower. -3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. -4 A wing. -5 The leaf of a flower. -Comp. —कोपः, प्रकोपः irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning inwards.

पक्ष्मल *a.* 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes, पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः *S.* 3 25. -2 Hairy, shaggy; मृदितपक्ष्मलरल्लकांगः *Si.* 4 61.

पक्ष्य *a.* [पक्षे भव, यत्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. -2 Siding with. -3 Lateral. -4 Changing every half month —क्ष्यः A partisan, follower, friend, ally, ननु वाज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पंकः,-कं [पंच्-विस्तारे कर्मणि करणे वा घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनेन त्वा पंकतो धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते *S.* 2. 34, पंकक्लिन्नमुखाः Mk. 5. 14, Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. -2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कृष्णागुरुपंक K. 30. -3 A slough, quagmire. -4 Sin. -5 Ointment, unguent. -Comp. —कर्बटः a marsh, an alluvium. —कीरः a lapwing. —क्रीडः, -क्रीडनकः a hog. —ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. —छिद् *m.* the clearing-nut tree, (कतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. —जं a lotus. (-जः) the Sârasa bird. °जः, °जन्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahmâ. °नाभः an epithet of Vishnu, R. 18 20. —जन्मन् *n.*, a lotus. (-*m.*) the Sârasa bird. -दिग्ध *a.* soiled with mire or mud. —भाज् *a.* sunk in mud. —भारक *a.* muddy, soiled. —मंडूकः a bivalve conch. -रुह् *n*, -रुहं a lotus. —वासः a crab. —शूर- (सू) रणः the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

पंकजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. -2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses. -4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पंकारः 1 Moss. -2 A dam, dike. -3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पंकिन् *a.* Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पंकिल *a.* Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; *Si.* 17. 8. —लः A boat.

पंकेजं A lotus.

पंकेरुह् *n.* —हं A lotus. —हः The crane or Sârasa bird.

पंकेशय *a.* Dwelling in mud.

पंकणः The hut of a Chândâla; see पक्वण.

पंक्तिः *f.* [पच् विस्तारे क्तिन्] 1 A line, row, range, series, दृश्येत चारुपदपंक्तिरलक्तकांका V 4 6, पक्ष्मपंक्तिः R. 2. 19; अलिपंक्तिः Ku 4. 15, R. 6 5. -2 A group, collection, flock, troop. -3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पंक्तिपावन below.-4 The living generation. -5 The earth -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 A collection of five, or, the number 'five.' -8 The number 'ten' as in पंक्तिरथ, पंक्तिग्रीव. -9 Cooking, maturing -10 A company of persons of the same tribe -Comp —कंटकः=पंक्तिदूषक q. v. -ग्रीवः an epithet of Râvana —चरः an osprey. —दूषः -दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time. —पावनः a respectable or eminent person, especially, a respectable Brâhmana who being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him, पंक्तिपावनाः पंचाग्नयः Mâl. 1. where Jagaddhara says :—पंक्तिपावना पंक्तौ भोजनादिगोष्ठ्यां पावनाः । अग्रभोजिनः पवित्रा वा । यद्वा । यजुषां पारगो यस्तु साम्नां यश्चापि पारगः । अथर्वशिरसोऽध्येता ब्राह्मणः पंक्तिपावनः ॥ or अग्र्याः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च । यावदेते प्रपश्यंति पंक्त्या तावत्पुनंति च ॥ ततो हि पावनात्पंक्त्या उच्यते पंक्तिपावनाः. Manu explains the word thus.—अपांक्त्योपहता पंक्तिः पाव्यते यैर्द्विजोत्तमैः । तान्निबोधत कार्त्स्न्येन द्विजाग्र्यान् पंक्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183, see 3 184, 186 also. —रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पंक्तिका A row, line.

पंगु *a.* (गू or ग्वी *f.*) Lame, halt, crippled. —गुः 1 A lame man, मूकं करोति वाचालं पंगुं लंघयते गिरिं. -2 An epithet of Saturn. -Comp. —ग्राहः 1. a crocodile (मकर). -2. the tenth sign of the zodiac, capricornus (मकर).

पंगुक *a.* Lame, crippled

पंगुल *a.* Lame, crippled. —लः A horse of silvery white colour.

पच् I. 1 U. (पचति-ते, पपाच-पेचे, अपाक्षीत्-अपक्त, पक्ष्यति-ते, पक्तुं, पक्व) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives, तंडुलानोदनं पचति, but this use is only very rare in classical Sanskrit), यः पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118, शूले मत्स्यानिवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् बलवत्तराः 7. 20, Bh. 1. 85. -2 To bake, burn (as bricks), see पक्व. -3 To digest (as food), पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. -4 To ripen, mature. -5 To bring to perfection, develop (as understanding). -6 To melt (as metals). -7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). —*Pass.* (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. -2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. -3 To be inflamed. —*Caus* 1 (पाचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (food &c.). -2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. -3 To cure, heal. —*Desid.* (पिपक्षति) To wish to cook &c. —WITH परि to ripen, mature, develop. —वि 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. -2. to digest. -3. to cook thoroughly. -II. 1 A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see (पंचते) also. —*Caus.* 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. -2 To spread.

पक्तिः *f* [पच्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Cooking. -2 Digesting, digestion. -3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. -4 Fame, dignity. -5 The place of digestion. -6 Any dish of cooked food (Ved). -Comp. —शूलं violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्तृ *a.* 1 Who or what cooks. -2 Cooking. -3 Stimulating, digesting. -4 Ripening. —*m.* 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). -2 A cook.

पक्त्रं 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. -2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्त्रिम *a.* 1 Ripe, ripened. -2 Matured. -3 Cooked. -4 Obtained by boiling (as salt).

पक्व *a.* [पच्-क्त तस्य वः] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्वान्न. -2 Digested. -3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम), पक्वेष्टकानामाकर्षणं Mk. 3. -4 Mature, ripe, पक्वबिंबाधरोष्ठी Me. 82. -5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्वधी. -6 Experienced, shrewd. -7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. -8 Grey (as hair). -9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. —क्वं Cooked food. -Comp. —अतिसारः chronic dysentery. —अन्नं cooked or dressed food.—आधानं, -आशयः the stomach, abdomen. —इष्टका a baked brick. —इष्टकाचितं a building constructed with baked bricks. —कृत् *a.* 1. cooking. -2. maturing. (-*m.*) the Nimba tree. —केश *a.* grey-haired. —रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. —वारि *n.* the water of boiled rice (कांजिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्वता Maturity, ripeness, development &c.

पक्तृ a. Cooking, maturing &c.

पच् a. (At the end of comp.) Cooking, baking &c.

पच a. 1 Cooking, roasting. -2 Digesting. -चः, चा -1 Cooking. -2 Maturing.

पचकः A cook.

पचत a. 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripe, developed, mature. -तः 1 Fire -2 The sun. -3 N. of Indra -तं Cooked food. -Comp. -भृज्जता continual baking and roasting, cf. खादतमोदता.

पचन a. [पच्-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -नः Fire. -ना Becoming ripe, ripening -नी The wild citron tree. -नं 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c. -3 Ripening, maturing. -4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचंपचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking

पचिः 1 Fire. -2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिम a. 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. -2 Fit to be matured. -3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally ; ददर्श मालूरफलं पचेलिमं N. 1. 94. -मः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पज्झटिका A small bell.

पज्र a. Ved. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Wealthy, rich. -ज्रः An epithet of Angiras.

पंचथुः 1 Time. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पंच् 1 A. see पच् II.

पंच a. Spread, extended.

पंचन् num. a. (always pl. ; nom. and acc. पंच) Five. (as the first member of comp. पंचन् drops its final न्). [cf. Gr. *pente*] -Comp -अंशः the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्नि 1. an aggregate of five sacred fires , *i. e.* (आन्वाहार्यपचन or दाक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सभ्य, and आवसथ्य). -2. a householder who maintains the five sacred fires , पंचाग्नयो धृतव्रताः Mål. 1 ; Ms 3. 185. -3. five mystic fires supposed to exist in the body. -4. one who is acquainted with the doctrine of these fires. -अंग a. five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पंचांगः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जानुभ्यां शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा) ; कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो नयः Ki 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kâmandaka quoted by him) पंचांगमभिनयमुपदिश्य M. 1 ; चित्ता क्षिप्रोहसपादेरंगैश्चादिसाम्यतः । पात्राद्यवस्थाकरणं पंचांगोऽभिनयो मतः ॥ (-गः). 1. a tortoise or turtle. -2. a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of his body. (-गी) a bit for horses. (-गं) 1. collection or aggregate of five parts -2. five modes of devotion.-3. the five parts of a tree ; त्वक्पत्रकुसुम मूलफलमेतस्य शाखिनः । एकत्र मिलितं चैतत् पंचांगमिति संज्ञितम् ॥ -4. a calender or almanac, so called because it treats of five things :—तिथिर्वारश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च); चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये ॥ Subhash. °गुप्तः a turtle. °पत्रं a calender. °शुद्धिः *f* the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points ; *i. e.* तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). -अंगिक a. five-membered. -अंगुल a. (ला or ली *f.*) measuring five fingers. (-लः) the castor-oil plant. -अज (आ) ज the five products of the goat -अप्सरस् *p.* N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Mandakarni, cf. R 13 38. -अमृत a consisting of 5 ingredients. (-तं) 1. the aggregate of any five drugs. -2. the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities ; (दुग्धं च शर्करा चैव घृतं दधि तथा मधु). -अर्चिस् *m.* the planet Mercury. -अवयव a. five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन q q. v. v.) -अवस्थः a corpse ; (so called because it is resolved into the five elements) ; cf. पंचत्व below. -आविकं the five products of the sheep. -अशीतिः *f.* eighty-five. -अहः a period of five days. -आतप a. doing penance with five fires (*i. e.* with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41. -आत्मक a. consisting of five elements (as body). -आननः, -आस्यः, -मुखः, -वक्त्रः 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open ; पंच आननं यस्य) (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect ; न्याय,° तर्क° &c., *e. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपंचानन). -3. the sign Leo of the Zodiac. (-नी) an epithet of Durgâ. -आम्नायाः (*m.* pl.) five Sâstras supposed to have proceeded from the five mouths of Siva. -इंद्रियं an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or actions, see इंद्रिय). -इषुः -बाणः, -शरः epithets of the god of love ; (as called because he has five arrows . their names are .—अरविंदमशोकं च चूतं च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलं च पंचैते पंचबाणस्य सायकाः, the five arrows are also thus named —संमोहनोन्मादनौ च शोषणस्तापनस्तथा । स्तम्भनश्चेति कामस्य पंचबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥) -उष्मन् *m.* pl. the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. -कपाल a. prepared or offered in five cups. -कर्ण a. branded in the year with the number ' five ' (as cattle &c.); cf. P. VI. 3. 115. -कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment ; *i. e.* 1 वमन 'giving emetics;' 2 रेचन ' purging'; 3 नस्य ' giving strenutatories' ; 4 अनुवास ' administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरूह ' administering an enema which is not oily'. -कृत्वस् *ind* five times. -कोणः a pentagon -कोलं the five spices taken collectively -कोशाः (*m.* pl.) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul; they are·— अन्नमयकोश or the earthly body (स्थूलशरीर), प्राणमयकोश the vesture of the vital airs ; मनोमयकोश the sensorial vesture : विज्ञानमयकोश the cognitional vesture (these three from the लिंगशरीर) ; and आनंदमयकोश the last vesture, that of beatitude. -क्रोशी 1. a distance of five Krosas. -2. N. of the city Benâres -खट्वं, -खट्वी a collection of five beds. -गत a. (in alg.) raised to fifth power. -गवं a collection of five cows. -गव्यं the five products of the cow taken collectively ; *i. e.* milk curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (क्षीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गोमयमेव च). -गु a. bought with five cows. -गुण a. five-fold. (-णाः) the five objects of sense (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द.). (-णी) the earth. -गुप्तः 1. a tortoise -2. the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Châr̂vâkas. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-fifth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five. -जनः 1. a man, mankind. 2. N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell, and was slain by Krishṇa. -3. the soul. -4. the five classes of beings ; *i. e.* gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. -5. the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the Nishâdas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses) ; (for a full exposition see Sârîrabhashya on Br. Sûtras I. 4. 11-13). (-नी) an assemblage of five persons. -जनीन a. devoted to the five races. (-नः) an actor, a mimic, buffoon. -ज्ञानः 1. an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. -2. a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pâsupatas. -तक्षं, -क्षी a collection of five carpenters. -तत्त्वं 1. the five elements taken collectivelly ; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -2. (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tântrikas, also called पंचमकार because they all begin with म; *i. e.* मद्य, मांस, मत्स्य, मुद्रा, and मैथुन. -तंत्रं N. of a well-known collection in five books containing moral stories and fables. -तन्मात्रं the five subtle and primary

elements (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध). —तपस् *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head, cf. हविर्भुजामेधवतां चतुर्णां मध्ये ललाटंतपसप्तसप्तिः R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23 ; and Ms. 6. 23 and Śi. 2. 51 also. -तय *a.* five-fold. (-यः) a pentad -तिक्त the five bitter things:-निंबामृतावृषपटोलनिदिग्धिकाश्च. —त्रिंश *a.* thirty fifth. —त्रिंशत्, -त्रिंशतिः *f.* thirty-five.-दश *a.* 1. fifteenth. -2. increased by fifteen,as in पंचदशं शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'.-दशन् *a.* pl. fifteen °अहः a period of fifteen days. —दशिन् *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. —दशी the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -दीर्घं the five long parts of the body; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासे तथैव च । स्तनयोरंतरं चैव पंचदीर्घं प्रचक्षते ॥ —देवताः the five deities:-आदित्यं गणनाथं च देवीं रुद्रं च केशवम् । पंचदैवतमित्युक्तं सर्वकर्मसु पूजयेत् ॥ —नखः 1. any animal with five claws ; पंच पंचनखा भक्ष्या ये प्रोक्ताः कृतजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 131 ; Ms. 5. 17, 18 , Y. 1. 177.-2. an elephant. -3. a turtle -4. a lion or tiger. —नदः 'the country of five rivers,' the modern Panjab (the five rivers being शतद्रु,विपाशा,इरावती, चंद्रभागा and वितस्ता,or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). (-दाः pl.) the people of this country. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-five. —नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being :— a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). —पंचाश *a.* fifty-fifth. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-five. —पदी 1. five steps , Pt. 2. 115. -2. the five strong cases, *i.e.*the first five inflections. —पर्वन् *n.* pl.the five *parvans* q. v.; they are चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वाण्येतानि राजेंद्र रविसंक्रांतिरेव च ॥ —पाद् *a.* consisting of five feet, steps, or parts. (*-m.*) a year (संवत्सर).—पात्रं 1. five vessels taken collectively. -2. a Śrâddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. -पितृ *m.* pl. the five fathers.-जनकश्चोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छति । अन्नदाता भयत्राता पंचैते पितरः स्मृताः ॥ —प्राणाः (*m.* pl.) the five life-winds or vital airs, प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. -प्रसादः a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple. —बंधः a fine equal to the fifth part of any. thing lost or stolen.-बाणः,-बाणः,-शरः epithets of the god of love;see पंचेषु. —बाहुः N. of Śiva. -भद्र *a.* 1. having five good qualities. -2. consisting of five good ingredients(as a sauce &c.) -3. having five auspicious marks (as a horse) on the chest, back,face and flanks. -4. vicious. —भुज *a.* pentagonal. (-जः) a pentagon; cf. पंचकोण.

—भूतं the five elements ; पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —मकारं the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter is म ; see पंचतत्त्व (2). —महापातकं, the five great sins : see महापातक. —महायज्ञाः (*m.* pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa ; see महायज्ञ. —माष (षि)-क *a.* consisting of five Mâshas (as a fine &c.). -मास्य *a.* happening every five months. —मुखः an arrow with five points , (for other senses see पंचानन). —मुद्रा five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol. —यामः a day (?). —रत्नं 1. a collection of five gems , (they are variously enumerated.— (1) नीलकं वज्रकं चेति पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकं । प्रवालं चेति विज्ञेयं पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं मुक्ता राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपंचकमाख्यातम् —॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकम् । पंचरत्नमिदं प्रोक्तमृषिभिः पूर्वदर्शिभिः ॥ -2. the five most admired episodes of the Mahâbhârata. —रसा the आमलकी tree (Mar आवळा). —रात्रं a period of five nights. -राशिकं the rule of five (in math.) —लक्षणं a Purâṇa ; so called because it deals with five important topics:— सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also. —लवणं five kinds of salt , *i. e.* काचक, सैंधव, सामुद्र, बिड and सौवर्चल. —लांगलकं a gift (महादान) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. —लोहं a metallic alloy containing five metals (*i. e.* copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron). —लोहकं the five metals , *i. e.* gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. —वटः the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the breast(यज्ञोपवीत) —वटी 1. the five fig-trees, *i.e.* अश्वत्थ, बिल्व, वट, धात्री and अशोक. -2. N. of a part of the Daṇḍakâ forest where the Godâvarî rises and where Râma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved ; it is two miles from Nasik ; U. 2 28 ; R. 13. 34 —वर्गः 1. an aggregate of five. -2 the five essential elements of the body. -3. the five organs of sense. -4. the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa , cf. महायज्ञ. —वर्षदेशीय *a.* about five years old. —वर्षीय *a.* five years old. —वल्कलं a collection of the barks of five kinds of trees, (namely न्यग्रोध, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ, प्लक्ष and वेतस). —वार्षिक *a.* recurring every five years. —वाहिन् *a.* drawn by five (as a carriage). —विंश *a.* twenty fifth. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-five. —विंशतिका a collection of twenty five , as in वेतालपंचविंशतिका. —विध *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. °प्रकृतिः *f.* the five departments of a government ; Ms. 7. 157. —वृत्, -वृतं

ind five-fold. —शत *a.* amounting to five hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and five. -2 five hundred. —शाखः 1. the hand. -2. an elephant. -शिखः a lion. —ष *a.* pl. five or six , संत्यन्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पंचषाः Bh. 2. 34.—षष्ट *a.* sixty-fifth. —षष्टिः *f.* sixty-five. —सप्त *a.* seventy-fifth. —सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-five. —सुगंधकं the five kinds of aromatic vegetable substances , they are —कर्पूरकक्कोलवंगपुष्पगुवाकजातीफलपंचकेन । समांशभागेन च योजितेन मनोहरं पंचसुगंधकं स्यात् ॥ —सूनाः *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed ; they are: —पंचसूना गृहस्थस्य चुल्लीपेषण्युपस्करः । कंडनी चोदकुंभश्च Ms. 3 68. —हायन *a.* five years old.

पंचक *a.* 1 Consisting of five. -2 Relating to five. -3 Made of five. -3 Bought with five.-5 Taking five per cent. —कः,-कं A collection or aggregate of five ; अस्त्रपंचकः—कं A field of battle.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचतय *a.* Five-fold.

पंचता, -त्वं 1 Five-fold state. -2 A collection of five. -3 The five elements taken collectively. -4 Death, dissolution ; पंचतां-त्वं गम्, -या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish', पंचतां, -त्वं नी 'to kill or destroy' , पंचभिर्निर्मिते देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्गते। स्वां स्वां योनिमनुप्राप्ते तत्र का परिवेदना ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचधा *ind.* 1 In five parts. -2 In five ways.

पंचनी A chequered cloth for playing at draughts.

पंचम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 The fifth. -2 Forming a fifth part. -3 Dexterous, clever. -3 Beautiful, brilliant.—मः 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रौति पंचमं Nârada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of body. —वायुः समुद्गतो नाभेरुरोहृत्कंठमूर्धसु । विचरन् पंचमस्थानप्राप्त्या पंचम उच्यते ॥. -2 N. of a Râga or musical mode (sung in the above note) ; व्यथयति वृथा मौनं तन्वि प्रपंचय पंचमं Gît. 10 , so उदंचितपंचमरागं Gît. I. -3 The fifth consonant of a class, *i. e.*a nasal. -मं 1 A fifth. -2 Sexual intercourse (मैथुन), the fifth मकार of the Tântrikas —मं *ind.* For the fifth time, fifthly.-मी 1 The fifth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The ablative case (in gram.). -3 An epithet of Draupadî. -4 A che

quered board for playing at draughts. -Comp.—आस्यः the cuckoo.

पंचशः ind. Five by five, by fives.

पंचमिन् a. Being in the fifth year of one's age.

पंचाश a. (शी f.) Fiftieth.

पंचाशत्, पंचाशतिः f. Fifty.

पचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty. -2 A collection of fifty verses ; as चौरपचाशिका.

पंचिका 1 N. of each book of the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa. —2 A game played with five dice.

पंचालाः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people. —लः A king of the Panchâlas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet ; cf. पाचालिका.

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. -2 A kind of song. -3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c. ; (पंचारि also in this sense only).

पंचावटः The sacrificial cord worn across the shoulder

पंजरं A cage, an aviary , पंजरशुकः, शुजपंजरः &c. —रः,-रं 1 Ribs. -2 The skeleton. —रः 1 The body. -2 The Kali yuga. -3 A purificatory ceremony performed on cows. -Comp. —आखेटः a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. —शुकः a parrot in a cage, caged parrot , V. 2. 23.

पंजरकः—कं A cage.

पंजिः,-जी f. 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. -2 A record, journal, register.-3 A calender, an almanac. -Comp. -कारः-कारकः 1. a writer, scribe. -2. an almanac-maker.

पंजिका 1 A perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word ; टीका निरंतरव्याख्या पंजिका पदभंजिका. -2 A journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditure are entered. -3 The record or register of human actions kept by Yama. (For other senses see पंजि above). -Comp.—कारकः a scribe, a man of the Kâyastha tribe.

पट् 1 P. (पटति) To go or move. —Caus. or 10 U. (पाटयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide ; कंचिन्मध्यात्पाटयामास दंती Si. 18. 51 , दृस्वर्णं पाटयेल्लेखं Y. 2. 94 ; Mk. 9.-2 To break, break open , अन्यासु भित्तिषु मया निशि पाटितासु Mk. 3. 14.-3 To pierce, prick, penetrate ; दृर्भपाटिततलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31.-4 To remove, eradicate -5 To pluck out. -6 To shine. -7 To speak. -II. 10 U. (पटयति-ते) 1 To string or weave ; कुविंदस्त्वं तावत्पटयसि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 To clothe, envelope.-3 To surround, encircle.

पटः -टं [पट् वेष्टने करणे घञर्थे कः] 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth , अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतो ह्ययं पटश्छिद्रशतैरलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9 , मेघाः स्रवंति बलदेवपटप्रकाशाः 5. 45. -2 Fine cloth. -3 A veil, screen. -4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. —टः Any thing well made or polished. —टं A thatch, roof. -Comp. —उटजं a tent. —कर्मन् n. weaving, business of the loom. —कारः 1 a weaver. -2. A painter. —कुटी f , -मंडपः, -वापः, -वेश्मन् n. a tent ; Si. 12. 63. —वासः 1. a tent. -2. a petticoat. -3. perfumed powder , Ratn. 1. —वासकः perfumed powder.

पटकः 1 A camp, an encampment -2 Cotton-cloth. -3 The half a village.

पटमय a. Made of cloth. -यः A tent.

पटच्चरः A thief , cf. पाटच्चर.-रं Old or ragged clothes.

पटत्कः A thief.

पटपटा ind. An imitative sound.

पटलं [पट् वेष्टने कलच्] 1 A roof, thatch , विनमितपटलांतं दृश्यते जीर्णकुड्यं Mu. 3. 15. -2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general), शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1 74. -3 A film or coating over the eyes. -4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity ; रथांगपाणेः पटलेन रोचिषां Si 1. 21 ; जलदपटलानि Pt. 1 361 ; क्षौद्रपटलैः R. 4. 63 , मुक्तापटलं 13. 17 , तारकपटल Git 7. -5 A basket. -6 Retinue, train. -7 A mark on the forehead of any other part of the body. —लः, -ली 1 A tree. -2 A stalk. —लः,-लं A section or chapter of a book. -Comp. —प्रांतः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1 A kettle drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor ; कुर्वन् संध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीया Me. 34 , पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. -2 Beginning, undertaking. -3 Injuring, killing. -Comp. —घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). —भ्रमणं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाकः A bird.

पटालुका A leech.

पटिः-टी f. 1 The curtain or a stage. -2 A cloth. -3 Coarse cloth, canvas. -4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -5 A coloured garment. -Comp. —क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage) ; used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage ; cf. अपटीक्षेप.

पटिका Woven cloth.

पटिमन् m. 1 Dexterity, cleverness. -2 Sharpness. -3 Acidity. -4 Harshness, roughness. -5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीर a 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 High, tall. —रः [पट् ईरन्] 1 A ball for playing with -2 Sandal-wood. -3 Cupid, the god of love. —रं 1 Catechu. -2 A sieve. -3 The belly. -4 A field. -5 A cloud. -6 Height. -7 A radish. -8 Rheumatism. -9 Catarrh. -Comp. —जन्मन् m. sandal-tree , वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु a. (टु or ट्वी f. ; compar. पटीयस्, superl. पटिष्ठ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.); वाचि पटुः &c. -2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. -3 Sharp, smart (as intellect), intelligent. -4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense , अयमपि पटुर्धारासारो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1 ; U. 4. 3. -5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding , किमिदं पटुपटहशंखमिश्रो नांदीनादः Mu. 6 ; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71, 73 ; Mâl. 5. 4. -6 Apt, disposed ; Si. 15. 43. -7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. -8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish -9 Healthy, sound. -10 Active, busy. -11 Eloquent, talkative. -12 Blown, expanded. -13 Hard, rough, fierce. -14 Contumelious (as a speech). —टुः, -टु n. A mushroom. (छत्रा). —टु n. Salt -Comp. -कल्प, -देशीय a. pretty clever, tolerably sharp. —रूप a. very clever.

पटुता, -त्वं 1 Cleverness. -2 Skilfulness, proficiency. -4 Activity, power of working , अंगानि प्रसभं त्यजंति पटुतां Mu. 3. 1.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पडवळ). —लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पट्टः,-ट्टं 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general ; शिलापट्टमधिशयाना S. 3, so भालपट्ट &c. -2 A royal grant or edict ; Y. 1 319. -3 A tiara, diadem ; R. 18. 44. -4 A strip; निर्मोकपट्टाः फणिभिर्विमुक्ताः R. 16. 17. -5 Silk , पट्टोपधानं K. 17 ; Bh. 3. 74 ; so पट्टांशुकं. -6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. -7 An upper garment ; Bk. 10. 60. -8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban ; Ratn. 1. 4. -9 A throne. -10 A chair or stool. -11 A shield. -12 A grinding stone. -13 A place where four roads meet. -14 A city, town. -15 A bandage, ligature. —ट्टी 1 An ornament for the forehead. -2 A horse's girth. -Comp. —अभिषेकः

tion ; Ms. 11. 37 , Bg. 16. 16 -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place, लक्ष्मीर्यत्र पतंति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhâsh. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.), प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सुहृज्जने पतंति चक्षूंषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share 12 To be in, fall in or into. —*Caus.* (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down, decend or sink &c. ; निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down (as trees &c.). -3 To ruin, overthrow ; S. 5. 21. -4 To shed (as tears). -5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything ; अर्थेनः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15. -10 (In Arith.) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. —*Desid.* (पिपतिषति or पित्सति) To wish to fall. -II. 4 A. (पत्यते) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for (with dat.). -III. 10 U. (पतयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of (intransitive).

पत *a.* Cherished, well-fed, protected (पुष्ट). —तः 1 Flying, flight -2 Going, falling, alighting. -Comp. —गः a bird , Ms. 7. 23.

पतक *a.* Falling, descending. —कः An astronomical table.

पतंगः [पतन् उत्प्लवन् गच्छति गम्-ड नि०] 1 A bird ; नृपः पतंगं समधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124 ; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun , विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं U. 6. 12 ; Mâl. 1. 24 , Si. 1. 12 , R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper ; पतंगवद्वह्निमुखं विविक्षुः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20 ; Pt 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Krishna. —गं 1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee.

पतगिन् *m.* A bird.

पतंजलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahâbhâshya, the great commentary on Panini's Sûtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् *pres. p.* (न्ती *f.*) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -*m.* A bird ; परमः पुमानिव पतिं पततां Ki. 6. 1 ; क्वचित्पथा संचरते सुराणां क्वचिद्घनानां पततां क्वचिच्च R. 13. 19 ; Si. 9. 15. —Comp. —ग्रहः 1. the reserve of an army. -2. a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोन्नतं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहितवाञ्जलेन सः N. 16. 27 —भीरुः a hawk, falcon.

पतत्र [पत्-करणे अत्रन्] 1 A wing, pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle, पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् *m.* 1 A bird , दयिता द्वन्द्वचरं पतत्रिणं (पुनरेति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48 ; Ku. 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse. —*n. dual.* Ved. Day and night. -Comp. —केतनः an epithet of Vishnu. —राजः N. of Garuda.

पतन [पत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting (as of the sun). -3 Going down to hell. -4 Apostacy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय), ग्रहाधीना नरेंद्राणामुच्छ्रायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). -9 Miscarriage. -10 (In arith.) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet -Comp. —धर्मिन् *a.* subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पतनीय *a.* Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. —यं A degrading crime or sin ; Y. 3, 40, 298.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird. -3 A grass-hopper.

पतयालु *a.* Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत *a.* 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतित *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. -7 Being in, fallen into ; as in अवंशपतित. -8 Placed, kept, Pt. 1. 14 —तं Flying. -Comp. —उत्पन्न *a.* sprung from an outcast. —सावित्रीकः a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर *a.* [पत् एर] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. —रः 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure (आढक q. v.).

पत्मन् *n.* Ved. Flight.

पत्वन् *n.* Ved. Flying, flight.

पतंचिका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also) ; यं काममंजरी कामयते स हरतु सुभगपताकां Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. -2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodical incident in a drama, see पताकास्थानक below. -5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -Comp. —अंशुकं a flag —स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodical incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance ; (यत्रार्थे चिंतितेऽन्यस्मिंस्तल्लिंगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगंतुकेन भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D. 299 ; for its different kinds, see 300-304).

पताकिक *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. -2 A flag. -3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity. —नी An army , (न प्रसेहे) रथवर्त्मरजोऽप्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनीं R. 4. 82 , Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः [पा-डति] 1 A master, lord, as in गृहपतिः -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor ; क्षेत्रपतिः. -3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over, औषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. -4 A husband ; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight —*f.* A female possessor, a mistress. -Comp. —घातिनी -घ्नी 1. a woman who murders her husband. -2. a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. —देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman , कः पतिदेवतामन्यः परिमार्ष्टुमुत्सहते S. 6 , तमलभंत पतिं पतिदेवताः शिखरिणामिव सागरमापगाः R. 9. 17 , धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. —धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —प्राणा a chaste wife. —लंघन disregarding a former husband by marrying another. —वेदनः N. of Siva. (-नं) procuring a husband (by magical means.) —लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. —व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife ; °त्वं fidelity to a husband. —सेवा devotion to a husband.

पतिंवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband ; R. 6. 10, 67.

पतित्वं or पतित्वनं Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवत्नी A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयति Den. P. To wish for a husband.

पतीयंती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.

पत्नी 1 A wife. -2. Ved. A mistress. -Comp. —आटः seraglio, woman's apartments. -शाला a hut, tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. —संनहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तन 1 A town, city (opp. ग्राम), पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1. -2 A musical instrument, मृदंग.

पत्तिः [पद्-तिन्] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier, R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. —f. 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -Comp. —कायः infantry. —गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. —संहति f. a body of infantry, infantry.

पत्तिक a. Going on foot, pedestrian.

पत्तिन् m. A foot-soldier, footman.

पत्रं [पत्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A leaf (of a tree); धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv 1. 94. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c ; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon ; पत्रमारोप्य दीयतां S. 6. 'commit to writing ;' V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document ; Pt. 1 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow ; R 2. 31 ; Ku. 3. 27. -7 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगनिष्कंपकेतुना R 15. 84 ; N. 3. 16. -8 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances ; रचय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुरुष्व कपोलयोः Git. 12 ; R. 13. 55. -9 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -10 A knife, dagger. -Comp. —अंगं 1. the Bhûrja tree. -2. red sanders. —अंगुलिः drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. —अंजनं 1. ink. -2. blacking. —आढ्यं the root of long pepper. —आवलिः f. 1. red chalk. -2 a row of leaves. -3. the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —आवली 1. a row of leaves. -2. =°आवलि (3). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with barley and honey. —आहारः feeding on leaves. —ऊर्णं wove-silk, a silk-garment ; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —उल्लासः the bud or eye of a plant. —काहला the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. —कृच्छ्रः a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. —घना a plant with full leaves (सातल). —झंकारः the current of a river. —दारकः a saw. —नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. —परशुः a file. —पालः a long dagger, large knife. (—ली) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2 a pair of scissors —पाश्या an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead —पुटं a vessel of leaves, R. 2 65. —पुष्पा the holy basil —बंधः adorning with flowers. —बा(वा)लः an oar. —भंगः -भंगिः -गी f. drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c, as a mark of decoration, कस्तूरीवरपत्रभंगनिकरो मृष्टो न गंडस्थले S. Til 7 (used frequently in K) —यौवन a young leaf or sprout. -रंजन embellishing a page. —रथः a bird, व्यर्थीकृतं पत्ररथेन तेन N. 3. 6. °इंद्रः N. of Garuda °इंद्रकेतुः N of Vishnu. ; R. 18. 13. —लता a long knife or poniard. —रे(लि)खा, -वल्लरी, वल्लि°, -वल्ली f. see पत्रभंग above ; R 6. 72, 16. 67 ; Rs. 6 7 ; Si. 8. 56, 59. —वाज a. furnished with feathers (as an arrow). —वाहः 1. a bird ; Si. 18 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter carrier —विशेषक lines of painting &c ; see पत्रभंग ; Ku. 3. 33 ; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. वेष्टः a kind of ear-ring ; R. 16. 67. —शाकः a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. —शिरा the vein or fibre of a leaf. —श्रेष्ठः the Bilva tree. —सूचिः f. a thorn. —हिमं wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् a. (णी f.) [पत्रं अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Winged, feathered ; मयूर° R. 3. 56. -2 Having leaves or pages. —m. 1 an arrow ; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घृणां पत्रिणा सह मुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57 ; 9. 61. -2 A bird ; R. 11. 29. -3 A falcon. -4 A mountain. -5 A chariot. -6 A tree. -Comp. —वाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot.

पत्री Writing.

पत्नी See under पति.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथ् I. 1 P. (पथति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पाथयति-ते) To throw, cast

पथः A way, road ; reach, course (at the end of comp). -Comp. —अतिथिः a traveller. —कल्पना juggling tricks —सुंदरः a guide.

पथकः A guide, one knowing the way.

पथत् m. A road.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer, पथिकवनिताः Me. 8, Amaru. 93. -2 A guide -Comp —आश्रयः an asylum for travellers, inn. —संततिः, -संहतिः f., -सार्थः a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिका A kind of vine with red grapes.

पथिन् m. [पथ्-आधारे इनि] (Nom पंथाः, पंथानौ, पंथानः ; acc. pl पथः ; instr. pl पथिभिः &c, the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp., तोयाधारपथः, दृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, सत्पथः, प्रतिपथ &c.) 1 A road, way, path, श्रेयसामपि पंथाः Bh. 2. 26, वक्रः पंथाः Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते सन्तु पंथानः '(I wish) a happy journey' to you ! God speed you on your journey!.' -3 Range, reach; as in कर्णपथ, श्रुति°, दर्शन°. -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीमसामाददते न पद्धतिं R. 3. 46. ; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलंति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect. doctrine. -6 A division of hell. -Comp. —कृत् m. Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. —देयं a toll levied on public roads —द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —प्रज्ञ a. acquainted with roads. —वाहक a. cruel. (—कः) 1. a hunter, fowler. -2. a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य a. [पथि साधु दिगा॰ यत् इनो लोपः] 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.), अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Râm. ; Y. 3. 65, पथ्यमन्नं &c. -2 Fit, proper ; 'suitable (in general) —थ्या A road, way. —थ्यं 1 Wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते. -2 Welfare, well-being ; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10 ; Pt. 1. 234. -Comp. —अपथ्यं the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 A. (पदयते) To go or move. —II. 4 A. (पद्यते पन्न ; caus. पादयति-ते, desid. पित्सते) 1 To go, move. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.) -3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषामाधिपत्यं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. -4 To observe, practice, स्वधर्मे पद्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down

with fatigue. -6 Ved. To perish. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

पद् *m.* [पद्-क्विप्] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections ; it is optoinally substituted for पाद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). -Comp. —काषिन् *a.* 1. rubbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (-*m.*) a footman. —ग: (पद्ग:) a foot-soldier —ज: (ज्ज:) 1. a footman. -2. a Sûdra ; cf. पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत —नद्धा, -नध्री a shoe, boot. —निष्क: one quarter of a Nishka.-रथ: (पद्रथ:) a foot-soldier, footman. —शब्द: noise of footsteps. —हति:, ती *f.* (पद्धति:, - ती) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also), इयं हि रघुसिंहानां वीरचारित्रपद्धति: U. 5. 22 ; R. 3. 46 ; 6. 55 ; 11. 87 ; कविप्रथमपद्धतिं 15. 33 ' the first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names ; *e. g* गुप्त, दास, दत्त &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. —हिम (पाद्धिमं) coldness of the feet.

पदं [पद्-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense) ; पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13 ; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि R. 9. 74 ' set foot on (follow) a wrong road '; 3. 50; 12. 52 ; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते 3. 62 ' good qualities set foot everywhere,' *i. e.* command notice or make themselves felt ; जनपदे न गद: पदमादधौ 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country' , यदवधि न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14 ; पदं कृ (*a*) to set foot in, on or over (lit.), शांते करिष्यसि पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् *S.* 4. 19 ; (*b*) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.) ; कृतं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 137 ; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रश्नाशया हृदि पदं 133 , so Ku. 5. 21, Pt 1. 240 , कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 ' in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck) ; मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ ' to mount on the head of', ' to humble' ; Pt. 1. 327 ; आकृतिविशेषेष्वादर: पदं करोति M. 1 ' good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखी पदं कारिता *S.* 4. ' made to have dealings with (to confide in)' ; धर्मेण शर्वे पार्वतीं प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride ; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा *S* 2. 12 ; पदे पदे ' at every step' ; अक्षमालामदत्त्वा पदात्पदमपि न गतव्यं or चलितव्यं ' do not move even a step' &c.; पिङ्ग: पदं मध्यमत्युत्पतंती V. 1. 19 ' the middle pace or stride of Vishnu' ; *i. e.* the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky, and lower world are contidered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation) ; so अथात्मन: शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञ: पदं विमानेन विगाहमान: R. 13. 1. -3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark ; पदपंक्ति: *S.* 3 8 ; or पदावली foot-prints ; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. ' the foot-steps of the great must be followed '; पदैर्गृह्यते चौर: Y. 2. 286. -4 A trace, mark, impression vestige , रतिवलयपदाके चापमासज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64 ; Me. 35, 96 ; M. 3. -5 A place, position, station , अधोध: पदं Bh. 2. 10 , आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीत: *S.* 1 ' brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने R. 8. 91 ' found no place in (left no impression on) the heart, , अपदे शंकितोऽस्मि M. 1 ' my doubts were out of place', *i. e.* groundless ; कृशाकुटुंबेषु लोभ: पदमधत्त Dk. 162 ; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4 , R. 2. 50 ; 9. 82 , कृतपदं स्तनयुगलं U. 6. 35 ' brought into relief or bursting forth'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position , भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1 ; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतय: *S.* 4. 17 ' attain to the rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 18; so सचिव°, राज° &c. -7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair , व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5 ' occasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7 ; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु *S.* 1 22 ; वांछितफलप्राप्ते: पदं Ratn. 1. 6 -8 Abode, object, receptacle · पदं दृशस्या: कथमीश मादृशां *Si.* 1 37, 15. 22 ; अगरीयान्न पदं नृपाश्रिय: Ki. 2. 14 , अविवेक: परमापदां पदं 2. 30 ; के वा न स्यु: परिभवपदं निष्फलारंभयत्ना: Me. 54 ; H. 4. 69. -9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse , विरचितपदं (गेयं) Me. 86, 103 , M. 5. 2 , *S* 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word सुप्तिङन्तं पदं P. 1. 4. 14 ; वर्णा: पदं प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थबोधका: *S.* D. 9 , R. 8 77 ; Ku. 4 9 -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. -13 A pretext , *Si.* 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence), as त्रिपदा गायत्री. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation -18 A square or house on a chess-board , अष्टापदपदालेख्यै: Râm. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the sum of which is required. —द: A ray of light. -Comp. —अंक:, -चिह्नं a foot-print. —अंगुष्ठ: the great toe, thumb (of the foot). —अध्ययन study of the Vedas according to the पदपाठ q. v. —अनुग *a.* 1. following closely, being at the heals of (gen.). -2. suitable, agreeable to. (-ग:) a follower, companion. —अनुराग: 1. a servant. -2. an army. —अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. —अनुषंग: anything added to a *pada*. —अंत: 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. —अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा *S.* 1 ; अ° closely, without a pause. -अंत्य *a.* final. -अब्जं, -अंभोज, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. —अर्थ: 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object -3. a head or topic (of which the Naiyâyikas enumerate 16 sub heads) -4. anything which aan be named (अभिधेय), a category or predicament ; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiseshikas, is seven, according to the Sânkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven aocording to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedântins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. —आघात: ' a stroke with the foot', a kick —आजि: a foot-soldier. —आदि: 1. the beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. -विद् *m.* a bad student (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas). —आयता a shoe. —आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines ; (काव्यस्य) शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10 , मधुरकोमलकांतपदावलीं शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वतीं Git. 1. —आसन a foot-stool. —आहत *a.* kicked. —कार:, -कृत् *m.* the author of the Padapâtha. —क्रम: walking, a pace. —ग: a foot-soldier. —गति: *f.* gait, manner of going. —छेद:, -विच्छेद:, -विग्रह: separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. —च्युत *a.* dismissed from office, deposed. —न्यास: 1. stepping, tread, step. -2. a foot-mark. -3. position of the feet in a particular attitude. -4. the plant गोक्षुर. -5 writing down verses or quarters of verses. —पंक्ति: *f.* 1. a line of foot-steps, *S.* 3. 8 , V. 4. 6. -2. a line or arrangement of words, a series of words ; Ki. 10. 10. -3. an *ishtaka* or sacred brick. —पाठ: an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original form and independently of phonetic changes (opp.

शाहतापाठ). —पातः,-विक्षेपः a step, pace (of a horse also).—बंधः a foot-step, step.—भंजनं analysis of words, etymology. —भंजिका 1. commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage -2. a register, journal. -3 a calendar. —भ्रंशः dismissal from office.—माला a magical formula —योपन a fetter for the feet (Ved.). —वायः Ved a leader.—विष्टभः a step, footstep.—वृत्तिः f. the hiatus between two words. —व्याख्यानं interpretation of words. —संघातः (टः) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the संहिता -2. a writer, an annotator. —स्थ a. 1. going on foot. -2. being in a position of authority or high rank. —स्थानं a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office , see पद् —कः 1 An ornament of the neck. -2 One conversant with the पदपाठ q. v. -3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदविः-वी f. [पद्-अवि वा ङीप्] 1 A way, road, path,course (fig also), पवनपदवीं Me. 8 ; अनुयाहि साधुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77 ' follow in the footsteps of the good ', S. 1 13, R 3. 50, 7. 7 ; 8. 11 ; 15. 99 Bh. 3. 46, Ve. 6 27 ; so स यौवनपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1 'he attained his majority ' (grew up to man's estate). -2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. -3 A place, site. -4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदातः,-पदातिः [पद्भ्यामतति, अत्-अच्] 1 A foot soldier ; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian (walking on foot), U. 5. 12. -Comp. —अध्यक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry

पदातिन् a. Having foot-soldiers (as an army). -2 Being or going on foot. —m. A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, -पदातीयः A foot-man.

पदारः The dust of the feet.

पदिः Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. -2 A bird.

पदिक a. 1 Going on foot, pedestrian. -2 One *Pada* long. -3 Containing only one division. —कः A footman. —कं The point of the foot.

पदेकः A falcon.

पद्दन् m. A road, way.

पद्म, पद्मथ &c. see under पद्.

पन्न p. p. [पद्-क्त] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended.-2 Gone; see पद्.—न्नं 1 Downward motion ; descent, fall. -2 Creeping on the ground. -Comp. —गः a snake, serpent ; निप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणां कुरुते S. 6. 30. (-गं) lead. °अरिः, °अशनः, °नाशनः epithets of Garuda.

पद्म a. [पद्-मन्] Lotus hued. —द्मं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense), पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रिय -2 A lotuslike ornament. -3 The form or figure of a lotus. -4 The root of a lotus. -5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. -6 An army arryed in the form of a lotus -7 A particular high number (one thousand billions) -8 Lead. -9 N. given by the Tântrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called *Chakras*. -10 A mark or mole on the human body. -11 A spot. -12 N. of a particular part of a column. —द्मः 1 A kind of temple.-2 An elephant.-3 A species of serpent -4 An epithet of Râma. -5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि. -6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —द्मा 1 N. of Lakshmî, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu , (तं) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेण भेजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R.4. 5. -2 Cloves.-Comp. —अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (क्षः) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (-क्ष) the seed of a lotus —अंतरं-रः a lotus-leaf. —आकारः 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. -2. a pond or pool of water in general. -3. a lotus-pool. -4. an assemblage of lotuses ; Bh. 2. 73. —आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (-या) 1. an epithet of Lakshmî. -2. cloves. —आसनं 1. a lotus-seat , Ku. 7, 86. -2. a particular posture in religious meditation ; ऊरुमूले वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामोरौ स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतं ॥ (-नः) 1. an epithet of Brahman, the creator. -2. of Siva. -3. of the sun. —आह्वं cloves. —उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman. —कर, -हस्त a. holding a lotus. (-रः, -स्तः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a lotus-like hand. -3. N. of the sun. (-रा, -स्ता) N. of Lakshmî. —कर्णिका 1. the pericarp of a lotus. -2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. —काष्ठं a fragrant wood used in medicine. —केशरः -रं the filament of a lotus. —कोशः,-कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. -2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. —खंडं, -षंडं a multitude of lotuses. —गंध, -गंधि a. lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (-धं, -गंधि n.) =पद्मकाष्ठ q. v. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. the sun. -5. the inside or middle of a lotus —गुणा, -गृहा 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth- -2. cloves. जः, —जातः, —भवः, —भूः, —योनिः, —संभवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus-born god. —तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus —नाभः,-भिः an epithet of Vishnu. —नालं a lotus-stalk. — निधिः a treasure of the value of a *Padma*. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. N of Buddha -3 N. of the sun -4 N. of Vishnu —पुष्पः the Karnikâra plant. —बंधः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower , see K. P. 9 *ad. loc.* —बंधुः 1. the sun. -2. a bee. —बीजं the seed of a lotus. —भासः an epithet of Siva. —मालिनी the goddess of wealth. —रागः, -गं a ruby , R. 13 53 , 17. 23 ; Ku. 3. 53. —रूपा an epithet of the goddess of wealth —रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लांछनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. Kubera. -3 the sun. -4 a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth 2. or of Sarasvatî, the goddess of learning. -3. N of Târâ —वासा an epithet of Lakshmi. —समासनः an epithet of Brahman. —स्नुषा 1. an epithet of Gangâ. -2. of Lakshmî, -3. of Durgâ. —हासः an epithet of Vishnu.

पद्मकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. -2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. -3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant. -2 The *Bhurja*. or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. -2 N. of a river , Mâl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. [पद्म-इनि] 1 Possessing lotuses. -2 Spotted. —m. 1 An elephant. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant , सुरगज इव बिभ्रत् पद्मिनीं दन्तलग्नां Ku. 3 76 R. 16. 68 , Me. 83 , M. 2. 13 -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. -4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. -5 A female elephant. -6 A woman of the first four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women ; the रतिमंजरी thus defines her—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाक्षुद्ररंध्रा अविरलकुचयुग्मा चारुकेशी कृशांगी । मृदुवचनसुशीला गीतवाद्यानुरक्ता सकलतनुसुवेशा पद्मिनी पद्मगंधा ॥ -Comp. —ईशः, -कांतः, -वल्लभः the sun —खंडं -षंडं, a multitude of lotuses , a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्य a. Consisting of *Padas* or lines -2 Measuring a *pada*. -3 Belonging to the foot. -4 Marked with footsteps. -5 Belonging to a word. -6 Final, —द्यः 1 A Sûdra. -2 A part of a word.—द्या 1 A foot path, path

way.-2 Sugar.-द्यं 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines) ; सद्दीप-पद्यरत्नानां मंजूषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45 ; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2 -2 Praise, panegyric (स्तुति).

पद्रः A village.

पद्वः 1 The world of human beings (भूलोक). -2 A car.-3 A road.

पन् 1 U. (पनायति-ते, पनायित or पनित) 1 To praise, extol, cf. पण् -2 (Atm) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्यति Den P. To be admirable.

पनायित, -पनित a. Praised.

पनुः(नूः) Ved. Admiration, praise.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit tree.-2 A thorn. —सा,-सी 1 A kind of malady, pustular and Phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs. -2 A female monkey. -3 A female demon.—सं The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनसिका Pustules on the ears and neck.

पंथक a. Produced in or on the way.

पन्न, पन्नग See under पद्.

पपिः The moon.

पपी m. [cf. Un. 3. 159] 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

पपु a. Fostering, protecting. —पुः f. A foster-mother.

पंपा 1 N. of a lake in the Daṇḍakâ forest, इदं च पंपाभिधानं सरः U. 1 ; R. 13. 30, Bk. 6. 73. -2 N of a river in the south of India.

पय् 1 A. (पयते) To go, move.

पयस् n. 1 Water. -2 Milk ; पयःपानं भुजंगानां केवलं विषवर्धनं H. 3. 4 ; R. 2, 36, 63 ; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended) -3 Semen virile. -4 Food. -5 Ved. Night. -6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). (पयस् is changed to पयो before soft consonants). -Comp. —गलः,-डः 1. hail. -2 an island. —घन hail. —चयः (पयश्चयः) a reservoir or lake. —जन्मन् m. a cloud. —दः a cloud ; Me. 7 ; R. 14. 37. °सुहृद् m a peacock. —धरः 1. a cloud. -2. a woman's breast, पद्मापयोधरतटी Git. 1 ; विपाण्डुभिर्म्लानतया पयोधरैः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud ' also) ; R. 14 22. -3. an udder ; R 2. 3. -4. the cocoa-nut tree. -5. The back-bone or spin (कशेरुक) —धस् m. 1. the ocean.-2. a pond, lake, a piece of water. -3. a rain-cloud. —धारागृहं a bath-room with flowing water. —धिः, -निधिः the ocean ; Rs. 2 7 ; N. 4. 50.—पूरः a pool, lake. —मुच् m. a cloud ; R. 3. 3 ; 6. 5. —राशिः the ocean.—वाहः a cloud ; R, 1. 36.

—व्रतं subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पयस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk 2 Watery. —स्यः A cat. —स्या Curds.

पयस्यति } Den P. To flow.
पयायते }

पयस्वल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. —लः A goat.

पयस्विन् a. Milky, juicy. —नी 1 A milch-cow ; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. -2 A river. -3 A she-goat -4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोरः The Khadira tree.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tâptî river, but more correctly with Purnâ, a feeder of that river).

पर a. [पृ-भावे अप्, कर्तरि अच्-वा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another, see पर m. also. -2 Distant, removed, remote. -3 Beyond, further, on the other side of ; म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. -4 Subsequent, following, next to, future. after, (usually with abl.) ; बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63 ; Ku. 1. 31. -5 Higher, superior ; सिकतात्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुतां R. 15. 22 , इंद्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिंद्रियेभ्यः परं मनः । मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 3. 42. -6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent chief, best, principal, न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं S. 2 , Ki. 5. 18 , परतोऽपि परः Ku. 2. 14 'higer than the highest', 6 19 , S 7.27. -7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.). -8 Alien, estranged, stranger- -9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. -10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over, as in परं शतं ' exceeding or more than a hundred. ' -11 Final, last. -12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in, परिचर्यापरः R. 1 91 ; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, दैवपर, चिंतापर &c. —रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner ; oft. in pl. in this sense, यतःपरेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 , Si. 20. 74, see एक, अन्य also. -2 A foe, an enemy, adversary ; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10 ; Pt 2. 158 ; R. 8. 21. —रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. -2 The Supreme spirit. 3 Final beatitude. The secondary meaning of a word -5 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion, more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects), e.g. पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a घट. Note— The acc , instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially, e g (a) परं 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl), वर्त्मनः परं R 1 17. -2. after (with abl.) , अस्मात्परं S 6. 24, R. 1. 66 , 3. 39 , Me. 100 ; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4 16 ; ततः परं &c. -3. thereupon, thereafter. -4. but, however. -5. otherwise. -6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite, परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c -7. most willingly. -8. only. -9. at the utmost. (b) परेण 1. farther, beyond, more that, किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्यति Mâl. 2 2. -2. afterwards , मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं विदध्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. -3. after (with abl), स्तन्यत्यागात्परेण U. 2. 7 (c) परे 1. afterwards, thereupon, अथ तेन दशाहतः परे R 8. 73 -2 in future. -Comp. —अंगं the hinder part of the body —अंगदः an epithet of Siva. —आदनः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. —अधिकारचर्चा officiousness, meddlesomeness.-अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient, Ms 10. 54, 83. —अंत final death. (-ताः) (m. pl) N. of a people. —अंतकः an epithet of Siva. —अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (-न्नं) the food of another, परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28 °परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others, Y. 3. 241. °भोजिन् a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1 139. —अपर a. 1. far and near, remote and proximate. -2. prior and posterior. -3. before and beyond, earlier and later. -4. higher and lower, best and worst. (-रः) a Guru of an intermediate class. (-रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual) , e. g. पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a घट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य ; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhâshâ P. 8. —अमृतं rain. —अयण (अयन) a. 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to. -2. depending on, subject to -3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रभुर्धनपरायणः Bh. 2, 56; so मोह° Ku. 4. 1 ; आग्निहोत्र° &c. -4. connected with. -5. leading or conducive to. (-णं) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. -2. essence, sum. -3 Ved. going away, departure, exit. -4. firm devotion. —अर्थ a. 1. having another aim or meaning. -2. intended or

designed for another, done for another. (-र्थः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. -2. the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ), स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स पुमानेकः सतामग्रणीः Subhāsh R. 1. 29. -3. the chief or highest meaning. -4 the highest object (i e sexual intercourse). (-र्थं-र्थे) *ind.* for the sake of another. -अर्ध 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्ध), the latter half, दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2 60. -2. a particular high number, *i. e* 100,000,000,000,000, 000,एकत्वादिपरार्धपर्यंता संख्या T. S -अर्घ्य *a.* 1. being on the father side or half. -2. most distant in number, हेमंतो वसंतात्पराऱ्ध्यः Sat. Br. -3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme, R 3. 27, 8 27, 10. 64, 16. 39; Si 8 45. -4 most costly; Si 4. 11. -5. most beautiful or lovely, finest, R 6. 4, Si. 3 58. (-र्घ्यं) 1 a maximum. -2. an infinite number —अवर *a.* 1. far and near. -2. earlier and later. -3. prior and posterior or subsequent. -4. higher and lower. -5. traditional, Ms. 1 105. -6. all-including. (—रा) descendants. (-रं) 1. cause and effect. -2. the whole extent of an idea. -3. the universe. -4 totality. °दृश् *a.* knowing both the past and the future. —अहः the next day. —अह्नः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. —आगमः attack of an enemy. —आचित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) a slave. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. —आयत्त *a.* dependent on another, subject, subservient; परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. —आयुस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —आविद्धः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. of Vishṇu. —आश्रय *a.* dependent upon another. (-यः) 1. dependence upon another. -2. the retreat of enemies. (-या) a plant growing on another tree. —आसंगः dependence upon another —आस्कंदिन् *m.* a thief, robber. —इतर *a.* 1. other than inimical, *i. e*, friendly, kind. -2. one's own, Ki. 1. 14. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2 of Vishṇu. —इष्टिः N. of Brahman. —उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. -उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनं. —उपकारिन् *a.* benevolent, kind to others. —उपजापः causing dissension among enemies. —उपदेशः advising others; परोपदेशे पांडित्यम्. —उपरुद्ध *a.* besieged by an enemy. —ऊढा another's wife. —एधित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) 1. a servant. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo.

—कलत्रं another's wife. °अभिगमनं adultery, H. 1. 135. -कार्यं another's business or work. °निरतः 1. a benevolent man.-2 a slave, servant. -क्रांतिः *f* inclination of the ecliptic. -क्षेत्रं 1. another's body. -2. another's field, Ms. 9. 49 -3. another's wife, Ms. 3. 175 —गामिन् *a.* 1. being with another -2 relating to another -3 beneficial to another. —गुण *a.* beneficial to another. —ग्रंथिः joint (as of a finger). —ग्लानिः *f* subjugation of an enemy, आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. —चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. -2 invasion by an enemy, one of the six *îtis*, q v. -3. a hostile prince. -छंद *a* dependent. (-दः) 1. the will of another -2 dependence. °अनुवर्तन following the will of another —छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. —ज *a.* stranger. —जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन) —जात *a* 1. born of another. -2. dependent on another for livelihood. (-तः) a servant. -जित *a.* 1. conquered by another. -2. maintained by another (-तः) the (Indian) cukoo. —तंत्र *a.* dependent on another, dependent, subservient. -दाराः (*m.* pl.) another's wife. —दारिन् *m.* an adulterer. -दुःखं the sorrow of grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V 4. 13. —देवता the Supreme being. —देश a foreign country. —देशिन् *m.* a foreigner. —द्रोहिन्, -द्वेषिन् *a.* hating others, hostile, inimical. -धनं another's property. —धर्मः 1. the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -2- another's duty or business. -3. the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. —ध्यानं absolute meditation or contemplation. —निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; *i. e.* भूतपूर्वं. where the sense is पूर्वं भूतः; so राजदंतः, अग्न्याहितः &c. —पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. —पदं 1. the highest position, eminence. -2. final beatitude. —पाकरत *a.* one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा परान्नमुपजीवति। सततं प्रातरुत्थाय परपाकरतस्तु सः॥ —पिंडः another's food, food given by another. °अद् *a.* one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-*m.*) a servant. °रत *a.* feeding upon another's food. —पुरंजयः a conqueror, hero. —पुरुषः 1. another man, a stranger. -2 the Supreme spirit, Vishṇu. -3. the husband of another woman. —पुष्ट *a.* fed or nourished by another. (-ष्टः) the (Indian) cuckoo. °महोत्सवः the mango tree. —पुष्टा 1 the (Indian) cuckoo.-2. a parasitical plant -3 a harlot, prostitute —पूर्वा a woman who has had a former husband. —प्रेष्यः a servant, menial slave -ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit —भागः 1. another's share.-2° superior merit. -3. good fortune, prosperity -4 (*a*) excellence, superiority, supremacy, दुराधिगमः परभागो यावपुरुषेण पौरुषं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330, 5 34. (*b*) excess, abundance, height, स्थलकमलगंजन मम हृदयरंजनं जनितरतिरंगपरभागं Git 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठे R. 5. 70; Ku. 7. 17, Ki. 5 30, 8. 42, Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86, 12 15. -5. the last part, remainder. -भाषा a foreign tongue. —भुक्त *a* enjoyed or used by another. —भृत *a.* following, subsequent (as words). —भृत् *m.* a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). -भृत *a.* nourished by another. —भृतः, -ता the (Indian) cuckoo, (so called because she is nourished by another. *i e* by a crow), S 5 22, Ku. 6, 2, R 9 43; S. 4. 9 —मतं 1. another's opinion. -2. different opinion or doctrine. —मर्मज्ञ *a.* knowing the secrets of another. —मृत्युः a crow. —रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. —लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. °गमः,°यानं death °विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4 38. —वश, —वश्य *a.* subject to another, dependent. —वाच्यं a fault or a defect. —वाणिः 1. a judge. -2. a year. -3. N. of the peacock of Kārttikeya. -वादः 1. rumour, report. -2. objection, controversy. —वादिन् *m.* a disputant, controversialist, -वेश्मन् *n*, the abode of the supreme being. —व्रतः an epithet of Dhritarâshṭra. —श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. —संगत *a.* 1. associated with another. -2. fighting with another —संज्ञकः the soul. —सवर्ण *a.* homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.) —सात् *ind.* into the hands of another. °कृता a woman given in marriage. —सेवा service of another. —स्त्री another's wife —स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. °हरण seizing another's property. —हन् *a* killing enemies. -हित *a.* 1. benevolent. -2. profitable to another. (-तं) the welfare of another.

परकीय *a.* 1. Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -2 Stranger, hostile. -या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines, see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.*

परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuna

परतस् ind. 1 From another; Bv. 1 120 -2 From an enemy; R. 3 48. -3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.), बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः Bg. 2. 42 -4 Otherwise. -5 Differently. -6 Further, afterwards.

परत्वं 1 The following of another letter, posteriority -2 Distinction, difference. -3 Remoteness. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Enmity, hostility. -6 Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiseshikas.

परत्र ind. 1 In another world, in a further birth, परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69, Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 6. 166; 8. 127. -2 In the sequel, further or later on. -3 Hereafter, in future. —त्र Future world -Comp. —भीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परंतप a. [cf. P. III. 2. 39] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy, Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. —पः A hero, conqueror.

परम a. [परं परत्वं माति-क Tv.] 1 Most distant, last. -2 Highest, best most excellent, greatest, प्राप्नोति परमां गतिं Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. -3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme, Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. -4 Exceeding, extreme -5 Adequate, sufficient. -6 Worst. -7 Higher than, suprior to; Pt 1. 11. —मं The utmost or highest, the chief or prominent part: (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with: कामोपभोगपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11, Ms. 6. 96. —मं ind. 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreemtnt (well, very well, yes, be it so), ततः परममित्युक्त्वा प्रतस्थे मुनिमंडलं Ku. 6. 35. -2 Exceedingly, very much, परमं क्रुद्धः &c. -Comp. अंगना an excllent woman. —अणुः an infinitesimal particie, an atom; R. 15. 22 परगुणपरमाणून् पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूपा T. S: (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालान्तरस्थसूर्यांशौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रज । भागस्तस्य च षष्ठो यः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥ Tarka K., or less accurately :—जालांतरगते रश्मौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य त्रिंशत्तमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). °अगकः an epithet of Vishnu. —अद्वैतं 1. the Supreme spirit -2. pure unitarianism. —अन्नं rice boiled in milk. —अपमः the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. —अर्थः 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv 7. 2. -2 truth, reality, earnestness; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2 18, oft. in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real', °मत्स्याः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4 30. -3. any excellent or important object. -4 the best sense -5. the best kind of wealth °विद् a philosopher. —अर्थतः ind. truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारंभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4, उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हर न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. —अहः an excellent day. —आत्मन् m the Supreme spirit or Brahman, R. 8. 22. —आनंदः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. —आपद् f. the greatest calamity or misfortune. —ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Vishnu -2. of Indra -3. of Siva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world, see चक्रवर्तिन्. —ऋषिः a great sage.—ऐश्वर्यं supremacy —गतिः f. 1. any chief object or refuge (as a god) -2. final beatitude, emancipation. —गवः an excellent bull or cow. —पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. —पुरुषः, -पूरुषः the Supreme spirit. —प्रख्य a. celebrated, renowned. —ब्रह्मन् n the Supreme spirit. —रसः butter-milk mixed with water. —हंसः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation, cf. कुटीचक.

परमक a. Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः ind. In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

परंपदं 1 The abode of Vishnu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ a. Superior, supreme. —ष्ठः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 A deity.

परमेष्ठिन् m. 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu. -4 Of Garuda. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 (with Jainas) An Arhat.

परंपर a. 1 One following the other. -2 Successive, repeated —रः 1 A great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer. —रा 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession: महतीयं खलवनर्थपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरया 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arangement -4 Race, family, lineage -5 injury, hurting, killing. —रं ind Successively, one after the other.

परंपराक a. Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण a. 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary, लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15 -2 Traditional.

परवत् a. 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S 3. 1, भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56, oft. with instr. or loc. of person; आत्मा यदित्थं परवानसि त्वं R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless, परवानिव शरीरोपतापेन Mâl. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome, विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5; आनंदेन परवानस्मि U. 3, साध्वसेन Mâl. 6. -4 Devoted to

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. —जा The sounds of instruments at festivals. —ज Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [पर-शृणाति, शृ-कु डिच्; cf. Un. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. —धरः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma.-2. of Gaṇesa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. —रामः 'Râma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brâhmana warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [While young he cut off with his axe the head of his mother Reṇukâ at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartavirya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurâma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race He succeeded in fulfilling this vow

and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was defeated by Râma, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen. (see R. 11. 68-21). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Karttikeya. cf. Me 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain cf. Git. 1. :—क्षत्रियरुधिरमये जगदपगततापं स्नपयसि पयसि शमितभवतापम् । केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ।]. —वनं N. of a certain part of hell.

परश्व(स्व)धः A hatchet, a battle-axe, धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसारां R. 6. 42.

परस् *ind.* (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further more than. -2 On the other side of. -3 Far away, at a distance. -4 With the exception of. -5 Ved. In future, afterwards. –Comp. -कृष्ण *a.* very black. -पुंसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). -पुरुष *a.* higher than a man. -शत *a.* more than a hundred. Ki. 13. 26, Si. 12. 50.-श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र *a.* more than a thousand, परः-सहस्राः शरदस्तपांसि तप्त्वा U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5 17.

परस्तात् *ind.* 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.), आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. -2 Hereafter, afterwards, परस्तादवगम्यते S. 1. -3 Higher than. -4 Ved. From above. -5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर *a.* Mutual, परस्परां विस्मयवंति लक्ष्मीमालोकयाचकुरिवाद्रेण Bk. 2 5. —*pron a.* Each other, one another (used in the sing. only, often in comp.), परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24, 7. 38, अविज्ञातपरस्परैः अपसर्पैः 17. 51; परस्पराक्षिसादृश्य 1. 40, 3. 24. *Note.* The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually,' 'reciprocally,' 'one another', 'by, from, or to one another 'against one another' &c., see Bg. 3. 11, 10 9, R. 4. 79; 6 46; 7 14, 53; 12. 94. –Comp. —ज्ञः a friend.

परस्मैपद, परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा *ind.* A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of परा are:—1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). -2. going (परागत). -3. seeing, encountering (पराह्व) -4. prowess (पराक्रांत). -5. direction towards (परावृत्त) -6 excess (पराजित). -7 dependence (पराधीन) -8 liberation (पराकृत). -9. inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). -10. setting aside, disregarding

पराक *a.* Small. —कः 1 A sacrificial sword -2 A kind of penance, द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः, U. 4. -3 A kind of disease.

पराकाशः Remote expectation or hope

पराकृ 8 U. To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of, तां हनूमान् पराकुर्वन्नगमत् पुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50.

पराकरण The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disdaining.

पराके *ind.* At a distance (Ved.).

पराक्रम् 1 U. 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely, बकवच्चिंतयेदर्थान् सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 105, इत्युक्त्वा खे पराक्रंस्त Bk. 8. 22, 94 -2 To turn back. -3 To march against, attack. -4 To march forward, advance.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिभवे Si. 2. 44. -2 Marching against, attack. -3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. -4 N of Vishnu.

पराक्रमिन् *a.* Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

पराक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic. -2 Attacked. -3 Turned back.

परागः 1 The pollen of a flower, स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2, Amau. 54. -2 Dust in general, R. 4. 30. -3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. -4 Sandal. -5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 Independence, self-will.

परागम् 1 P. 1 To return, तदयं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकज Si. 6. 2. -3 Ved. To go away, depart. -4 To die.

परागत *p. p.* 1 Dead. -2 Covered with, surrounded. -3 Spread, expanded.

परांगवः The ocean.

परा(रां)च् *a* (ची *f.*) 1 Situated boyond or on the other side; ये चामुष्मात्परांचो लोकाः Ch Up.-2 Having the face turned away (पराङ्मुख); Si. 18. 18. -3 Unfavourable, adverse; दैवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105, or दैवे पराग्वदनशालिनि हंत जाते 3. 1. -4 Distant. -5 Directed outwards. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Departing or returning from.-8 Inverted, reversed –Comp. —मुख *a.* (पराङ्मुख) 1 having the face turned away, averted, turning the back upon, विभ्रान्त्या अपि पराङ्मुखी ... तल्पे R. 19. 38, Amaru. 90, ... 195, 10 119 -2 (*a*) averse from, मातुर्न केवलं स्वस्याः श्रियोऽप्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R 12 13 (*b*) not directed towards, shunning, avoiding, ... पराङ्मुखो भावः V 4 20, S ... -3 adverse, unfavourable, ... ते दोषोऽस्माकं निवसतु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27 -4 not caring about, regardless of, मर्त्यैश्वर्य पराङ्मुखः ... 10. 4? (-खः) a magical formula pronounced over weapons

पराचीन *a* [पराच् ख] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to. -3 Not minding, not caring about. -4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालभव) -5 Situated on the other side, being beyond —नम् *ind.* 1 Away from, beyond. -2 More than.

पराजि 1 A 1 To defeat, conquer overcome, subdue; ये पराजयसे ... Y. 2 75, Bk. 8 9, Si. 19 82. -2 To lose, be deprived of. -3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable, अध्ययनात्पराजयते Sk. 'finds it unbearable or difficult to study', Bk. 8. 71. -4 To submit or yield to.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. -2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.), as in अध्ययनात्पराजयः -3 Losing, loss failure (as in a law-suit), अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) ... ध्रुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2 79 -4 Deprivation. -5 Desertion.

पराजित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated -2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a lawsuit)

पराजिष्णु *a.* 1 Victorious. -2 Conquered, defeated

परांजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 Foam -3 The blade of a sword or knife.

पराणुत्तिः *f.* Driving away, expelling, removing.

परात्पर. The Supreme being.

परादा 3 U Ved. 1 To give or hand over, deliver. -2 To throw away, squander -3 To give away or exchange for (with dat). -4 To exclude from

परादानं 1 Giving up or away -2 Exchanging

परादि. 1 Hunting ... -2 Extreme mental pain

परान(ण)सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परापत् 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. -2 To return. -3 To escape -4 To depart. -5 To fall out. -6 To fail. —*Caus.* To chase or drive away.

पराभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome -2 To hurt, injure, tease. -3 To vanish, disappear -4 To perish, be lost. -5 To submit, yield. —*Caus.* 1 To defeat, overcome. -2 (A.) To vanish, disappear -3 To suffer a loss.

पराभवः 1 (*a*) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki 1. 41 (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवं Ku 2 22; तव पदपल्लववैरिपराभवमिदमनुभवतु सुवेशं Git. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभाव)

पराभूत *p. p.* 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

पराभूतिः *f.* See पराभव; Pt. 2. 97.

परामृत *a.* One who has overcome death.

परामृश् 6 P 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently, परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयमंगं कुलिशव्रणांकितं R. 3. 68, Si. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider, किं भवितेति सशंक पंकजनयना परामृशति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु); ग्रंथारंभे विघ्नविघाताय समुचितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, paint to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः -2 Bending, or drawing (as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance तपःपरामर्शविवृद्धमन्योः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्याप्तिविशिष्टपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S.; or व्याप्तस्य पक्षधर्मत्वधीः परामर्श उच्यते Bhâshâ P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently -10 Affecion (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

परामृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, handled, seized. grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease);

परारि *ind.* The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन)

परारु The tree called कारवेल्ल.

परारुकः A stone or rock.

परावाकः Contradiction (Ved.)

पराविद्धः N. of Kubera.

परावत् *ind.* Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 A. To return, turn back.

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः *f* 1 = परावर्त above. -2 Recoiling. -3 Not taking effect.

पराव्याधः A stone's throw.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyâsa and the author of a Smriti.

पराशरिन् *m.* A beggar, mendicant.

परास् 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तवसुधा सुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तं S. D. 1.

परासः The range of anything thrown. —सं Tin.

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

परास्त *p.p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

परासु *a.* Lifeless, dead; प्राक् परासुद्विजात्मजः R. 15. 56; 9 78.

परास्कंदिन् *m.* A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; दैवं मत्पौरुषपराहतं Râm. -2 To attack, assail; कटाक्षपराहतं वदनपंकजं Mâl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked.—तं A stroke.

परि *ind.* (Sometimes changed to परी, as परिवाह or परीवाह, परिहास or परीहास) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (*a*) round, round about, about. (*b*) in addition to, further. (*c*) opposite to, against (*d*) much, excessively. -2 As a seperable preposition it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to, (with an acc.), वृक्षं परि विद्योतते विद्युत्. (*b*) successively, severally (with an acc.); वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (*c*) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or participation) (with acc.); यदत्र मां परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot', or लक्ष्मीर्हरिं परि Sk. (*d*, from, out of, (*e*) except, outside of, with the exception of (with abl.), परि त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः or परि अनंतात्त्रयस्तापाः Vop (*f*) after the lapse of. (*g*) in consequence of. (*h*) beyond, more than. (*i*) according to, in accordance with (*j*) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively', as in पर्यश्रु 'bursting into tears', so परुचतुर्दशन्, परिदौर्बल्य.-4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (*a*) without, except, ou side, with the exception of as in परित्रिगर्त वृष्टो देवः P. II. 1. 12, VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp after अक्ष, शलाका, and a numeral to denote 'loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (द्यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवाय समासः), *e. g.* अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि, cf अक्षपरि. (*b*) round about, all round, surrounded by, as पर्यग्नि 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्यध्ययनः = परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers -2 A multitude. collection, crowd; Ratn. -3 5. -3 A beginning, commencement, Bh 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins, अहिपरिकरभाजः Si. 4 65; परिकरं बंध् or कृ 'to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action'; बध्नन्सवेग परिकरं K 170; कृत परिकरस्य भवादृशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न क्षमं परिपंथीभवितुं Ve. 3, G. L. 47, Amaru. 92; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets, विशेषणैर्यत्साकूतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10; *e. g.* सुधांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v., see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तनं 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain.

परिकार्तिका A sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

परिकर्तृ *m*. A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hârîta, cf. परिवेतृ.

परिकर्मन् *m* A servant.—*n*. 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचारपरिकर्माणं *S*. 2 -2 Painting or dyeing the foot, Ku 4. 19. -2 Preparation -4 Worship, adoration. -5 (In Yoga phil) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; *Si*. 4 55; (see Malli. thereon) -6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions).

परिकर्मयति Den. P. To decorate, adorn.

परिकर्मिन् *m*. An assistant, a servant, slave.

परिकल् 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. -2 To be aware of, remember.

परिकलितं Comprehending, knowing.

परिकल्कनं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकांक्षितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee

परिकूटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकृश *a*. Very thin, emaciated.

परिकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon. —*Caus*. To torment, trouble.

परिकर्षः, —कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

परिकर्षित *a*. 1 Dragged about. -2 Harassed, tortured

परिकॄ 6 P. 1 To surround; परिकीर्णा परिवादिनी मुनेः R. 8. 35. -2 To hand or give over, deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्य सूनौ R. 18. 33. -3 To scatter about.

परिकीर्ण *p. p*. 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. -2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; *Si*. 16. 10.

परिकृत् 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. -2 To praise, extol. -3 To name, call. -4 To propound.

परिकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. -2 Boasting. -3 Naming.

परिकीर्तित *p. p*. 1 Proclaimed, announced. -2 Boasted of. -3 Said, declared to be.

परिक्लृप् A. 1 To tend to. -2 To give, grant, vouchsafe; U. 5. 27. -3 To think. —*Caus*. 1 To decide, determine. -2 To fix upon, design, make or turn into, Ku. 1. 2. -3 To prepare, get ready. -4 To endow with, *S*. 2. 9. -5 To destine for. -6 To perform, effect, accomplish. -7 To contrive, invent, devise. -8 To distribute. -9 To invite.

परिकल्पनं-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. -2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging, Mu. 7. 15. -3 Providing, furnishing. -4 Distributing.

परिकल्पित *p. p*. 1 Settled, decided. -2 Made, invented -3 Got ready, prepared. -4 Contrived, arranged. -5 Distributed. -6 Provided, furnished with.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas). -2 To overtake.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about, moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. -3 circumambulating. -4 Walking for pleasure. -5 Series, order. -6 Succession. -7 Penetrating. —Comp. —सहः a goat.

परिक्रांत *p. p*. Walked round. —तं 1 The place on which any one has walked about. -2 A foot-step, footprint.

परिक्रांतिः *f*. Revolution, perambulation.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. -2 Encircling or surrounding in general. -3 (In dramaturgy) =परिकर (7) q. v. -4 Attention.

परिक्री 9 A 1 To buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्मि तव नाप्रियं Bk. 8. 78. -2 To hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages), शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीतः Sk. -3 To return, requite, reply; कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थितं Bk. 8. 8.

परिक्रयः, -क्रयणं 1 Wages, hire. -2 Employing on wages. -3 Purchasing or buying off. -4 Barter, exchange. -5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्लांत *a*. Fatigued, exhausted, tired out.

परिक्लिश् I. 9 P. To torment, trouble, harass. -II. 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. -2 To be vexed or troubled.

परिक्लिष्ट *p. p*. 1 Vexed; troubled. -2 Exhausted, fatigued. —ष्ट Pain, vexation.

परिक्लेशः Fatigue, trouble, pain.

परिक्लेदः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिक्षणन *a* Loud —नः Ved. A cloud.

परिक्षतिः *f*. Injury, hurt, harm.

परिक्षा Clay, mud.

परिक्षाम *a*. Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनं 1 Washing, cleaning. -2 Water for washing.

परिक्षि 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lead. -3 To destroy, put an end to.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction, परिक्षयोपि अधिकं रमणीयः Mk. 1, किरण° Ku. 4. 46. -2 Disappearing, ceasing. -3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9 59.

परिक्षीण *p. p*. 1 Vanished, disappeared. -2 Wasted decayed. -3 Emaciated, worn away exhausted. Pt. 2. 70. -4 Impoverished, entirely ruined, Bh 2 45 -5 Lost, destroyed. -6 Diminished, deceased, प्राण° Pt. 4. 23. -7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षित् *m*. 1 N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and father of Janamejaya. -2 An epithet of Agni.

परिक्षिप् 6 P 1 To surround, गंगास्रोतःपरिक्षिप्तं Ku. 6, 38. -2 To embrace. -3 To put or lay round. -4 To survey round, measure, range over. -5 To throw over or beyond. -6 To throw or put into. -7 To fetter, chain.

परिक्षिप्त *p. p*. 1 Scattered, diffused. -2 Encircled, surrounded; वेतसपरिक्षिप्ते मंडपे *S*. 3. -3 Intrenched. -4 Overspread, overlaid. -5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. -2 Scattering, spreading -3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. -4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66. -5 Abandoning, leaving -6 An organ of sense.

परिक्षीब *a*. Quite intoxicated.

परिखंडयति Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

परिखा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30, 12. 66.

परिखातं 1 A moat, ditch. -2 A rut. furrow. -3 Digging round.

परिखिद् 4 A. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied; —*Caus*. To injure, hurt.

परिखिन्न *p. p*. Afflicted, troubled.

परिखेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku 1. 60; R. 1. 27.

परिख्या 2 P. 1 Ved. To look at, perceive. -2 To regard, consider.

परिख्यातिः f. Fame, reputation.

परिगण् 10 U. 1 To enumerate, count -2 To consider, regard, think, अगारिगणयन् Me 5.

परिगणन-ना Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation, ...गृहीताः परिगणनया निर्दिशेद् बलाकाः Me (considered as an interpolation ... by Malli.).

परिगम् 1 P. 1 To go or walk round, तं हय तत्र परिग... Râm., यथा ... भेरुः सूर्येण नित्यशः परिगम्यते Mb. 9. 26, Bk. 10. -2 To surround, S. ... सेनापरिगत &c. -3 To spread everywhere, pervade all directions. -4 To attain to, obtain, वृषलतां &c. -5 To know, understand, learn, R. 7. 71. -6 To die, go forth (from this world), ...यं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगताः ... न खल्वु ते Bh. 3 38. -7 To overpower, affect, as in क्षुधया परिगतः. — Caus. To pass or spend (time).

परिगत p. p. 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, Mâl. 4. 10. -2 Diffused, spread around, S. 7. 35. -3 Known, understood R. 2. 71 ...परिगतन्न एव भवान् Ve. 3, Mv. 3. 47 -4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.), Si. 9. 26. -5 Got, obtained, Bh. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, overwhelmed -8 Affected by, afflicted with; Pt 1. 49. -9 Performed. -10 Forgotten. -11 Obstructed, hindered.

परिगमः, परिगमनं 1 Going round, surrounding. -2 Spreading, diffusing. -3 Obtaining. -4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

परिगलित p. p. 1 Sunk. -2 Tumbled or dropped down. -3 Vanished -4 Melted. -5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगूढ p. p. 1 Quite secret. -2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगै 1 P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

परिगीति f. A kind of metre.

परिग्रह् 9 P. 1 To clasp round, embrace. -2 To encircle, surround, fence or hedge round. -3 To lay hold of, seize. -4 To take, assume. -5 To accept. -6 To favour, patronize; दैवेन च परिगृहीतः M. 1; 1. 13. -7 To support, assist, guide; राक्षसमतिपरिगृहीतः Mu. 1. -8 To put on (a dress). -9 To take possession of, master, overpower. -10 To conceive, comprehend. -11 To undertake. -12 To receive hospitably. -13 To take (a wife), marry; S. 5. 19. -14 To conform to, follow. -15 To surpass, excel.

परिगृहीत p. p. 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. -2 Embraced, surrounded. -3 Accepted, taken, received.-4 Assented or consented to, admitted. -5 Patronized, favoured. -6 Followed, obeyed, observed. -7 Married.

परिगृहीतिः f. Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension -2 Summing up.

परिगृह्या A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शंकापरिग्रहः Mu.1.'taking or entertaining a doubt'. —2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round.-3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress), मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. -4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92, विवाहलक्ष्मी° U. 4. -5 Receiving, taking accepting, acceptance, भौमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयं R. 13 36; अर्घ्यपरिग्रहांते 70; 12 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहाय Mâl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3. 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down. —6 Possessions, property belongings; त्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4 21, R. 15 55, V 4. 26. -7 Taking in marriage,marriage, नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19: Mâl. 5. 27; S 1. 22. -8 A wife, queen, प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95, 92; 9. 14; 11. 33; 16. 8; S. 5. 28, 31; परिग्रहबहुत्वेऽपि S. 3. 20. -9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. -10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. -11 A household, family, members of a family. -12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. -13 Anything received, a present; राजपरिग्रहोऽयं S. 1. -14 Assent, consent- -15 Taking possession of, acquiring. -16 A claim. -17 Entertaining, honouring, receiving (a guest &c.). -18 An entertainer. -19 Assistance.-20 A husband. -21 Respect, reverence. -22 Grace, favour. —23 Comprehension, understanding. -24 Undertaking, performing. -25 Subjugatian -26 Dominion.-27 Punishment.-28 Connection, relation. -29 Summing up, totality. -30 A house, residence.-31 Removing, taking away.-32 A curse -33 (In Ved. Gram.) The double mention of a word both before and after इति. -34 The form which precedes इति. -35 Root, origin. -36 The eclipse of the sun or moon. -37 An oath. -37 The rear of an army. -39 N. of Vishnu.

परिग्रहणं Wrapping round, putting on.

परिग्रहीतृ m. 1 husband, S. 4. 21. -2 An assistant. -3 An adoptive father.

परिग्राहः The fencing round of the sacrificial altar.

परिग्लान p. p 1 Languid, exhausted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिघः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल), एकः कृत्स्नानगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति S. 2. 15, R. 16. 84, Si. 19. 32; M. 5. 2. -2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle, भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोऽभवत्स्वर्गमार्गपरिघो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. -3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron, R 12 73. -4 An iron club in general. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass-pitcher. -7 A house,dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a peculiar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. —घौ (m. dual) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen)-

परिघट्ट् 10 U. 1 To strike, Si. 9. 64. -2 To stir up -3 To touch or press on all sides. -4 To open.

परिघट्टन Stirring up, stirring round

परिघर्मः A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

परिघातः, -घातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

परिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेदप्रदानादाचार्यं पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, passs over. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address (with acc.). -9 To answer.

परिचक्षा Ved. Rejection, disapproval.

परिचतुर्दशन् a. Fully fourteen.

परिचर् 1 P. 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon, Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. -3 To worship, adore, reverence, Mv. 3. 36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend —Caus. To enclose, surround.

परिचर a. 1 Roaming or moving about.-2 Flowing. -3 Moveable.—रः

1 A servant, follower, an attendant. -2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or petrol in general. -4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant. —णं 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

परिचरितृ m. A servant.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1 91; Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. -2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

परिचारकः, -परिचारिकः, -परिचारिन् m. A servant, an attendant.

परिचारिका 1 A female servant. -2 (plu.) Fried grain.

परिचर्मण्यं A strip of leather.

परिचाय्यः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचि I. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate; -2 To know; Mv. 7 11. -3 To get, acquire, -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -II. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. —*Caus.* To search, seek for. —*Pass.* To grow, be developed; R. 3. 24.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; पुरुषपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56, अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चलक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्थैर्ये वक्तुर्गुणनिकैव सा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचयं करोति S. 5. -4 Recognition; Mc. 9. -Comp. —करुणा increasing love or tenderness, Māl. 6. 16.

परिचित p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; S. 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः f. Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिंत् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, judge, त्वमेव तावत्परिचिंतय स्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हतः Ku. 5. 67, Bg. 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find out.

परिचिंतनं Thinking of, remembering.

परिचुंब् 1 P. To kiss passionately; परिचुंब्य चूतमंजरीं S. 5. 1, Rs. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

परिचुंबनं Kissing passionately; Si. 7. 69.

परिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, cloth, दर्भैस्त परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नः (गर्दभः) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छद् f. 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छदः 1 A covering, cover. -2 A garment, clothes, dress; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, (as छत्र, चामर), सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवास्यो वा भवेद्राष्ट्रात्सद्रव्यः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78, 11. 77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छंदः Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न p. p. 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -5 Surrounded with (a retinue). -4 Concealed.

परिच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To tear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -2 To separate, divide, part; शतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नौ गुणदोषतः परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति M. 1; (न) यशः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालं R. 6. 77, 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छित्तिः f. 1 Accurate definition, limiting. -2 Partition; separation, division.

परिच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेदः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरःस्थेऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1. 30 'transcending all definition'; इत्यारूढबहुप्रतर्कमपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः S. 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः। अपरिच्छेदकर्तृणां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे H. 1. 148; किं पांडित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work; (for the other names for section &c. see under अध्याय). 6 A segment. 7 Remedying. 8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकं Limitation.

परिच्छेदनं 1 Discriminating. -2 Dividing. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य a 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of. -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्युतिः f. 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectvely, परिजनो राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्मन् m. 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamaṇi thus defines it:—प्रभोर्निर्दयताशाठ्यचापलाद्युपपादनात्। स्वविचक्षणताव्यक्तिर्भंग्या स्यात्परिजल्पितम्॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of; know, be acquainted with; वृषभोयमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विभिः कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय a. 1 To be recognised or ascertained. -2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिज्मन् a. Ved. Running or walking round. —m. 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिज्रि a. Running round.

परिज्वन् m. 1 The moon. -2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिडीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see डीन.

परिणम् 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks) वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2, [illegible]

सीत् स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined , [illegible] परिणतैः (वदनकमलैः) Bh. 1 4 -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.) लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V 4, 4. 23 , क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दृधिहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B. ; Me. 52. -4 To result, happen ; सर्वं विपरीतं परिणमति Mk 1. -5 To be developed or matured , be ripe ; Me. 18 , Ki. 5. 37 ; M. 3 [illegible] Rs. 1. 26 ; Mv. 1. 12 ; see परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay ; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 110 [illegible] परिणत &c. -7 To set decline in the west (as the sun) . अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K 47. -8 To be digested ; ग्रस्तं परिणमेच्च यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted ; Mâl. 5 17. -10 To elapse (as time). -*Caus.* 1. To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping ; Me. 2. -2 Declining, old (as age) ; परिणतं वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed , शब्दब्रह्मविदः कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वाणीमिमां U. 7. 21 ; 1. 39, 6. 13 , Me. 23 , परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8 ; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full grown, advanced, perfected ; परिणतशरच्चंद्रकिरणैः Bh. 3. 49 ; Me. 110. -4 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun), S. 1. 32. —तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side blow with his tusks ; (तिर्यग्दंतप्रहारस्तु गजः परिणतो मतः Halây.); Si. 4. 29, Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness maturity, development ; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfilment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यत्नतः पंडितेन Bh 2. 99 , 1. 20, 3. 17 , Mv 6. 28; Mâl. 4. 4 -6 End; conclusion close, termination , परिणतिरमणीयाः प्रीतयस्त्वद्विधानां Mâl. 6. 7, 16 ; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age, सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V. 3. 1 ; अभवद्गतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमंदसूर्यनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. (where प° means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमनं Change, transformation.

परिणामक *a.* Causing a change.

परि(री)णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion, अन्नं न सम्यक् परिणाममेति Susr.; भुक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरौदर्यं T. S. ; Pt. 4. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अविमृश्यापि [illegible] H. 2 105 , Mu. [illegible] ([illegible] चासि औत्सुक्य च) Ki. 2 4 [illegible] 18. 37, 38. -4 Ripening, maturity, full development, [illegible] Ki. 1 2 ; [illegible] &c. U 2. 20 , Mâl [illegible] -5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline , दिनसाः [illegible] , [illegible] परिणाम- [illegible] K 10 , [illegible] दिवसः K 251 'the day is drawing to a close'. -6 Old age [illegible] R. 3. 11 -7 Lapse (of time). -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The Chandrâloka thus defines and illustrates it —परिणामः क्रियार्थश्चेद्विषयी विषयात्मना । [illegible] वीक्षते मदिरेक्षणा 5 15 see R G also under परिणाम). -Comp —दर्शिन् *a.* prudent, fore-sighted —दृष्टि *a* prudent. (-ष्टिः *f.*) prudence, providence. —[illegible] *a* salutary in the end. —शूल violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परिणह् 4 U. 1 To surround, intertwine , encircle , [illegible] जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः [illegible] Mâl. 5. 1 ; R. 6. 64 , M. 5. 10 , Rs. 6. 25. -2 To bind or tie round.

परिणद्ध *p. p* 1 Bound or wrapped round. 2 Broad, large , परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34.

परिणहनं Girding on, wrapping round.

परि(री)णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width, [illegible] वल्कलेन S. 1. 19 ; [illegible] Mâl. 3.15 'large or expansive breasts' [illegible] Ki. 12. 20 , Mk. 3. 9 ; Ratn. 2. 13 , Mv. 7. 24. -2 Periphery or circumference of a circle

परिणाहवत् *a.* Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन् *a* Large, big, Ku. 1. 36.

परिणिंसक *a* 1. Tasting, eating ; [illegible] परिणिंसकः Bk 9. 106. -2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round (the fire). [illegible] परिणीय वह्निं (पुरोधाः) Ku 7. 80 ; अग्निं पर्यणयं च यत् Râm. 2 To marry, espouse ; परिणेष्यति पार्वतीं [illegible] तत्प्रवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 1. 12. -3 To ascertain, investigate ; Ms 7. 122 4 To lead forward. —*Caus.* To pass, spend (time).

परिणयः,-यनं Marriage, [illegible] K. P. 10.

परि(री)णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. -2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. -2 A husband , Si. 9. 73.

परिणीत *p. p.* Married —ता A married woman.

परिणेतृ *m* A husband ; S. 5. 17 , R 1. 25 ; 14 26 , Ku. 7. 31.

परितक्म्य *a* Ved. Dangerous, risky, unsafe. —क्म्या 1 Error. -2 Night, darkness.

परितप् 1 P 1 To heat, burn, consume. -2 To inflame, set on fire. -3 To suffer pain -4 To practise penance —*Caus.* 1 To scorch. -2 To torment

परितप्त *p p* 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Tormented, pained

परितप्तिः *f.* Excessive pain, anguish.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat , (पादपः) शमयति परितापं छायया संश्रितानां S. 5 7 , गुरुपरितापानि गात्राणि 3. 18 , Rs. 1. 22. -2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief , प्रसक्ते निर्वाणे हृदय परितापं वहसि किं M. 3 1. -3 Lamentation, wailing, विरचितविविधविलापं सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Git. 7. -4 Trembling fear. -5 Hell.

परितर्क् 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. -2 To examine (judicially).

परितर्कणं Consideration, reflection.

परितस् *ind.* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side ; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12 ; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36 , S. 4. 7 , 3 27 , Ki. 1. 14 ; गाहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv 1. 21, 29. -2 Towards, in the direction of , आपेदिरेंऽबरपथं परितः पतंगाः Bv 1. 17 , R. 9. 66.

परितुष् 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented अस्मत्कृते च परितुष्यति काचिदन्या Bh. 2. 2. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy or please completely. -2 To appease. -3 To flatter.

परितुष्ट *p.p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलैस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50 , स मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः *ibid.* -2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. -2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ) ; सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 59 , R. 11. 92, गुणिनि परितोषः &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying. –णं Satisfaction.

परितुष् 4 P. To be pleased or contented. —*Caus* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. –2 To refresh.

परितर्पणं Gratifying.

परित्यज् 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. –2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce, प्रारब्धमुत्तमगुणा न परित्यजंति Mu. 2. 17. –3 To except, तृणवत्पपरित्यज्य सद्गुण Sk. –4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. –5 To neglect, disregard. —*Caus* To deprive a person of, rob any one of

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. –2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). –3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). –4 Wanting

परित्यजनं Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाचात्मनः R. 8. 12, कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1. –2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name', Ms. 2. 95. –3 Neglect, omission. मोहात्तस्य (कर्मणः) परित्यागस्तामसः परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. –4 Giving away, liberality, –5 Loss, privation. –6 A sacrifice.–7 Separation from.

परित्रस्त *a.* Frightened, afraid.

परित्रासः Fear, terror, fright.

परित्रै 1 A. To rescue, save, protect; परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

परित्राणं 1 Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोधं सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5 49. –2 Self-defence –3 Abstaining from.

परिदरः A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

परिदह् 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिदहनं Burning, scorching.

परि(री)दाह, 1 Burning. –2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिदंशित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदा 3. U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे U. 1. 46; Ms 9. 327. –2 To entrust or deposit with. –3 To present –4 To lend.

परिदा Ved 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. –2 Surrender. –3 Devotion.

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange –2 Devotion. –3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit

परिदायिन् *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. परिवेतृ.

परिदिव्-देव् I 1. 10 P. To lament moan, suffer pain, Bk 3. 31. –II. 4 P. To sell deal in (with acc or gen.), [illegible] Sk

परिदेवः Wailing, lamentation

परिदेवनं, –ना परिदेविनं 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; [illegible] परिदेविनाक्षरैः Ki [illegible] R. 14. 83, Bg. 2 28 [illegible] U 4 41, Y. 3 9. –2 Repentance, regret.

परिद्यून *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold –2 To consider, investigate, find out –3 To know. –4 To frequent. –*Pass* To appear, become visible —*Caus.* 1 To show 2 To explain, expound.

परिद्रष्टृ *m.* A spectator, looker on

परिधर्षणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. 2 Insult, affront, abuse. –3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परिधा 3 U. 1 To put on wear (as a garment); [illegible] परिधाय रौरवीं R. 3 31. –2 To surround, enclose. –3 To direct towards –4 To put or place round –5 To cast round the eyes, turn the glance upon –6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn. —*Caus.* To cause to put on, clothe with.

परि(री)धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. –2 A garment, especially an under garment, clothes in general; आर्द्रवस्त्रपरिधाननिभृतः Ki. 9. 1, Si. 1. 61, 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23. –3 Closing or concluding. –4 Ved. Putting round.

परीधानीयं An under-garment. —या A concluding hymn.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. –2 A receptacle, a reservoir. –3 The posteriors.

परिधायकः A hedge, fence.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. –2 A misty halo round the sun or moon, परिधेर्मुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30, [illegible] N. 2 103 –3 A circle of light. –4 The horizon. –5 The circumference or compass in general. –6 The circumference of a circle –7 The periphery of a wheel. –8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire, सप्तास्यासन् परिधयः त्रिःसप्त समिधः कृताः Rv. 10. 90 15. –9 A circle surrounding the globe. –10 Epicycle. –11 A covering. –12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. —Comp. —पतिखेचरः an epithet of Siva. —स्थः 1. a guard. –2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp'). –3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

परिधारणं Suffering, enduring.

परिधाव् 1 P. 1 To flow or stream round. –2 To go about. –3 To run after, pursue —*Caus.* To surround, encircle

परिधाविन् *a* Running round. —*m.* N of a year (संवत्सर)

परिधूपित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधूसर *a.* Quite grey; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना S 8. 21, R. 11. 62.

परिधेयं An under-garment.

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. –2 Failure. –3 Destruction. –4 Loss of caste. –5 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 125.

परिनिर्वपणं Distributing, giving.

परिनिर्वाण *a.* Completely extinguished. –णं Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्वृत्तिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). –2 Complete accomplishment. –3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. –2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्य प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिन्यास 1 Completing the sense of a passage. –2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot

परिपक्व *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked –2 Completely baked or burnt. –3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig. also); प्रफुल्ललोध्रः परिपक्वशालिः Rs. 4. 1; so परिपक्वबुद्धिः –4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. –5 Fully digested. –6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged promised; Si. 7. 9.

परिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; बिंदूत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः परिपतति शिखी भ्रांतिमद्वारियंत्रं M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions; (हयाः) परिपेतुर्दिशो दश Mb. -4 To go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. —*Caus.* To shoot off or down.

परिपतनं Flying round or about.

परिपातिः A protector (Ved.).

परिपद् *f.* Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -3 Walking about. -5 A bird.

परिपंथः An antagonist, enemy.

परिपंथकः An antagonist, adversary.

परिपंथिन् *a.* Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pâṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below); अर्थपरिपंथी महानरातिः Mu. 5; नाभविष्यमहं तत्र यदि तत्परिपंथिनी Mâl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62, Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 107, 1. 10.—*m.* 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe.-2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परिपरः A tortuous or round-about way.

परिपरिन् *m.* Ved. An antagonist.

परिपवनः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 A winnowing basket.

परिपा I. 1 P. To drink; उपनिषदः परिपीताः Bv. 2. 40. -II. 2 P. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 335; Ms. 9. 251. -2 To rule, govern; Mâl. 10. 25. -3 To bring up, nourish, support. -4 To keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अंगीकृतं सुकृतिनः परिपालयंति Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for, await; अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव Ku. 4. 46. —*Caus.* 1 To Protect. -2 To keep, maintain. -3 To wait for, expect.

परि(री)पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. -2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक.-3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, result, consequence; अपथानां मूर्तः सुकृतपरिपाको जनिमतां Mv. 4. 31; Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skilfulness.

परिपाटल *a.* Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपाटिः-टी *f.* 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12; कर्दंबानां [illegible]रसिकपरिपाटीं स्फुटयति H. D. 24. -2 Arrangement, order, succession. -3 Arithmetic.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपार्श्व *a.* Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; क्लिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6. -2 Nourishment, nurture, जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिष्टकं Lead.

परिपीड् 10 U. 1 To pain, trouble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze. -3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In augury) To cover, cover up.

परिपीडनं, परिपीडा 1 Squeezing, peeling out. -2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing the bark, peeling off. -2 Losing the bark, or skin.

परिपू 9 U. 1 To purify completely. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become purified.

परिपूत *p. p.* 1 Purified, quite pure; उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनांतरैः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. -2 Completely winnowed or threshed, free from chaff.

परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूरण 1 Filling; Si 4. 61. -2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण *p. p.* 1 Quite full, °इंदुः the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः *f.* Completion, fulness.

परिपेलव *a.* Very delicate or fine, excessively tender. —वं A kind of fragrant grass.

परिपोटः, —पोटकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषण 1 Feeding, nourishing. -2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रच्छ् 6 P. To ask, question, inquire about.

परिपृच्छा Question.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question, कतरकतमौ जातिपरिप्रश्ने P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110; तद्विद्धि प्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः *f.* Acquistion, obtaining.

परिप्रेषणं 1 Sending away. -2 Banishing, abandoning.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लु 1 A. 1 To swim, float. -2 To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump, spring. -4 To deluge, inundate, flood. -5 To cover with. -6 To overwhelm. -7 fly or hover about. -8 To revolve, move in a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To hasten forward. —*Caus.* 1 To bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

परिप्लव *a.* Floating. -2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless, Si. 14. 68. —वः 1 Inundation. -2 Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4 Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating, swimming.

परिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Overwhelmed, as in शोक° -3 Wetted, bathed. —तं A spring, jump. —ता Spirituous liquor.

परिप्लुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिबंध् 9 P. 1 To tie, bind. -2 To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To hinder, interrupt. —*Caus.* To tie round.

परिबंधनं Tying round.

परिबाध् 1 A. 1 To trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder, obstruct. -3 Ved. To protect from or defend against.

परिबाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. -2 Fatigue, hardship; S. 3. 22.

परिबृं(वृं)ह् 6 U. 1 To strengthen, fortify. -2 To increase. -3 Ved. To encircle, surround.

परिब(व)र्हः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इमं प्रचुरपरिबर्हया भवत्या संवर्ध्यतां Dk. 108. -2 Furniture; परिबर्हवंति वेश्मानि R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with furniture. -3 Royal insignia.-4 The necessaries of life. -5 Property, wealty.

परिब(व)र्हणं 1 Retinue, train. -2 Attire, trim.-3 Growth.-4 Worship.

परिबृं(वृं)हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

परिबृं(वृं)हित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Thriven, grown prosperous. -3 Accompained by, furnished with. —तं The roar of an elephant.

परिभंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभर्त्सनं Threatening, menacing.

परिभाष् 1 A. 1 To lay down a convention, speak conventionally. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To teach, explain, interpret, expound. -4 To exhort, encourage.

परिभाषणं 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Ex-

pression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. -2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse -3 An explanation. -4 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work), इति परिभाषा प्रकरणं Sk.; इको गुणवृद्धीत्याद्विका परिभाषा Mbh. -5 (Hence) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनियमनिवारको न्यायविशेषः); परितः प्रमिताक्षरापि सर्वं विषयं प्राप्तवती गता प्रतिष्ठां । न खलु प्रतिहन्यते कदाचित् परिभाषेव गरीयसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sûtra mixed up with the other Sûtras of Pânini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis.

परिभिन्न p. p. 1 Split open, cracked. -2 Deformed.

परिभुग्न a. Bowed, curved, bent.

परिभुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy, न खलु च परिभोक्तुं नैव शक्नोमि हातुं S. 5. 19, Ki. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

परिभुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

परिभोक्तृ a. 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45 -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लग्नद्विरेफं परिभूय पद्मं Ku. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मां मां महात्मन् परिभूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin -4 To afflict, grieve -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -8 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern, —*Caus*. 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्य सुरतेष्विव (भूषणं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. I. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp —आस्पदं, -पदं 1. an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation. —विधिः humiliation; प्रायो मूर्खः परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति S Til. 16.

परिभविन् a. (नी f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभावः See परिभव.

परिभावनं Union, cohesion —न, —ना Contemplation, meditation.

परिभावित p. p. 1 Contained, included -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

परिभाविन् a (नी f.) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt, S 1 -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling -3 Setting at naught, defying, वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गदं R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

परिभावुक a. Contemning, shaming &c.

परिभूतिः f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूष् 10 U 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of -5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

परिभूषणः (*scil.* संधि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray, -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

परिभ्रंशनं 1 Falling from. -2 Loss.

परिभ्रष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped, -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.); Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 lost.

परिभ्रम् 1, 4. P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं वृथा क्वचन चित्त विश्रम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूर्धजषट्पदाकुलैः Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.); भुवं परिबभ्राम. -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate. -6 To encircle. —*Caus.* To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; U. 3. 32.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

परिमंडल a. 1 Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. —लं 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद a. 1. Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंदसूर्यनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; Si. 2. 39. -4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः 1 Destruction; चिरात्क्षत्रस्यास्तु प्रलय इव घोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, pefume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1 63, 66, 70, 71; Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजामवाप्य लक्ष्मीं Ki. 10. 1. -5 A meeting of learned, men. -6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परिमा 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit. -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

परि(री)माण 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1 320. -3 Size dimension.

परिमाणकं Weight, quantity.

परिमित p. p. Moderate, sparing. -2 Limited. -3 Measured, meted out. -4 Regulated, adjusted -Comp. —आभरण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. —आयुस् a. short-lived. —आहार, -भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. —कथ a. saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमितिः f. 1 Measure, quantity. -2 Limitation.

परिमेय a. 1 Few, limited; परिमेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

परिमाथिन् 1 Torturing; Mâl. 1. 41.

परिमार्ग् 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

परिमार्गः -परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union.
परिमिलित *a.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

परिमुखं *ind.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुच् 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate; मेघोपरोधपरिमुक्तशशांकवक्त्रा Rs. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, emit.

परिमुक्तिः *f.* Liberation.

परिमुह् 4 P. To be bewildered, or perplexed. —*Caus.* (Atm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63 -2 (P.) To perplex.

परिमुग्ध *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमूढ *p. p.* Bewildered, perplexed troubled.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating -2 Bewildering, infatuating; U. 3. 12.

परिमृज् 2 P. 1 To wipe off or away, wash out, remove; (वाच्यं) त्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्ष्टुमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

परिमार्जः 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing.
परिमार्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off -2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमृद् 1. 9. P. 1 To press, squeeze परिमृदितमृणालीदुर्बलान्यंगकानि U. 1 24 -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To wipe away, rub, off. -4 To wear out. -5 To rub, stroke. -II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

परिमर्दः, -परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Crushing, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

परिमृदित *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; squeezed; परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमंगं Mâl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -8 Rubbed, ground.

परिमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, graze, शिखरशतैः परिमृष्टदेवलोकं Bk. 10. 45. -2 To grasp, seize. -3 To consider, reflect. -4 To investigate, inquire into. -5 To observe, discover.

परिमर्शः 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

परिमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rubbed, touched stroked; Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

परिमृष् 4 P. 1 To be angry (with dat.). -2 To envy.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike. 2 Anger

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; मायो विषाणपरिमोक्षलघूत्तमांगान्खड्गांश्चकार नृपतिर्निशितैः क्षुरप्रैः R. 9. 62 'Removing the horns, *i. e.* breaking them, down. -2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं 1 Liberation deliverance. -2 Untying.

परिमोषः Stealing, robbing, theft.
परिमोषिन् *m.* A thief, robber.

परिम्लै 1 P. 1 To fade, wither; परिम्लानमुखश्रिया Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

परिम्लान *p. p.* 1 Faded, fainted, withered -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained. —नं 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

परियज्ञः A secondary sacrifice,

परिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणं, परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding, Ms 5 94, 7 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

परिरक्षितिन्, परिरक्षितृ, परिरक्षिन् *a.* Protecting a protector, defender.
परिरथ्या A street, road.

परिरभ् 1 A. To embrace, clasp, परिरभ्य वक्षसा Ku. 5. 3; इत्युक्तवंतं परिरभ्य दोर्भ्यां Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Si. 9. 72.

परि (री) रंभः, परिरंभणं Embracing, an embrace; द्रुतपरिरंभनिपीडनक्षमत्वं Si 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुरेव ससंभ्रम परिरंभणं न ददासि Git. 3.

परिराटिन् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलघु *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.) -2 Very light or easy to disgest, क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः स्रोतसां चोपभुज्य Me.13. -3 Very small, U. 4. 21.

परिलुप् 6 U. 1 To interrupt, disturb. -2 To suspend, diminish. -3 To dispel.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interupted. disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared -Comp. —संज्ञ *a.* senseless
परिलोपः 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch -2 A picture.
परिलेखनं Drawing lines on the altar.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year, द्वेष्या शून्यस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवद् 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

परिवदनं 1 Reviling. -2 Clamouring.
परि (री) वादः 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अयमेव मयि प्रथम परिवादरतः M 1; Y. 1. 133 -2 Scandal, stain, stigama, ill-repute. मा भूत्परीवादनवावतारः R. 5. 24. 14. 86. Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् *a* 1 Reviling, censuring abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing. -3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censurred, slandered. —*m.* An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant. -नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8. 35.

परिवर्गः Ved. Avoiding, removing.
परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter.
परिवर्जित *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

परिवर्मन् *a.* Clad in mail; armed.
परिवसथः A village.

परिवह् 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

परिवहः 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarshis* and the celestial Gangss; सप्तर्षिचक्रं स्वर्गंगा वहः परिवहस्तथा; (for the other courses of wind see under वायु, cf. the description of परिवह given by Kâlidâsa :—त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः। तस्य द्वितीयहरिविक्रमनिस्तमस्कं वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदंति मार्गं S. 7. 6). -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

परि(री)वाहः 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow (natural or artificial); प्रथमं (कौतूहलं) सपरिवाहमासीत् S 2. -2 A watercourse, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 150; Si. 16. 51, R 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् *a.* Overflowing; as in आनंदपरिवाहिणा चक्षुषा S. 4.

परि (री) वापः 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing -3 A reservoir, pool,

pond, a piece of water. -4 Furniture. -5 Train, retinue. -6 Fried grains of rice. 7 Coagulated milk.

परिवापणं Shaving.

परिवापित *a.* Shaven, shorn.

परिवासः 1 Residence, stay, sojourn. -2 Fragrant odour ; Mâl. 9. 42.

परिविण्ण:(न्नः), परिवित्तः, परिवित्तिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married ; see Ms. 3. 171 ; and परिवेत्तृ also.

परिविन्द्रः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविंदक, परिविंदत् *m.* A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविविदानः Ved.=परिवित्त. above.

परिविष् *Caus.* 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

परिविष्टिः *f.* Ved. Service, attendance.

परि(री)वेशः(षः) 1 Waiting at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlet, halo (of lustre &c.) ; R. 5. 74, 6. 13, Si. 5. 52, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon ; लक्ष्यते स्म तदनंतर रविर्बद्धभीमपरिवेषमंडलः R. 11. 59. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects.

परिवेषकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेषणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. -2 Enclosing, surrounding. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टृ *m.* A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals ; मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्तस्यावसन्गृहे Ait. Br.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure

परिविह्वल *a.* Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed.-2 Pervaded, overspread. Si. 3. 34 ; Ki. 5. 12. —तं The bow of Brahman.

परिवृढ *a.* 1 Firm, thick, dense. -2 Ample, large. —ढः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also), किं भुव. परिवृढा न विवोढुं तत्र तासुपनता विवदंते N. 5. 42 ; Ku. 12. 58, Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृ 5, 9, 10 U. To encircle, surround ; U. 4. 23.

परि(री)वारः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (यानं) अथास्य कन्या परिवारशोभि R. 6. 10, 12. 16, ग्रहगणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रदीपः Mk. 1. 57. -2 a cover, covering, -3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवारणं 1 An envelope, a cover. 2 Train, retinue. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

परिवारित *p p* Surrounded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

परिवृत *p. p* 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread. -4 Known.-5 Completely gained. —तं Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

परिवृतिः *f.* Surrounding.

परिवृत 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve ; Ku. 1. 16. -2 To roam about, move hither and thither. -3 To change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn back ; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17 -5 To be, fall into ; Mâl. 9. 8. -6 To decay, perish, disappear : Mâl. 10. 6.

परि(री)वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet) -2 A period, lapse or expiration of time ; युगशत, परिवर्तान् S. 7. 34. -3 The expiration of a Yuga Si. 17. 12. -4 Repetition, recurrence. -5 change, alteration. तद्विधो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः: U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances' ; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि Mâl. 7, स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. -6 Retreat, flight, desertion. -7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, transmigration. -9 Barter, exchange ; Si. 5. 39. -10 Requital, return. -11 An abode. -12 A chapter or section of a work. -13 N. of the Kûrma or second incarnation of Vishṇu.

परिवर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. -2 Requiting, exchanging. -3 Turning round.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku 5. 12 ; R. 9. 13 ; Si. 4. 47. -2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. -3 Revolution, end of a period of time. -4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Inverting. -7 Requital, return.

परिवर्तिका Phimosis or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित *a.* 1 Revolved. -2 Exchanged. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned, retreated.

परिवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving.-2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again ; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Changing. -4 Being or remaining near, moving round about. -5 Retreating, flying. -6 Exchanging. -7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Revolved, turned round ; °अर्धमुखी V. 1. 17. -2 Retreated, turned back. -3 Exchanged, bartered. -4 Finished, ended. —त्तं An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Revolution ; Si. 10. 91. -2 Return, turning back. -3 Barter, exchange. -4 End, termination. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying or dwelling in a place. -7 contraction of the prepuce. -8 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासमैः K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जग्राह हृदयं मम। मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः ॥ S. D. 734. -9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense ; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहत्वं K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* in वृषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लाछन or वाहन.

परिवृध् 1 A. To grow up, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To grow, increase, prosper. -2 To bring up, rear.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. -2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing growth.

परिवर्धित *a.* 1 Increased.-2 Cut, excavated.

परिवृद्धिः *f.* Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तृ *m.*, परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder ; R. 12. 16 ; ज्येष्ठे अनिर्विष्टे कनीयान् निर्विशन् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिदायी दाता, परिकर्ता याजकः सर्वे ते पतिताः Hârîta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder. -2 Marriage in general. -3 Complete or accurate knowledge. -4 Gain, acquisition. -5 Maintaining the household fire (अग्न्याधान) ; Ms. 11.61. -6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. -7 Discussion. -8 Misery, pain. —ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. -2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

परिवेदः Accurate knowledge.

परिवेष्ट् 1 A. or -*Caus.* 1 To surround, encircle. -2 To embrace, clasp round ; Pt. 1. 35. -3 To wrap up, cover.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 Circumference.-3 A cover, covering. -4 A bandage.

परिव्ययः 1 Cost. 2 Condiment, spices.

परिव्याधः A species of reed.

परिव्रज् 1 P. To wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् *m.*, **परिव्राजः**, -**जकः** A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिशंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be) ; पत्रेऽपि संचारिणि प्राप्तं त्वां परिशंकते Gît. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of , तुजबिंदोः परिशंकितः पुरा R. 8 79.

परिशंकिन् *a.* Fearing, apprehensive.

परिशाश्वत *a.* (ती *f.*) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष् 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (*caus.* also); भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

परिशिष्ट *a.* 1 Left, remaining -2 Finished. —ष्टं A supplement, an appendix ; as in गृह्यपरिशिष्ट.

परि(री)शेषः 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. (परिशेषेण *ind.* 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full).

परिशेषणं Remainder, residue.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gît. 1 ; so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, correspondence. -3 study, application or attachment (to a thing) ; steady or fixed persuit ; काव्यार्थ° S D.

परिशुध् *Caus.* 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up.

परिशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

परिशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification ; अग्नि° U. 4. -2 Justification ; acquittal.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing.-2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशुष् 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up ; Bk. 10. 41 ; Bg. 1. 29. -2 To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. —*Caus.* To emaciate.

परिशुष्क *p. p.* 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up ; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). —ष्कं A kind of fried meat.

परिशोषः Act of being completely dried or parched up.

परिशून्य *a.* 1 Quite empty ; R. 8. 66 -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of ; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain . आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः *S.* 1 , R. 1. 58 , 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 (Hence) Close application to or study of,being constantly occupied with ; आर्ये कृतपरिश्रमोस्मि चतुःषष्ट्यंगे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum , Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

परिश्रयणं Encompassing.

परिश्रांतिः *f.* 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रित् *f.* Ved. Small stones laid round the alter.

परिश्लेषः An embrace.

परिषद् *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience ; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदियं *S.* 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle ; U. 4. 19.

परिषद्यः, परिषद्यः, परिषद्वलः A member of an assembly (Councillor, assessor &c.).

परिषीवणं 1 Tying a knot.-2 Ved. Sewing round.

परिषूतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

परिषेकः परिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees (परिषेचनं).

परिष्क(स्क)द् 1 P. To leap about, मेघनादः परिस्कंदन् परिस्कंदंतमाश्वरिम् । अबध्नादपरिस्कंदं ब्रम्हपाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75.

परिष्कण्ण(स्क) *a.* Fostered by another. —ण्णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिष्कं(स्कं)दः *a.* Fostered by another. —दः 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

परिष्कं(स्कं)दत् *a.* 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating -3 Wandering.

परिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate ; रथो हेमपरिष्कृतः Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out

परिष्करः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिष्कारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing,cooking. -3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture , (also परिस्कार in this sense).

परिष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Adorned, decorated , Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies , (see कृ with परि). -4 Prepared, equipped.-5 Highly polished.

परिष्कृतिः *f.* 1 Polishing.-2 Cleansing.

परिष्क्रिया Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिष्टिः *f.* Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

परिष्टो (स्तो) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिष्ठलं A surrounding place.

परिष्पं (स्पं) दः 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 Provision,maintenance. -6 Crushing.

परिष्यंदः 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

परिष्वंज् 1 A. To embrace.

परिष्वक्त *p. p.* Clasped, embraced.

परिष्वंगः, परिष्वं (स्वं) जनं or **परिष्वजनं** 1 An embrace ; Ki. 18. 19 ; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union ; Bh. 3. 17 ; Mâl. 10. 3.

परिसंवत्सर *a.* A whole year old. —रः A whole year , परिसंवत्सरात् ' after the expiration of one whole year ,; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंख्याः 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total number , वित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्यया मे R. 5. 21. -3 (In Mîm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded ; (परिसंख्या) is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible) , तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्तौ परिसंख्येति गीयते ॥ विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति । *e. g.* पंच पंचनखा भक्ष्याः usually quoted by the Mîmâmsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्या Kull on Ms. 3.45.-4 (In Rhet.)

Special mention or exclusive specification, i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it ; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a श्लेष or pun) ; यस्मिन् महीं शासति चित्रकर्मसु वर्णसंकराश्चापेषु गुणच्छेदः &c. or यस्य नूपुरेषु मुखरता विवाहेषु करग्रहणं तुरंगेषु कशाभिघातः &c. K. ; for other examples see S. D.735. 5 Recapitulation.

परिसंख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. -2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration, total number. -2 Exclusive specification. -3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचर Time of universal destruction.

परिसभ्य A member of an assembly.

परिसमाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, completed. -2 Centred, comprehended, S. 5. 8.

परिसमापनं, परिसमाप्तिः f. Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहनं 1 Heaping up. -2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंतात् मार्जनं).

परिसृ 1 P. 1 To flow round, एनं सरस्वती परिससार Ait. Br. परिससुरापः Mb. -2 To move round, whirl round, महार्णवं तं परिसृत्य Bhâg., परिसरति (v. l. for परिपतति) शिखी भ्रांतिमद्वारियंत्रं M. 2. 13.

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.) ; गोदावरीपरिसरस्य गिरेस्तटानि U. 3. 8. परिसरविषयेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -2 Position, site. -3 Width, breadth. -4 Death. -5 A rule, precept. -6 A god.

परिसरणं Running about.

परि(री)सर्या, परि(री)सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिसृप् 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover. -2 To move to and fro.

परिसर्पः 1 Going or moving about. -2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. -3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. -2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving ; पतमपते: परिसर्पणमिव तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिस्तृ 5 U., परिस्तॄ 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend ; Bk. 14. 11. -2 To cover (fig. also), अथ नागयूथमलिनानि जगत्परितस्तमांसि परितस्तरिरे Si. 9. 18, अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -3 To place in order.

परिस्तरः Strewing round or heaping together.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. -2 A covering, cover.

परिस्थानं 1 Abode. -2 Fixedness, solidity. -3 Firmness.

परिस्फुट a. 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. -2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुर् 6 P. To throb, quiver, palpitate ; अथ परिस्फुरितगर्भभरालसाः U. 3. 28.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, throbbing. 2 Budding.

परिस्यंदः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. -2 A flow, stream. 3 A train &c. see परिच्छद.

परिस्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. 2 Gliding down. -3 A river, torrent. -4 Birth of a child.

परिस्रावः 1 Effluxion, efflux. -2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body).

परिस्रावणं A filtering vessel.

परिस्राविन् m. A kind of भगंदर q. v.

परिस्रुत f. 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. -2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहत a. Loosened.

परिहस् 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. -2 To laugh at, ridicule ; (hence) to surpass, excel ; जननानामानंदः परिहसति निर्वाणपदवीं G. L. 5.

परि(री)हासः 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth ; merriment ; स्मरप्रस्तावोऽयं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Mâl. 9. 44 ; परिहासपूर्वं ' jokingly or in jest ' R. 6. 82 ; परिहासविजल्पितं S. 2. 18 ' uttered in jest '; परीहासाश्चित्राः सततमभवन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14 ; Ku. 7. 19 ; R. 9. 8 ; Si. 10. 12. -2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp. -वेदिन् m. a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहस्तः A ring for the hand.

परिहा 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit. -2 To omit, neglect ; यथोक्तान्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. Pass. 1 To be wanting or deficient in ; आर्यस्य सुविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. -2 To be inferior to ; ओजस्वितया न परिहीयते शच्याः V. 3 ; न प्रतिच्छंदात्परिहीयते मधुरता M. 2. -3 To wane, fail, waste away, अहन्यहनि परिहीयते अंगैः S. 3; Pt. 1. 73. -4 To pass away, परिहीयते गमनवेला S. 4. -5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिहाणं Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. -2 Decrease.

परिहाणि(निः) f. 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. -2 Decay, decline ; R. 19. 50. -3 Neglect, omission.

परिहीण p. p. 1 Waned, wasted. -2 Deprived or destitute of. -3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिहृ 1 P. 1 To avoid, shun ; स्त्रीसंनिकर्षं परिहर्तुमिच्छन्नंतर्दधे भूतपतिः सभूतः Ku. 3. 74 ; Ms. 8. 400 ; Ku. 3. 43. -2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert, कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमचिरं मा परिहर हरिमतिशयरुचिरं Git. 9. -3 To remove, destroy ; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.) : अस्मार्कं जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेश्वरश्च पञ्चम्यासंप स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिहृतः। तर्के निमित्त इवानीमाक्षेपः परिह्रियते S.B.Ms 14. -4 To conceal. -5 To embrace.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Avoiding, shunning. -3 Refuting. -4 Seizing, taking away. 5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

परि(री)हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. -2 Removing, taking away ; as, in विरोधपरिहार. -3 Shunning, avoiding. -4 Refuting, repelling. -5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. -6 Reserve, concealment. -7 A tract of common land round a village or town ; धनुःशतं परीहारो ग्रामस्य स्यात्समंततः Ms. 8. 237. -8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes ; Ms. 7. 201. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -10 An objection. -11 Seizing, keeping back. -12 Bounty. -13 (In gram.) The repetition of a word before and after इति, cf. परिग्रह. -14 Atoning for any improper action.

परिहार्य a. To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -र्यः A bracelet.

परिहृत: p. p. 1 Shunned, avoided. -2 Left, abandoned. -3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). -4 Taken, seized.

परिहृति, f. Avoiding, shunning.

परी (परि-इ) 2 P. 1 To go round circumambulate ; (चरणन्यासं) भक्तिनम्रः परीयाः Me. 55 ; Ms. 2. 48. -2 To surround, encompass ; हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10 ; विषवल्लीभिः परीतामिव औषधिः R. 12. 61 ; so कोपपरीतमानसं Ki. 2. 25. -3 To go to think of (objects &c.). -4 To be changed or transformed. -5 To reach to. -6 To run against.

परीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed by. -2 Expired, elapsed. -3 Departed, gone forth. -4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; Mu 3 30 See परि.

परीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं रहः S. 5. 24; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजंते M. 1. 2, Ms. 9. 14. 2 To test, try, put to the test, मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 65; यत्नात्परीक्षितः पुंस्त्वे Y. 1. 55 'carefully tested as to potency.' -3 To observe perceive.

परीक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. I. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; पण्ये विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; Ms. 9, 19. -2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित *p. p.* Examined, tried, tested; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीक्षित् *m.* N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastinâpura after Yudhishthira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीणाहः 1 =परिणाह. -2 A piece of common land encircling a village. -3 An epithet of Śiva.

परीताप, परीपाक, परीवार-ह, परीहास &c. See परिताप &c.

परीप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Haste, hurry.

परीरं A fruit.

परीरणं 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick. -3 A garment (पट्टशाटक).

परीष्टिः *f.* 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Respect, worship, homage. -4 Willingness, readiness.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb, member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven, paradise. -5 A mountain.

परुत् *ind.* Last year.

परुद्वारः A horse.

परुष *a.* [पृ-उषन्] 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. मृदु or श्लक्ष्ण) परुषं चर्म, परुषा माला &c. -2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as words); (वाक्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1 50; said also of a person; स्निग्धे यत्परुषासि Git. 9; Y. 1. 130. -3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); तेन वज्रपरुषस्वनं धनुः R. 11. 46; Me. 61. -4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); शुद्धस्नानात्परुषमलकं Me. 91. -5 Sharp, violent, strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.), परुषपवनवेगोत्क्षिप्तसंशुष्कपर्णः R. 1. 22; 2. 28. -6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted, variegated. -9 Ved. knotted. -षं A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language; Pt. 1. 50. -इतर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. -उक्ति *f.*, -वचनं abusive or harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly.

परुषिमन् *m.* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुस् *n.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे (परा-इ) 2 P. 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परैति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead -तः A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. -भर्तृ, -राज् *m.* the god of death, Yama; Śi. 1. 57. -भूमिः *f.*, -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेतिः Ved. Departure.

परेद्यवि, परेद्युस् *ind.* The other day.

परेष्टुः *f.*, परेष्टुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमन्मथो जनः S. 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H. Pr. 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. *Note.* The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (*i. e.* परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलीकर्तुं शक्यते न ममाग्रतः Mk. 2; परोक्षे कार्यहंतारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Chân. 18; नोदाहरेदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -Comp -अर्थ *a.* having a secret meaning. -कृत a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. -वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. (-त्तिः *f.*) an unseen or obscure life.

परोमात्र *a.* Ved. Immense vast.

परोरजस् *a.* Untouched by passions pure; U. 4.

परोवरम् *ind.* Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand. -3 In succession.

परोवरीण *a.* Having both superior and inferior.

परोवरीयस् *a.* Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all -स 1 The Supreme being. -2 The highest happiness.

परोष्णिः *f.*, परोष्णी A cock-roach.

पर्कटः A heron. -टं Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः-टी *f.*, पर्कटिन् *m.* 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree (प्लक्ष). -2 A fresh betel-nut.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; मद्रक इव पर्जन्यः सारंगैरभिनंदितः R. 17. 15; Mk. 10. 60. -2 Rain; अन्नाद्भवंति भूतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसंभवः Bg. 3. 14. -3 The god of rain, *i. e.* Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Vishnu.

पर्ण् 10 U. (पर्णयति-ते) To make green or verdant, वसंतः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्णं 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. -र्णः The Palâśa tree. -Comp. -अशनं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -आसः a kind of basil. -आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. -उटजं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -कुटिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कृच्छ्रः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kuśa grass only for five days; see Y. 3. 317 and Mit thereon. -खंडः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-डं) a collection of leaves. -चीरपटः an epithet of Śiva. -चोरकः a kind of perfume -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. -भेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -मुच् *m.* the winter season (शिशिर). -मृगः any wild animal living in the boughs of trees &c. -रुह् *m.* the spring season (वसंत). -लता the betel-plant. -वाटिका spices of areca nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves a hermitage; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः [Uṇ. 4. 107] 1 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

पर्णिन् *m.* A tree.

पर्णिल *a.* See पर्णल.

पर्तृ *m.* Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

पर्द् 1 A. (पर्दते) To break wind.

पर्दः 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fart, breaking wind (पर्दनं also in this sense.

पर्प् 1 H. (पर्पति) To go, move.

पर्पः 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples (पंगुपीठ), wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पीठेन पंगवश्चरंति स पर्पः; Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

पर्पटः 1 A kind of medicinal plant. —टी 1 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfume.

पर्परी A braid of hair.

पर्परीकः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्पिकः A cripple who moves about in a chair.

पर्व् 1 P (पर्वति) To go, move.

पर्यक् *ind.* Round about, in every direction.

पर्यग्निः Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

पर्यंकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवसक्थिका. -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasishtha.—एकं पादमथैकस्मिन् विन्यस्योरौ तु संस्थितं । इतरस्मिंस्तथैवोरु वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥; पर्यंकग्रंथिबंध &c. Mk. 1. 1. —Comp. —बंधः sitting on the hams, the posture called पयक; पर्यंकबंधस्थिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45, 59. —भोगिन् *m.* a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्यनुयोगः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (दूषणार्थं जिज्ञासा Halây.); कोनामवंशपि पर्यनुयोगस्यावकाशः Day. B. -2 Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure, reproach.

पर्यंत *a.* Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्यंता पृथ्वी 'the ocean-bounded earth.' —तः 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary, उदजपर्यंतचारिणी S. 4; पर्यंतवनं R. 13. 38; Rs. 3. 3. -3 Side, flank; Ratn. 2. 3; R. 18. 43. -4 End, conclusion, termination, Pt. 1. 125. —Comp. —देशः, —भूः, —भूमिः *f.* an adjoining district ro region. —पर्वतः an adjoining hill.

पर्यंतिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral terpitude.

पर्यन्य = पर्जन्य q. v.

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्ययात् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. -2 Waste or loss (of time). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion: confusion, irregularity -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

पर्ययणं 1 Walking round, circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle.

पर्यवदात *a.* Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

पर्यवशेषः End, termination.

पर्यवष्टंभ् 5, 9 P. To besiege, surround, पर्यवष्टभ्यतामेतत्करालायतनं Mâl. 5.

पर्यवष्टंभनं Surrounding, investing.

पर्यवसो 4 P. 1 To complete, finish. -2 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in; एष एव समुच्चयः सद्योगेऽसद्योगे सदसद्योगे च पर्यवस्यतीति न पृथक् लक्ष्यते K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

पर्यवसानं 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्यवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

पर्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. —*Caus.* To compose or collect oneself; स पर्यवस्थापयत्यात्मानं V. 1.

पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

पर्यवस्थातृ *m* An adversary, antagonist.

पर्यश्रु *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful, पर्यश्रुणी मंगलभंगभीरुर्न लोचने मीलयितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36; पर्यश्रुरस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रौ R. 13. 70.

पर्यस् 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. -2 To spread over, surround; ताम्रोष्ठपर्यस्तरुचः स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. -3 To turn round; पर्यस्तविलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. -4 To shed, throw down (as tears); R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184 -5 To overturn, upset. -6 To throw about; R. 18. 13; 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensnare. -8 To enclose.

पर्यसनं 1 Casting, throwing about -2 Sending forth, throwing. -3 Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्यस्तो धनंजयस्योपरि शिलीमुखासारः Ve 4; Si. 10. 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, hurt; killed. -6 Bound.

पर्यस्तिः *f.* पर्यस्तिका Sitting upon the hams; see पर्यंक 3.

पर्यासः 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution. -3 Inverted order or position. -4 Killing. -5 Falling down.

पर्यासनं Revolution.

पर्याकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened; S. 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled; S. 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; पर्याकुलोऽस्मि S. 6; Rs. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with; स्नेह°, क्रोध° &c.

पर्याकुलता —त्वं Confusion; Ku. 2. 25.

पर्यागम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

पर्यागत *a.* One who has finished his worldly career.

पर्याणं A saddle; वृषपर्याणं K. 126. 'saddled.'

पर्याप् 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent; पर्याप्तं त्विदमेतेषा बलं भीमाभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, पर्याप्तदाक्षिणः. -4 To save, defend, preserve; इमां यरीप्सुर्दुर्जातेः M. 5. 11. -5 To finisn.

पर्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed. -3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; पर्याप्तचंद्रेव शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate; R. 10. 25. -5 Enough, sufficient; R. 15. 11, 17. 17; Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many; Ku. 3. 39. —तं *ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; पर्याप्तमाचामति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. -2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enough fulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. -6 Fitness, competency. -7 Willingnesss, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural properties.

पर्याप्लावः 1 Revolution. -2 Encircling.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). -3 Regular recurrence or repetition. -4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; पर्यायसेवामुत्सृज्य Ku. 2 36, Mál. 9. 32, Ms. 4. 87; Ms 3 27 -5 Method, arrangement. -6 Manner, way, method of proceeding -7 A synonym, convertible term; पर्यायो निधनस्यायं निर्धनत्वं शरीरिणां Pt. 2. 99, पर्वतस्य पर्याया इमे &c. -8 An opportunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn -12 Property, quality. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; see K. P. 10; Chandr. -5. 108, 109; S. D. 733. (Note. पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of :—1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation. -2 occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दृश्यंते स्वप्नाः कामं शुभाशुभाः Ve.2.13). -Comp —अन्नं food intended for another. —उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric, it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis, *e. g.* see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. —च्युत *a.* supplanted, superseded. -वचनं,-शब्दः a synonym. —शयनं alternate sleeping and watching. —सेवा service by rotation; Ku. 2. 36.

पर्यारिणी A cow afflicted with diseases.

पर्याली *ind.* A particle expressing 'harm or injury' (हिंसन) used with कृ, भू or अस्, पर्यालीकृत्य = हिंसित्वा

पर्यालोच् 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

पर्यालोचनं, -ना 1. Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तः, पर्यावर्तनं Coming back, return.

पर्याविल *a.* Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; R. 7 40.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A load or burden. -4 A pitcher. -7 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणं Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulæ or Mantras

पर्युत्थानं Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक *a.* 1 Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; °त्वं sorrow; R. 5. 67; पर्युत्सुकीभवति यत्सुखितोऽपि जंतुः S 5. 2. -2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4 28; V. 2 10. -3 Agitated, excited, मुहूर्तं पर्युत्सुकमना आसीत् S. 6.

पर्युदञ्चनं 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार)

पर्युदस् 4 P 1 To reject, exclude. -2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

पर्युदस्त *p. p.* 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to (as a ceremony).

पर्युदासः An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्युपस्थानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपास् 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पर्युपास्यंत लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38, Rs. 7. 37. -2 To go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेंद्रं पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in, partake of -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

पर्युपासक, -सिन् -सितृ *m.* A worshipper.

पर्युपासनं 1 Worship, honour, service. -2 Friendliness, courtesy -3 Sitting round.

पर्युप्तिः *f* Sowing.

पर्युषणं Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युषित *a.* 1 Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युषित- -2 Insipid. -3 Stupid. -4 Vain.

पर्येषणं-णा 1 Investigation by reasoning -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

पर्येष्टिः *f* Search, inquiry.

पर्व् 1 P. (पर्वति) To fill.

पर्वकं The knee joint.

पर्वणी [पर्व-ल्युट्-ङीप्] 1 The full moon day or the day of new moon -2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or संधि of the eye (in medicine). -4 Filling.

पर्वतः [पर्व-अतच् ; पर्वाणि भागाः सन्त्यस्य वा ; cf. P. V. 2. 122 Vârt.] 1 A mountain, hill; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतमरुत्पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A tree. -6 A kind of vegetable. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —आत्मजः an epithet of the mountain Maināka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Pârvatî. —आधारा the earth. —आशयः a cloud. —आश्रय a fabulous animal called Sarabha, q. v. —आश्रयिन् *m.* आश्रयः a mountaineer —काकः a raven. —जा a river. —पतिः an epithet of the Himâlaya mountain —मोचा a kind of plantain. राज् *m.* -राजः 1. a large mountain. -2. 'lord of mountains', the Himâlaya mountain. —वासिन् *a.* living in mountain. (-*m*) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgâ. -2. of Gâyatrî. —स्थ *a.* situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्वतीय *a.* Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

पर्वतीकृ 8 U. To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

पर्वन् *n.* [पॄ-वनिप् Un. 4. 112] 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp., as in कर्कशांगुलिपर्वया R. 12. 41). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahâbhârata). -5 The step of a staircase, R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon, *i. e.* the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; R. 7. 33; Ms 4. 150; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, solstice). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant -Comp —कालः 1. a periodic change of the moon. -2. the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. —कारिन् *m.* a Brâhmaṇa who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या &c. —गामिन् *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Sâstras. —धिः the moon. —नाडी time of opposition or conjunction. —पूर्णता 1. preparations for a festival. -2. completion of a festival. -3. joining. —मूलं the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. —भागः the wrist; अश्रुपर्वभागविनिवेशिते S. 4. 4. —योनिः a cane or reed;

—रुह m. a pomeg anate tree. —संधिः the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पर्शुः 1 An axe, a hatchet, cf परशु. -2 A weapon in general -3 A rib. -4 Ved. A curved knife. -Comp. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Ganesa -2. of Parasurâma.

पर्शुका A rib.

पर्श्वधः See परश्वध.

पर्ष 1 A. (पर्षते) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 Ved. To accept.

पर्षः Ved. A bundle, sheaf.

पर्षद् f. [पृष्-अदि] 1 An assembly, a meeting, conclave. -2 Particularly a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1. 9.

पल् 1 P. (पलति) To go, move.

पलः [पल-अच्] Straw, husk. —लं 1 Flesh, meat. -2 Particular weight equal to four karshas. -3 A particular measure of fluids. -4 A particular measure of time. -Comp. -अग्निः bile. —अंगः a tortoise —अदः, -अशनः a demon, Râkshasa.. —आरः blood. —गंडः a plasterer, mason. —प्रियः 1. a demon. -2. a raven. —भा the equinoctial shadow at midday.

पलंकट a. Timid, bashful.

पलंकरः Bile, gall.

पलंकषः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 Bdellium. -3 The किंशुक tree. —षा A fly.

पलिव a. Weighing or containing so many palas.

पललः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —लं 1 Flesh. -2 Mire, mud. -3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. -Comp. -आशयः swelled neck. —ज्वरः gall, bile. -प्रियः 1. a raven. -2. a demon.

पलक्ष a. Ved. White.

पलवः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलस = पनस q. v.

पलांडु m. n An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलापः 1 The temples of an elephant. -2 A halter, rope.

पलाय् 1 A. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. -2 To escape. -3 To die away.

पलायक a. 1 Flying. -2 A fugitive.

पलायनं 1 Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18. 43, R. 19. 31. -2 A saddle.

पलायित p. p. Fled, retreated, run away, escaped

पलायिन् a. Fleeing, running away. a fugitive.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलाल., —ल Straw, husk, N. 5. 2 -Comp. —दोहः the mango tree.

पलाश a. 1 Green. -2 Unkind, cruel —शः 1 A demon. -2 N. of the Magadha country. 3 N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa (also called किंशुक); नवपलाशपलाशवनं पुरः Si. 6. 2.-शं 1 The Flower or blossom of this tree, बालेंदुवक्राण्यविकाशभावाद्बभुः पलाशान्यतिलोहितानि Ku. 3 29. -2 A leaf or petal in general, चलत्पलाशांतरगोचरास्तरोः Si. 1. 21, 6 2 -3 The green colour. —शी Lac.

पलाशकः The tree Palâsa.

पलाशिन् a. Leafy —m. A tree.

पलिक्नी 1 An old, grey-haired woman. -2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पलिघः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher -2 A wall or rampart. -3 An iron club, cf. परिघ. -4 A cow pen (गोगृह) -5 The gateway of a building.

पलित a. Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged, तातस्य मे पलितमौलिनिरस्तकाशे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. —तं 1 Grey hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीशंकयेवाहं पलितच्छद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. -2 Much or ornamented hair. -3 A tuft of hair (केशपाश). -4 Mud, mire. -5 Heat. -6 Benzoin.

पलितंकरण a. Rendering grey.

पलितंभविष्णु a. Becoming grey.

पलितिन् a. Grey-haired.

पल्यं Ved. A sack for corn.

पल्यंकः A bed; see पर्यंक.

पल्ययनं 1 A saddle. -2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः-वं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig. करपल्लवः, लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. -4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5. Strength, power. -6 A blade of grass. -7 A bracelet, an armlet. -8 Love, amorous sport. -9 The end of a robe or garment. -10 Unsteadiness (चापलं). —वः A libertine. -Comp. अंकुरः —आधारः a branch. —अद्रः a deer. —अस्त्रः an epithet of the god of love. —आपीडित a. full of or laden with buds —ग्राहिता 1. dealing with trifles. -2. superficial knowledge.- ग्राहिन् a. 1. putting forth sprouts. -2 dealing with trifles -3. diffusive of superficial, —द्रुः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine 2 A catamite. -3 The paramour of a harlot. -4 The Asoka tree.-5 A kind of fish. -6 A sprout, (n. also).

पल्लवय् पल्लवयति Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. -2 To expand, spread. make prolix or diffuse.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine. a gall nt -2 A catamite.

पल्लवित a. Sprouting. having young shoots or sprouts. -2 Spread, extended, अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. -3 Dyed red with lac —तः Lac-dye.

पल्लविन् a. (नी f.) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3 54. —m A t ee.

पल्लिः-ल्ली f. 1 A small village, -2 A hut. -3 A house, station. -4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns), as त्रिशिरपल्ली. -5 A house-lizard. -6 A creeping-plant.

पल्लिका 1 A small village or station -2 A house-lizard.

पल्वलं A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अल्पं सरः); स पल्वलजलेऽधुना...कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3 -Comp. —आवासः a tortoise —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः [पू भावे अप्] 1 Wind. -2 Purification. -3 A marsh. -4 Winnowing corn —वा Purification. —वं Cow-dung.

पवन a. Clean, pure. —नः [पू-ल्युट्] 1 Air, wind; सर्पाः पिबंति पवनं न च दुर्बलास्ते Subhâsh.; पवनपदवी, पवनसुतः &c. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 A house-holder's sacred fire —नं 1 Purification. -2 Winnowing. -3 A sieve, strainer. -4 Water. -5 A potter's kiln (m also). —नी A broom. -Comp. —अशनः, -भुज् m. a serpent. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Hanumat -2. of Bhîma. -3. fire. -आशः a serpent, snake. °नाशः 1. an epithet of Garuda. -2. a peacock. —तनयः, —सुतः epithets 1. of Hanumant. -2. of Bhîma. —वाहनः fire. —व्याधिः 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Krishna. -2. rheumatism.

पवमानः [पू-ताच्छील्ये शानच्] 1 Air, wind: पवमानः शुचिरिवहानिक R. 8. 9. -2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पवित a. Purified, cleansed. —तं Black pepper.

पवाका A whirlwind, a hurricane.

पविः The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. -3 The point of a spear or arrow. -4 An arrow. -5 Speech. -6 Fire.

पवित्र a. [पू-करणे इत्र]. 1 Sacred. holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or

things). चीर्णि श्राद्धे पवित्राणि दौहित्र-कुतपस्तिलाः Ms. 3. 235 ; पवित्रो नरः पवित्रं स्थानं &c. -2 Purified by the performance of ceremonial act (such as sacrifice &c.) -3 Purifying, removing sin. —त्रं 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. -2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. -3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. -4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus -5 Copper. -6 Rain. -7 Water. -8 Rubbing, cleansing.-9 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented. -10 Clarified butter. -11 Honey.—त्रा 1 The holy basil. -2 Turmeric. (पवित्रीकृ 'to purify, sanctify'; पवित्रीभू 'to become pure or holy'). -Comp. —आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. —धान्यं barley. —पाणि *a.* holding *darabha* grass in the hand.

पवित्रकं A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पवित्रयति Den. P. To purify, cleanse.

पवित्रवत् *a.* 1 Having a strainer or purifying instrument. -2 Purifying, cleansing.

पवित्रिन् *a.* 1 Purifying. -2 Clean. pure.

पवीरं Ved. A spear, lance.

पशुः [सर्वमविशेषेण पश्यति, दृश्-कु पशादेश] 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. -2 An animal in general. A sacrificial animal, such as a goat ; an oblation, a victim. -4 A brute, beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt ; पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः H. 1 ; cf. नृपशु, नरपशु &c. -5 N. of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's followers. -6 An uninitiated person. -7 The soul, the Supreme spirit. -8 A sacrifice in which an animal is killed.-9 Fire. -Comp.-अवदानं a sacrifice of animals. —क्रिया 1. the act of animal-sacrifice. -2. copulation. —गायत्री a Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed ; it is a parody of the celebrated Gâyatrî q. v. पशुपाशाय विद्महे शिरच्छेदाय (विश्वकर्मणे) धीमहि । तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. —घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. —धर्मः copulation. —देवता the deity to whom an animal is offered. —धर्म 1. the nature or characteristics of cattle. -2. treatment of cattle. -3. promiscuous cohabitation, Ms. 9. 66. -4. the marrying of widows. —नाथः an epithet of Siva. —पः a herdsman —पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva, Me. 36, 56, Ku. 6. 95. -2. a herdsman, owner of cattle. -3. N. of a philosopher who taught the philosophical doctrine called पाशुपत ; see Sarva S. *ad. loc.* —पालः, -पालकः a herdsman. —पालनं, -रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. —पाशः 1. the cord with which the sacrificial animal is bound. -2. an animal-sacrifice. -3. the bonds which enchain the individual soul. —पाशकः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —प्रेरणं the driving of cattle. —बंधः an animal-sacrifice. —मारं *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals ; इष्टिपशुमारं मारितः S. 6. —यज्ञः, -यागः, -द्रव्यं an animal-sacrifice. —रज्जुः *f.* a cord for tethering cattle. —राजः a lion. —षा *a.* Ved. giving cattle. —समाम्नायः a collection of names for animals.

पशव्य *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle ; Y. 1 321. -2 Relating to cattle, or to a herd or drove. -3 Possessed of cattle. -4 Brutish. —व्यं 1 A herd of cattle. -2 A stall for cattle.

पशुका Any small animal.

पशुता 1 Brutality. -2 The sacrifice of animal.

पश्च *a.* 1 Being behind. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Western. —श्चा *ind.* Ved. 1 Behind, after. -2 Afterwards -3 Westward.

पश्चात् *ind.* (Used by itself or with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind, from the back ; पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः स्वांगमायच्छमानः S. 6 ; पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः स्वांगमायच्छमानः S. 4. v. 1. -2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (opp. पुरः) ; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34 ; 3. 8. -3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently ; लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात् Bh. 2. 60.; तस्य पश्चात् 'after him', R. 1. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39 ; 16. 29 ; Me. 36, 44. -4 At last, lastly, finally. -5 From the west. -6 Towards the west, westward. -Comp. —कृत *a.* left behind, surpassed, thrown into the back-ground ; पश्चात्कृताः स्निग्धजना शिवेापि Ku. 7. 28 ; R. 17. 18. —तापः repentance, contrition ; °पं कृ to repent. —वातः a west wind.

पश्चार्धः [अपरस्मात् अर्धः] 1 The hinder part or side (of the body), पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2 The latter half. -3 The western side.

पश्चिम *a.* [पश्चाद्भवः डिमच्] 1 Being behind, hindmost. -2 Last (in time or space); पश्चिमेऽहनि पश्चिमायां वर्तमानस्य K. 25 ; R. 19. 1, 54; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1 ; स्मरतः पश्चिमामाज्ञां 17. 8 ; पत पश्चिमयोः पितृपादयोः Mu. 7 ; °क्रिया the last *i. e.* funeral rites ; °अवस्था last state (verging on death). Pt. 2 -3 Western, westerly ; Ms. 2. 22; 5. 92 (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west ;' or 'after, behind' ; with acc. or gen., so पश्चिमेन 'in the west'). -Comp. —अर्धः 1. the latter half. -2. the hinder part. —उत्तर *a.* north-western —रात्रः the latter part of the night. उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10 v. l.

पश्चिमा The west. -Comp. —उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् *a.* (न्ती *f.*) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor ; as for instance, a goldsmith).

पश्यन्ती 1 A harlot, courtezan. -2 A particular sound, cf. Malli on Ku. 2. 17.

पसस् *n.* Ved. Membrum virile.

पस्त्यं 1 A house, habitation, abode. पस्त्यं प्रशासुमथ तं प्रभुसपस्त्यं Kir., K. 9. 74. -2 Household, family -3 Ved. Divine progeny. -4 A man. -5 A priest. —स्त्या The goddess presiding over domestic affairs.

पस्त्यवत् *m* Ved. A householder.

पस्पशः 1 N. of the first Ahnika of the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahâbhâshya ; शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा Si. 2. 112 (where अपस्पश also means 'without spies'.). -2 (Fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपोद्घात).

प(ह्ल) वाः, °ह्लिका (*m. pl.*) N. of a people ; (the Persians ?).

पा I. 1 P. पिबति, पीत ; pass पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff ; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60 ; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न पिबाम्युरस्तः Ve. 1. 15 ; R. 3. 54 ; Ku. 3. 36 ; Mâl. 8. 5 ; Bk. 14. 92; 15. 6. -2 To kiss ; पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिंधूः R. 13. 9, S. 1. 24. -3 To drink in, inhale ; R. 7. 63. -4 To drink in (with the eyes or ear), feast on, look at or listen to intently ; समदुःखः पीयते नयनाभ्यां V. 1 ; निवातपद्मस्तिमितेन चक्षुषा नृपस्य कान्तं पिबतः सुताननं R. 3. 17, 2. 19, 73, 11. 36, 13. 30 ; Me. 16, Ku. 7 64. -5 To absorb, drink or swallow up ; (बाणैः) आयुर्देहातिगैः पीतं रुधिरं तु पतत्रिभिः R. 12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating liquors. —*Caus.* (पाययति-ते) ...

cause to drink, give to drink ; R. 13 9; Bk. 8. 41, 62. -2 To water —*Desid.* (पिपासति) To wish to drink &c. ; हालाहलं खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95. -II. 2. P. (पाति, पात) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve ; (oft. with abl.) ; पर्यासेमि प्रजाः पातुं R. 10. 25, पांतु त्वां.... भुतैशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयसन्नद्धजूटा जटाः Mal. 1. 2; जीवन् पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजानाथ पितेव पासि R. 2. 48. -2 To rule, govern ; पातु पृथ्वीं...भुवः Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4 Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. —*Caus.* (पालयति-ते) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve. धर्म प्रजास्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132; Ms. 9. 108, R. 9. 2 -2 To rule, govern, पुरीं पालयामास Rām. -3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise) ; पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. -4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. -5 To wait for ; अत्रोपविश्य मुहूर्तमार्यः पालयतु कृष्णागमनं Ve. 1.

पा *a.* (At the end of comp) 1 Drinking, quaffing ; as in सोमपाः, अग्रपाः &c. -2 Protecting, guarding, keeping ; गोपाः.

पांसुः(-शुः) 1 Dust, dirt ; crumbling soil ; R. 2. 2 ; Rs. 1. 13 ; Y. 1. 150. -2 A particle of dust. -3 Dung, manure. -4 A kind of camphor. -5 Landed property. -Comp. —कासीसं sulphate of iron. —कुली a high road, highway. —कूलं 1. a dust heap. -2. a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरुपदेशानं). —कृत *a.* covered with dust. —क्षारं-जं a kind of salt. —चत्वरं hail. —चंदनः an epithet of Siva. —चामरः 1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a bank covered with Dūrvā grass. -4. praise. —जालिकः epithet of Vishnu. —पटलं a mass or coating of dust. —मर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin

पांस (श) न *a.* (ना or नी *f.*). (Usually at the end of comp.) 1. Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling ; पौलस्त्यकुलपांसन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating, spoiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. -4 Infamous. —नं Contempt.

पांस(श)र *a.* Consisting of dust.

पांसुका A menstruous woman.

पांसुर(शु) रः 1 A gad-fly. -2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु(शु)ल *a.* [पांसुरस्त्यस्य सिध्मा°लच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust ; Mal. 2. 4. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained, ... -3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring ; as in कुलपांसुल. —लः

1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of Siva. -3 An epithet of Siva. —ला 1 A menstruous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman ; अ° chaste woman ; R. 2. 2. -3 The earth.

पाक *a.* 1 Small.-2 Praiseworthy -3 Of perfected or matured intellect. -4 Ved. Very young.-5 Simple, genuine.-6 Honest, sincere.-7 Ignorant.—कः [पच्-घञ्] 1 Cooking, dressing, baking, boiling. -2 Burning (as bricks), baking ; Ms. 5 122; Y. 1. 187. -3 Digestion (as of food). -4 Ripeness ; ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1 46 ; फलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंबुद्रुमस्य V. 4. 13 ; Mal. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or perfect development ; धी°, मति°. -6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment , दुधोत पाकाभिमुखैर्भृत्यान् विज्ञापनाफलैः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also), आशीभिरेधयामासुःपुरःपाकाभिरंबिकां Ku. 6. 90; पाकाभिमुखस्य दैवस्य U. 7. 4. Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done.-9 Grain, corn, नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9 (पच्यत इति पाकः धान्य).-10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). -11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young one. -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil. -18 General fear and panic such as causes a revolution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. -Comp —अगारः -रं,-आगारः -रं,-शाला, स्थानं a kitchen. —अतीसारः chronic dysentery. —अभिमुख *a.* 1. ready for ripeness or development.-2. inclined to favour —ज *a.* produced by heat. (जं) 1. black salt. -2. flatulence. —पात्रं, -भांडं a cooking-utensil. -पुटी a potter's kiln. —यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice, (for some varieties of it, see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). शुक्ला chalk. —शासनः, -द्विष्, -हंतृ *m.* epithets of Indra ; Ku. 2. 63. —शासनिः 1. an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. of. Vāli. -3. of Arjuna. —स्थानं 1. a kitchen. -2. a potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A fever to which elephants are subject ; of. कूटपाकल

पाकिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being digested

पाकिम *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). -3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, -पाकुकः A cook.

पाक्य *a* To be cooked, dressed, matured &c —क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [पक्ष भवः अण्] 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Partial, factious.

पाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Belonging to a bird. -3 Favouring a party or faction. -4 Belonging to an argument. -5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down ; नियमः पाक्षिके सति.—कः 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative

पाखंडः A heretic ; पाखंडचंडालयोः. पापारंभकयोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरं Mal. 5. 24; दूरात्मन् पाखंडचंडाल Mal 5.

पागल *a.* Mad, demented.

पांक्त *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Ved. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold.-2 Having ten limbs (as a man at least).

पाक्तेय, पांक्त्य *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. -2 Fit to be associated with

पांगुल्यं Limping, halting.

पाचक *a.* [पच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Cooking, baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. —कः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. —कं Gall, bile. -Comp. —स्त्री a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [पाचयति कर्तरि ल्यु, पाच्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् वा] 1 Cooking. -2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Softening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative. —नः 1 Fire -2 Sourness, acidity. —नं 1 The act of cooking. -2 The act of ripening -3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. -4 Causing a wound to close. -5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त). -6 Infusion, decoction. -7 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. -8 A cataplasm. -9 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleeding.

पाचनकः Borax. —कं 1 A sort of diet-drink. -2 Causing a wound to close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल *a.* Cooking, ripening, causing digestion &c. —लः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः *f.* Cooking.

पाजस् *n.* Ved. Strength.

पांचकपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः N. of the conch of Krishna ; (दुध्मौ) ...

पांचजन्यः Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1 15. -Comp. —धरः an epithet of Krishna

पाँचदश a. (शी f.), पांचदश्य (श्यी f.) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश्यं A collection of fifteen.

पाँचनद a. (दी f.), Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab. —दः 1 A prince of the Punjab. -2 (pl.) Its inhabitants.

पांचभौतिक a.(की f.) Composed of the five elements or containing them: पांचभौतिकी सृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पाँचयज्ञिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the five great sacrifices. —कं Any one of the five great sacrifices.

पांचवर्षिक a.(की f.) Five years old

पांचशब्दिकं 1 Music of five kinds. -2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचार्थिकः A follower or votary of Siva.

पांचाल a. (ली f.) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchâlas. —लः 1 The country of the Panchâlas. -2 A prince of the Panchâlas —लाः (m. pl.) 1 The people of the Panchâlas. -2 An association of five guilds (i. e. of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker).

पांचालक a. Belonging to the people of the Panchâlas —कः A king of that country.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchâlas. -2 N. of Draupadî, the wife of the Pândavas. -3 A doll, puppet. -4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S D. thus defines it:—वर्णैः शेषैः (i. e. माधुर्यव्यंजकौजःप्रकाशकाभ्यां भिन्नैः) पुनर्द्वयोः समस्तपंचषपदो बंधः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet, स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी दंतपांचालिकेव क्रीडायोगं तदनु विनयं प्रापिता वर्धिता च Mâl. 10. 5.

पाट् ind. An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breadth. -2 (In geometry) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. —टा A series, order.

पाटकः (पट्-ण्वुल्) 1 A splitter, divider. -2 Part of a village. -3 The half of a village. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A flight of steps leading to the water -7 Loss of capital or stock -8 A long span. -9 Throwing dice.

पाटच्चरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमरसपाटच्चर S. 6; पद्मिनी परिमलालिपाटच्चरैः Bv. 2. 25.

पाटनं [पट्-णिच् ल्युट्] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying. -Comp —क्रिया lancing an ulcer.

पाटित p. p. 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. -2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटल a. [पट् णिच् कलच्] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अग्रे स्त्रीनखपाटलं कुरबकं V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29, 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजांकितमुरः Gît. 12. —लः 1 The pale-red or pink colour, कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. -2 The trumpet flower, Bignonia Suaveolens, पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः S. 1. 3. —लं 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 52, 19. 46. -2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. -3 Saffron. -Comp. —उपलः a ruby. —द्रुमः the trumpet flower.

पाटलक a. Of a pale red colour.

पाटला 1 The red lodhra. -2 The trumpet-flower (the tree or its blossom). -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durga.

पाटलिः f. The trumpet flower. -Comp पुत्रं N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sona and the Ganges. and identified by some with the modern Pâtna. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर, see Mu. 2. 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिमन् m. Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pâtala flowers.

पाटलिक a. (की f.) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. -2 Knowing time and place. —कः A pupil.

पाटवं [पटोर्भावः अण्] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1, Ki. 9. 51. -3 Energy. -4 Quickness; rashness. -5 Health.

पाटविक a. (की f.) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. -2 Cunning fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic -Comp. —गणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; प्रदीरं तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12. -2 A field -3 Tin. -4 A cloud. -5 A sieve. -6 A pungent root. -7 The manna of the bamboo. -8 Catarrh.

पाठः [पठ् भावे घञ्] 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. -2 Reading, perusal, study. -3 Studying, or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञ one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brâhmanas). -4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र मेघदर्शनसंभवादिह इति असंगतः पाठः प्राचीनपाठस्तु ... इति कृत्तिमाः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -Comp. —अंतरं another reading, a variant (v. l.). —छेदः a pause, caesura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. —भूः f. a place where the Vedas are learnt. —मंजरी, -शालिनी the Sârikâ bird —शाला a school, college seminary. —शालिन् m. a pupil.

पाठकः [पठ् ण्वुल्] 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. -2 A public reader of the Purânas or other sacred books. -3 A spiritual teacher. -4 A pupil, student, scholar. -5 The text of a book.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित p. p. Taught, instructed.

पाठिक a. Conformable to the text

पाठिन् a. [पठ् णिनि] 1 One who has read or studied any subject -2 Knowing or familiar with. —m A Brâhmana who has finished his studies.

पाठीनः A public reader of the Purânas or other mythological books 2 A kind of fish, ... पाठीनपरोहित ... Ki. 4. 5.

पाठिनी 1 An earthern pot. -2 A boiler.

पाणः [पण् भावे घञ्] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A game. -4 A stake at play, -5 An agreement. -6 Praise. -7 The hand.

पाणिः [पण् इण् आयाभावः; cf Uṇ. 4. 132] 1 The hand, दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन (विभाति) Bh 2. 71; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand', as चक्र°, खड्ग° &c.; पाणिं ग्रह् or पीड् 'to take the hand of, lead to the altar, marry; पाणौ कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणौकरणं 'marriage'. -2 Ved. A hoof —णिः f. A market. -Comp. —कर्मन् m. 1. N. of Siva. -2. one playing on a drum. —गृहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. —ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं, -ग्राहः marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. —ग्रहणिक, -ग्रहणीय a. matrimonial, nuptial. (-कं) a nuptial gift —गृहीतृ m., —ग्राहः a bridegroom, husband; ... Ms. 9. 21; ... 5. 148. —घः 1 a drummer. -2. a workman, handicraftsman. —घातः 1. a blow with the hand. -2. boxing. -3. a boxer. —तालः snapping the fingers. —जः a finger-nail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजांकितमुरः Gît. 12 —तलं the palm of the hand. —धर्मः due form of marriage. -पल्लवः 1. a sprout like hand -2. the fingers —पात्र a. drinking by means of the

hand. —पीडनं marriage, पाणिपीडनमहं दमयन्त्याः कामयेमहि महीमहिकाशो N. 5. 99 ; पाणिपीडनविधेरनंतरं Ku. 8 1 ; Mâl. 8. 6. —प्रणयिनी a wife. —बंधः 'union of the hands, marriage. —भुज् m. the sacred fig-tree. —मुक्तं a missile thrown with the hand. —मुखाः m. pl the Manes. —रुह् m., —रुहः a finger-nail. —वादः 1. clapping the hands together. —2. playing on a drum. —सर्ग्या-र्या a rope. —स्वनिक a. playing musical instruments with the hands.

पाणिंधम-य a 1. Blowing through the hands. —2 Chilly, as a road or journey. —3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिक a (की f.) Got by playing at stake. —कः A merchant.

पाणिनिः N. of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the knowledge of his grammar from *Siva*.

पाणिनीय a. Relating to or composed by Pânini ; *Si.* 19. 75. —यः A follower of Pânini ; अकृतव्यूहाः पाणिनीयाः. —यं The grammar of Pânini.

पांडर a. Whitish, pale-white. —रं 1 Red-chalk. —2 The blossom of the jasmine.

पांडवः [पांडोरपत्यं पुमान् अण्] 'A son or descendant of Pându,' N. of any one of the five sons of Pându; *i. e.* युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन नकुल and सहदेव ; हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यां गताः Mk. 5. 6. —Comp. —आभीलः N. of Krishna. —श्रेष्ठः N. of Yudhishthira.

पांडवायनः An epithet of Krishna.

पांडवीय a. Belonging to the Pândavas.

पाडवेयः = पांडव q. v.

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition ; तदेव गमकं पांडित्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Mâl. 1. 7, Pt. 1. 19. —2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, sharpness ; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2.

पांडु a. Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish, विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22. —डुः 1 the pale-white or yellowish-white colour. —2 Jaundice. —3 A white elephant. —4 N. of the father of the Pândavas. [He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambalika, one of the widows of Vichitravîrya. He was called Pandu, because he was born pale (पांडु) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyâsa ; (यस्मात्पांडुत्वमापन्ना विरूपं प्रेक्ष्य मामिह । तस्मादेव सुतस्ते वै पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.). He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself ; so he allowed his first wife Kunti to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvâsas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishthira, Bhima and Arjuna, and Mâdrî, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day Pându forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Mâdri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms] —Comp. —आमयः jaundice. —कंबलः 1. a white blanket. —2. a warm upper garment. —3. the housing of a royal elephant. —कंबलिन् m. 1. a carriage covered with a woollen blanket. —2. The housings of a royal elephant. —पुत्रः a son of Pându, any one of the five Pândavas. —पृष्ठ a. 'white-backed', having no auspicious marks on the body, one from whom nothing great is to be expected. —भूमः a region full of chalky soil. —मृत्तिका 1. white or pale soil. —2 the opal. —मृद् f. chalk. —राग whiteness, pallor —रोगः jaundice. —लेखः a sketch made with chalk ; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c., पांडुलेखेन फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु संशोध्य पश्चात्पत्रे निवेशयेत् ॥ Vyâsa. —शर्करा light coloured gravel (प्रमेहभेद). —शर्मिला an epithet of Draupadi. —सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe ; चांडालात्पांडुसोपाकस्त्वक्सारव्यवहारवान् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुकः 1 The yellowish-white colour. —2 Jaundice. —3 N. of Pându.

पाडुकिन् a. Suffering from jaundice.

पांडुर a. [पांडुवर्णोऽस्यास्ति-र] Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale ; छविः पांडुरा; *S.* 3. 10 ; R. 14. 26, Ku. 3. 33. —रं The white leprosy. —Comp. —इक्षुः a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिमन् m. Paleness, white or pale colour.

पांड्याः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants ; तस्यामेव रघोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. —ड्यः A king of that country ; R. 6. 60.

पांडुं An uncoloured woollen garment.

पाण्य a. Praiseworthy, comendable.

पात् a. Protecting, guarding. —m. 1 Falling. —2 Sin. —3 A guardian.

पात p. p. Protected, guarded &c.; See पा.

पातः [पत् घञ्] 1 Flying, flight. —2 Alighting, descending, descent. —3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); द्रुम°, गृह°; चरणपातः 'falling down at the feet'; R. 11. 92 ; पातोत्पातौ 'rise and fall'. —4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin ; Ku. 3. 44. —5 A blow, stroke ; as in —खड्गपातः. —6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; असृक्पातैः Ms 8. 44. —9 A cast, throw, shot ; दृष्टि° R. 13. 18. —8 An attack, inroad. —9 Happening, coming to pass, occurrence. —10 A failing, defect. —11 An epithet of Râhu. —12 (in astr.) An inauspicious or malignant position or aspect. —13 The node in a planet's orbit.

पातन a. [पत्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Felling, cutting down, —नं 1 Causing to fall down, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. —2 Throwing, casting. —3 Humbling, lowering. —4 Removing. *N. B.* पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used ; *e. g.* दंडस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall'; *i. e.* chastising, गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the fœtus to fall', causing an abortion,

पातित p. p. 1 Cast down, struck down. —2 Overthrown, humbled. —3 Lowered.

पातिन् a. (नी f.) [पत्-णिनि] 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. —2 Falling, sinking. —3 Being contained in. —4 Felling or throwing down. —5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातुक a. (की f.) [पत्-उकञ्] 1 Falling habitually or frequently. —2 Apt or disposed to fall. —3 Losing one's caste. —4 Going to hell. —कः 1 The declivity of a mountain, a precipice. —2 Tha water-elephant.

पात्य a. 1 To be caused to fall, to be felled or cut down. —2 To be imposed (as a fine); see पत्.

पातकः-कं [पातयति नरं, पत्-ण्वुल्] Sin, crime ; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins :—ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वंगनागमः । महांति पातकान्याहुः संसर्गश्चापि तैःसह Ms. 11. 55.).

पातकिन् a. Sinful, guilty.

पातंगिः 1 An epithet of Saturn. —2 Of Yama. —3 Of Karna. —4 Of Sugrîva.

पातंजल a. (ली f.) Composed by Patanjali, पातंजले महाभाष्ये कृतभूरिपरिश्रमः Paribhâshendusekhara. —लं The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali. (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahâbhâshya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system ; but it is a dubious point)

पातालं [प॰ अस्मिन्नधर्मेण पत्-आलञ् ; cf.

Un. 1. 114] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nâgas, the seven regions are :—अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. -2 The lower regions or world in general ; R. 15. 84, 1. 80 -3 An excavation, a hole. -4 Submarine fire. -5 (In astrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. —लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. -2 N. of Jupiter's year (of 361 days). -Comp. —गंगा the Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस् m, —निलयः, निवासः, -वासिन् m. 1. a demon. -2. a Nâga or a serpent-demon.

पातिः 1 A master. -2 A bird. -3 A husband.

पातिक. The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of caste or position.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. -2 A small earthen vessel -3 A woman of a particular class.

पातिव्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

पात्रं [पाति रक्षत्याधेयं, पिबत्यनेन वा पा-ष्ट्रन् Tv.] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. -2 A vessel or pot in general, पात्रे निधायार्घ्यं R. 5. 2, 12 ; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. -3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient, Pt. 2. 97. -4 A reservoir. -5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts, वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82 ; Bg. 17. 22, Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. -6 An actor, a *dramatis personæ* ; तत्प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1, उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V.1 *dramatis personæ*. -7 A king's minister. -8 The channel or bed of a river. -9 Fitness, propriety. -10 An order, command. -11 A leaf. —त्रः 1 A kind of measure (आढक). -2 A preservative from sin. —त्री 1 A vessel, plate, dish. -2 A small furnace. -3 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —पालः 1. a large paddle used as a rudder. -2. the rod of a balance (तुलाधट). -भृत् m. a servant. -संस्कारः 1. the cleaning or purification of a vessel. -2. the current of a river.

पात्रक A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रट a. Lean; emaciated. —टः 1 A cup, pot. -2 Rugged garments.

पात्रटीरः 1 A competent minister. -2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. -3 Fire. -4 A crow. -5 A heron. -6 Rust of iron. -7 Mucus runing from the nose.

पात्रयति Den. P. To use as a drinking-vessel ; पाणिं पात्रयतां Bh. 3. 138

पात्रसात् ind. In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक -2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. —कं,-की A vessel, cup, dish

पात्रिन् a. 1 Having or provided with a drinking-vessel. -2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To make worthy ; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20. -2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण a. Measured, sown, or cooked with a Pâtra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य a. Worthy to partake of meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः, -रं An oblation.

पात्रेबहुलः, -पात्रेसमितः 1 Constant at meals or dinner-time,' a parasite. -2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः [पीयते पा-कर्मणि थ] 1 Fire. -2 The sun. —थं Water.

पाथस् n. [पा-असुन् थुक् च] 1 Water, G. L. 26. -2 Air, wind. -3 Food. -4 The sky. -Comp. —जं 1. a lotus. -2. a conch. —दः, -धरः a cloud. —धिः -निधिः, -पतिः the ocean; N. 13 20.

पाथिस् m. 1 The sea. -2 The eye· —n. Scab.

पाथेयं [पथि तद्व्यवहारे वा साधु ढञ्] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey viaticum; जग्राह पाथेयमिवेन्द्रसूनुः Ki. 3. 37 ; बिसकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवंतः Me. 11 ; V. 4 15. -2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः [पद्यते गम्यतेनेन करणे कर्मणि वा घञ्] 1 The foot (whether of men or animals), तयोर्जगृहतुः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निपत्य, पादपतित &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals ; i. e. सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c., and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c, P. V. 4. 138-140, e. g. व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration ; स्मृत्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; जीवत्सु तातपादेषु 1. 19 ; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजन Pt. 1 ; so एवमाराध्यपादा आज्ञापयंति Prab. 1, so कुमारिलपादाः &c. -2 A ray of light, बालस्यापि रवेः पादाः पतंत्युपरि भूभृतां Pt. 1. 328, Si. 9. 34, R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also) -3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bed-stead. -4 the foot or root of a tree ; as in पादप. -5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वता), Me. 19 ; S. 6. 16 -6 A quarter, fourth part as in सपादो रूपकः ' one and one-fourth rupee ' ; Ms. 8 241, Y. 2 174 -7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. -8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyâyas of Panini, or of the Brahma Sûtras -9 A part in general. -10 A column, pillar. -11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulis. -12 The quadrant of a circle. -Comp. —अग्रं the point or extremity of the foot ; Ratn. 1. 1 -अंकः a foot-mark. —अंगदं, -दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. —अङ्गुलिः -ली f. a toe. —अंगुष्ठः the great toe. -अंतः the point or extremity of the feet. —अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-रे) ind. 1. after the interval of a step -2. close or near to. —अंबु n. butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. —अंभस् n. water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. —अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्म a lotus-like foot —अर्घ्यं a gift to a Brâhmana or a venerable person. —आलिंदी a boat. —अवसेचनं 1 washing the feet. -2. the water used for washing the feet. —अष्ठीलः the ankle. —आघातः a kick. —आनत a. prostrate, fallen at the feet of ; Ku. 3. 8. —आवर्तः 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -2. a square foot. -आसनं a foot-stool. —आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. —आहत a. kicked. —आहतिः f. 1. treading or trampling. -2. a kick. —उदकं, -जलं 1. water for washing the feet. -2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. —उदरः a serpent. —कटकः -कं, —कीलिका an anklet. -क्षेपः a foot-step. —गंडीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. —ग्रंथिः the ankle. —ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. —चतुरः, -चत्वरः 1. a slanderer. -2. a goat -3. the fig tree' -4. a sand-bank -5. hail. —चापल्यं shuffling of the feet. —चारः 1. going on foot, walking ; यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 ' if Gauri should walk on foot ' ; R. 11. 10. -2. the daily position of the planets. -चारिन् a. 1. walking or going on foot. -2. fighting on foot. (-m) 1. a pedestrian. -2. a foot-soldier. —जः a Sûdra. —जलं butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. —जाहं the tarsus. —तलं the sole of the foot. —त्रः, -त्रा, -त्राणं a boot or shoe. -दारी -दारिका chap in the feet. —दाहः a

burning sensation in the feet. —धावनिका sand used for rubbing the feet.—नालिका an anklet.—न्यासः movement of the feet ; M. 2. 9 —पः 1. a tree, गिरस्तपादपे देश एरंडोऽपि द्रुमायते H. 1. 69 ; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं S. 5. 7. -1. a foot-stool (-पा) a shoe. °खंडः, -डं a grove of trees. °रुहा a climbing plant. —पद्धतिः f. a track. —पालिका an anklet. —पाशः 1. a foot rope for cattle. -2. an anklet of small bells &c. (-शी) 1. a fetter. -2. a mat. -3. a creeper. —पीठः -ठं a foot-stool ; R 17. 28 ; Ku. 3. 11. —पीठिका 1. a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). -2. white stone. —पूरणं 1. filling out a line. -2. an expletive, तु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चयेऽवधारणे Visva. —प्रक्षालनं washing the feet. —प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). —प्रतिष्ठानं a foot stool. —प्रधारणं a shoe. —प्रहारः a kick —बंधनं 1 a chain, fetter. -2. a stock of cattle. —भागः a quarter. —मुद्रा a foot-print. —मूलं 1. the tarsus. -2. the sole of the foot. -3. the heel. -4. the foot of a mountain. -5 a polite way of speaking of a person, देवपादमूलमागताहं K. 8. —रक्षः 1. a shoe. -2. a foot-guard. —रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. -2. a leather boot or shoe. —रजस् n. the dust of the feet. —रज्जुः f. a tether for the foot of an elephant. —रथी a shoe, boot. —रोहः,-रोहणः the (Indian) fig tree. —वंदनं saluting the feet. —वल्मीकः elephantiasis.—विरजस् f. a shoe, boot. (-m.) a god. —शाखा a toe. -शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. —शोथः swelling of the foot. —शौचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet, Pt. 1. 172, —सेवनं, -सेवा 1. showing respect by touching the feet. -2. service. —स्फोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. —हत a kicked. —हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the crural nerves. —हीनात् ind. 1. without division or transition. -2. all at once.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a footman.

पादातः A foot-soldier ; Si. 18. 4. —तं Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक a. (की f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth ; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिन् a. 1 Footed, having feet. -2 Having four parts, as a stanza. -3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. —m. 1 An amphibious animal. -2 An heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुक a. (का-की f.) Going on foot. —का A wooden-shoe, sandal, व्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. -Comp. —कारः a shoemaker.

पादू f. A shoe -Comp. —कृत् m. a shoe-maker.

पाद्य a. [पादार्थं पाद-यत्] Belonging to the foot. —द्यं Water for washing the feet ; पाद्यमर्घ्यं समर्पयामि.

पादक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादरकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिंदः, दा-दी A boat.

पानं [पा-ल्युट्] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip.) ; पयःपानं ; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gît. 10. -2 Drinking spirituous liquors ; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12. 45. -3 A drink, beverage in general, Ms. 3. 227 ; Pt. 1. 389. -4 A drinking vessel. -5 Sharpening, whetting. -6 Protection, defence. -7 A canal. —नः 1 A distiller. -2 Breath, expiration -Comp. —अगारः, -आगारः -रं a tavern. —अत्ययः hard drinking. —गोष्ठिका, -गोष्ठी 1. a drinking party. -2. a dram-shop, tavern. —प a. drinking spirituous liquors. —पात्रं, -भाजनं, -भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. —भूः, -भूमिः, -भूमी f. a drinking room ; R. 7. 49 ; 19. 11. —मंडलं a drinking party. —रत a. addicted to drinking. —वणिज् m. vendor of spirits —विभ्रमः intoxication, —शौंडः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vendor of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय a. [पा कर्मणि-अनीयर्] 1 Drinkable. -2 To be protected or preserved. —यं 1 Water. -2 A drink, potion, beverage. -Comp. —कािकका a cormorant. —नकुलः an otter. —वर्णिका sand. —शाला, -शालिका a place where water is disrtibuted to travellers ; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः [पंथानं नित्यं गच्छति अण् पंथादेशः] 1 A traveller, a way-farer ; रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

पाप [पाति रक्षत्यस्मादात्मानं, पा-अपादाने प ; Uṇ. 3. 23] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious ; पापं कर्म च यत् परैरपि कृत तत्तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36, Bg. 6. 9. -2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed, पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. -3 Low, vile, abandoned ; Ms. 3. 52 ; 4. 171. -4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil ; as in पापग्रह. —पं 1 Evil, bad fortune or state ; पाप पापाः कथयथ कथ शौर्यराशेः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6, शांतं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas).-2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt ; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37, Ms. II. 231 ; 4. 181, R. 12 19. —पं ind. Badly, sinfully, wrongly. —पः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -Comp.—अधम a. exceedingly wicked, vilest. —अनुवसित a. sinful. —अपनुत्तिः f. expiation.—अहः an unlucky day. —आख्या one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. —आचार a following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. —आत्मन् a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-m.) a sinner. —आरंभ a. wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds ; Mâl. 5. 24. —आशय, -चेतस् a. evil-intentioned, wicked minded. —कर, -कारिन्, -कृत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner villain. —क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. —ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Râhu or Ketu. —घ्न a. destroying sin, expiating. (-घ्नः) the sesamum plant. —चर्यः 1. sinner. -2 a demon. —जीव a. wicked, sinful. —दृष्टि a. evil-eyed. —धी a. evil-minded, wicked. —नापितः a cunning or vile barber. —नाशन a. destroying or expiating sin. (-नः) 1. N. of Siva -2, of Vishnu. (-नं) expiation. atonement. —निरति a. wicked, sinful. —पतिः a paramour. —पुरुषः a villainous person. —फल a. evil, inauspicious. —बुद्धि, -भाव, -मति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —भक्षणः N. of Kâlabhairava. —भाज् a sinful, a sinner ; Ku. 5. 83. —मित्रं a bad counsellor or friend. —मुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. —मोचनं-विनाशन destruction of sin. —योनि a. low-born. (-निः f.) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. —रोगः 1 any bad disease. -2. small-pox. —लोक्य a. 1. infernal. -2. belonging to the wicked. —वशीयस् a. 1. inverted. -2. confused-(-m.) inversion, confusion. —शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. —संकल्प a. evil minded wicked. (—ल्पः) a wicked thought. —हन् a. destroying sin ; Ms. 7. 25. —पापक a. Bad, sinful, wicked. —कः 1 A wicked person. -2 A inauspicious planet. —कं Sin, crime.

पापर्द्धिः f. Hunting, chase.

पापल a. Imparting or incurring sin. —लं A kind of measure.

पापिन् a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked, bad, —m. A sinner.

पापिष्ठ *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप q. v.)

पापीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप q. v).

पाप्मन् *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Sinful. —*m.* 1 Sin, crime wickedness, guilt, मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यत इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48 ; 7. 20, Mâl. 5. 26 ; Ms. 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पामन् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -Comp. —घ्न: sulphur.

पामन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पामर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [पामन् र] 1. Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile, wicked. -3 Low, vulgar, base -4 Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless ; Ud. D 5. —र: 1 A fool, an idiot ; वल्गंति चेत्पामराः Bv. 1. 72. -2 A wicked or low man. -3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पामा See पामन् above. -Comp.—अरिः sulphur.

पाय्यं Water.

पायक *a.* Drinking.

पायन Giving or causing to drink. —ना 1 Causing to drink. -2 Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायिन् *a.* Drinking.

पाय्य *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. —य्यं 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protection. -4 A measure (परिमाण) -5 Practice, profession.

पायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [पयसो विकारः अण्] Made of water or milk —सः, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk ; Ms. 3 271. 5. 7 ; Y. 1. 173. -2 Turpentine -3 An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar. —सं 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.

पायासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fond of boiled milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anus ; पायूपस्थं Ms. 2. 90, 91 ; Y. 3. 92.

पारः, -रं [परं तीरं पत्मेव अण्, पृ-घञ्] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean ; पारं दुःखोदधेर्गंतु तर यावन्न भिद्यते Sânti. 3. 1 ; विरहजलधेः पारमासादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13 ; H. 1. 204. -2 The further or opposite side of anything ; Ku. 2. 58. -3 The end or extremity of anything ; furtherest or concluding limit ; Ve. 3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything ; स पूर्वजन्मांतरदृष्टपाराः स्मरन्निव R 18. 50 ; (पारं गम्, -इ, -या 1. to cross over, surmount, get over ; Pt. 2. 6. -2. to accomplish, fulfil ; as in: प्रतिज्ञायाः पारं गतः -3. to master fully, become proficient in ; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1, पारं नी 'to bring to a close'). —रः Quick-silver (पारे meaning 'on the other side of,' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp ; e g. पारेगंग पारेसमुद्र beyond the Ganges or the ocean), -Comp —अपार -अवार both banks, the nearer and further bank. (—रः) the sea, ocean ; शोकपारावारमुत्तरितुमशक्नुवती Dk. 4 ; Bv. 4. 11. —अयणं 1. going across. -2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. -3. the whole, completeness or totality of anything ; as in अक्षपारायणं, मंत्रपारायण &c —अयणी 1. N. of the goddess Saraswatî -2. considering, meditation -3. an act, action. -4. light. —काम *a.* desirous of going to the other end. —ग *a.* 1. crossing over, ferrying across -2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp), Ms. 2. 148, Y. 1 111 -3 profoundly learned. (-ग) keeping, fulfilling —गत, -गामिन् *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore (—त.) a Jaina —दर्शक *a* 1. showing the opposite bank. -2. transparent —दृश्वन् *a.* 1. far-seeing, wise, prudent -2. one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything, श्रुतिपारदृश्वा R 5. 24.

पारक *a.* (की *f.*) [पृ-ण्वुल्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पार्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final -3 Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual. —र्यं 1 End -2 Decision.

पारे *ind.* On the other side of ; पारेश्मशानं सरित् Mâl. 5. 19 ; see पार above.

पारक्य *a.* Alien, belonging to another. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical -4 Useful in the next world. —क्यः An enemy ; adversary. —क्य Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसाधन); pious conduct.

पारग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical

पारज *m* Gold

पारजायिकः An adulterer

पारटीटः -नः A stone or rock.

पारण *a.* [पृ-भावे ल्युट्] Carryinng across, bringing over -2 Saving, delivering, —णः 1 A cloud. -3 Satisfaction. —णं 1 Acccomplishing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through, perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast -4 The complete text of a book. —णा Eating after a fast, concluding a fast, काय चक्षुषी पारणां Vb 1, R. 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general) ; Ku- 5. 22, (अभ्यवहारकर्म Malli.).

पारणीय *a* capable of being completed or finished.

पारय *a.* 1 Adequate, fit for, appropriate. -2 Satisfying

पारयति-ते Den. U. 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over; see पृ *caus.* also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक *a.* Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतंत्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience

पारत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life

पारत्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल) ; Ms 2 236

पारद: Quick-silver ; निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82 —दाः *m.* pl. N. of a barbarous tribe ; see Ms. 10. 44.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another) ; Y. 2 295.

पारदार्य Adultery, intriguing with another's wife ; Ms. 11. 60 ; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Foreign, outlandish. —कः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a* (श्यी *f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. —श्यः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारभृतं A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राभृत.)

पारमहंस्य *a.* Relating to a 'Paramahamsa,' or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. —स्यं Most sublime asceticism or meditation -Comp. —परि *ind.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a* (की *f.*) [परमार्थाय हितं ठक्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge -2 Real, essential, truly or really existent, सत्ता त्रिविधा पारमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातीतिकी च Vedânta. -3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right ; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt 1. 342 -4 Excellent, supremely good, best

पारमिक *a* (की *f*) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमित *a*. 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side.-2 Crossed, traversed. -3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy, highest position. -2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरिण *a*. (णी *f*.) [परंपराया आगत खञ्] Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a*. Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

पारंपर्यं [परंपरैव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. -2 Traditional instruction, tradition -3 Intermediation. -Comp. —उपदेशः traditional instruction, tradional regarded by the Paurânikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारयिष्णु *a*. 1 Pleasing, gratifying. -2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलोक्य *a*. Relating to the next world.

पारलौकिक *a*. (की *f*) [परलोकाय हितं ठञ् द्विपदवृद्धिः] Relating to or useful in the next world ; धर्म एको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः (लौकिकः) Mb. ; N. 4. 92. —कं Obsequies, funeral rites ; Mu. 1.

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवश्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारशव *a*. (वी *f*.) 1 Made of iron. -2 Relating to or derived from an axe. —वः 1 Iron. -2 The son of a Brâhmana by a Sûdra woman ; यं ब्राम्हणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत्सुतं । स पारयन्नेव शवस्तस्मात्पारशवः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178 ; or परं शवात् ब्राम्हणस्यैष पुत्रः शूद्रापुत्रं पारशवं तमाहुः Mb. -3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halbert-man.

पारस *a*. (सी *f*.) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. -2 = पारसीक 2. q. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. -2 A Persian horse. —काः (*m*. pl.) The Persian, पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60.

पारस्करः 1 N. of a certain district. -2 N. of a sage, the author of the Grihya Sutras.

पारस्त्रैणेयः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife परस्त्री).

पारस्यकुलीन *a*. born in the family of another (as in adopted son).

पारहंस्य *a*. Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river , तदुत्तिष्ठ पारासिंधुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः Mâl. 4, 9. 1

पारापतः A pigeon

पारापारीण See पारावारीण.

पारायणिक 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purânas or mythological works. -2 A pupil, scholar

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove, dove , पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्यनुदिनं वद कोत्र हेतुः Bh. 3. 154 , Me 38. -2 A monkey. -3 A mountain. -Comp —अंघ्रिपिच्छः a kind of pigeon. —घ्री N. of the river Sarasvatî.

पारावारीण *a*. 1 One who goes to both sides. -2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः An epithet of Vyâsa, son of Parâsara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Suka. -2 N. of Vyâsa

पाराशरिन् *m*. 1 A religious mendicant. -2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetices as study the *Sârîra Sútras* of Vyâsa (pl.)

परिकांक्षिन् *m*. A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिकुट Ved. A servant.

पारिक्षितः A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of Parikshit.

पारिखेय *a*. (यी *f*.) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिग्रामिक *a*. (की *f*.) Situated round a village.

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः [पारमस्यास्तीति पारी समुद्रस्तत्र जातः, तस्य समुद्रोत्पन्नत्वात्] 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhâmâ), कल्पद्रुमाणामिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6, 10.11,17. 7. -2 The coral tree. -3 Fragrance.

पारिणाय्य *a*. (य्यी *f*.) 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained on the eccasion of marriage. —य्यं 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage, मातुः पारिणाय्यं स्त्रियो विभजेरन् Vasishth. a. -2 Marriage settlement.

पारिणाह्यं Household furniture and utensils , Ms. 9. 11.

पारितथ्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a*. (की *f*.) [परितोषः प्रयोजनमस्य ठञ्] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. —कं A present, rewsrd , गृह्यतां पारितोषिकमिदमंगुलीयकं Mk. 5.

पारिध्वजिकः A standard bearer.

पारिंद्रः A lion

पारिपंथिक A robber, highwayman.

पारिपाट्यं 1 Mode, method, manner (परिपाटि). -2 Regularity.

पारिपात्रं = पारियात्र q. v.

पारिपार्श्वं Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपार्श्वकः, पारिपार्श्विकः [परिपार्श्वे पार्श्वं व्याप्य वर्तते ठञ्] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue , प्रविश्य पारिपार्श्वकः, तत्किमिति पारिपार्श्विक नारंभयसि कुशीलवैः सह सगीतं Ve. 1.

पारिपार्श्विका A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव *a*. [परि-प्लु अच् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; ननद पारिप्लवनेत्रया नृपः R. 3. 11 -2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30 , 16. 61. -3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed ; U. 4 22.-वः A boat. -वं Restlessness, uneasiness, Mâl 4. 3.

पारिप्लाव्यः A goose. —व्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिबर्हः A wedding present.

पारिभद्रः 1 The coral tree. -2 The *Devadaru* tree. -3 The *Sarala* tree. -4 The *Nimba* tree.

पारिभाव्यं 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

पारिभाषिक *a*. (की *f*.) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिमांडिल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam ; the measure of an atom ; Bhâshâ P. 14.

पारिमाण्यं Circumference, compass.

पारिमित्यं Limit, limited extent or number.

पारिमुखिक *a*. (की *f*.)Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्यं Presence.

पारिया(पा)त्रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges ; R. 18. 16 ; see कुलाचल.

पारिया(पा)त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pâriyâtra mountain. -2 The Pâriyâtra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage.

पारिरकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिवित्त्यं, पारिवेत्त्यं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिव्राजकं, पारिव्राज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशील: A cake (अपूप q. v.).

पारिशेष्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारिषद a. (दी f.) Belonging to an assembly or council.–दः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor. –2 A king's companion. —दाः (m. pl.) The retinue of a god. —द्यं Taking part in an assembly.

पारिषद्यः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिक a. (की f) 1 Taking, seizing. –2 Surrounding. —कः A maker of garlands. —की A kind of enigma or riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet. —र्यं Taking, seizing

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet –2 A quantity of water –3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup. –4 A milk pail; Śi. 12. 40. –5 Pollen (of flowers.).

पारीक्षितः = परीक्षित् q. v.

पारीण a. [पारं गच्छति, पार खञ्] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. –2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with ; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवंतमध्यासयन्नासनमेकमिंद्रः Bk. 2. 46. –3 Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

पारीय a. (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

पारीणह्यं Household furniture or utensils.

पारींद्रः 1 A lion. –2 A large serpent, boa.

पारीरणः 1 A tortoise. –2 A stick, staff. –3 A garment (पट्टशाटक).

पारुः 1 The sun. –2 Fire.

पारुष्यं [परुषस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. –2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition) –3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult ; Bg. 16. 4 ; Y. 2. 12, 72. –4 Violence (in word or deed) ; Ms. 8, 6, 72 ; 7, 48, 51. –5 The garden of Indra. –6 Aloe-wood. —ष्यः An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारेरकः A sword (?).

पारोक्ष a (क्षी f.) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

पारोक्ष्यं Mystery, secrecy.

पारोवर्यं Tradition.

पार्घटं Dust or ashes.

पार्जन्य a. Belonging to rain

पार्ण a. (र्णी f.) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy. –2 Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थः [पृथायाः अपत्यं अण्] 1 A metronymic of Yudhishthira, Bhîma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna ; Bg 1. 25 and several other places –2 A king. –Comp. —सारथिः an epithet of Krishna.

पार्थक्यं severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थवं Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव a (वी f) [पृथिव्याः ईश्वरः इदं वा अण्] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth , यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64. –2 Ruling the earth. –3 Princely, royal —वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. –2 A king, sovereign ; R. 8. 1. –3 An earthen vessel. –4 The body. –वं An earthly substance. –Comp. —आत्मजः, –नंदनः, –सुतः a prince, the son of a king. —कन्या, –नंदिनी, –सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitâ, daughter of the earth ; पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघूद्वहः R. 11. 45. –2 An epithet of Lakshmî.

पार्परः 1 A handful of rice. –2 Consumption (क्षयरोग). –2 Ashes –4 A filament of Kadamba. –5 N. of Yama.

पार्यंतिक a. (की f.) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण a. (र्णी f.) [पर्वणि भवः अण्] 1 Belonging or relating to a *Parvan* falling on a Parva day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c. ; R. 11. 82 ; Mu. 3. 10. –2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon). —र्णं The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan.*

पार्वत a. (ती f.) [पर्वते भवः अण्] 1 Being or living on a mountain. –2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. –3 Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती [पर्वतस्यापत्यं स्त्री अण्] 1 N. of Durgâ, born as the daughter of the Himâlaya mountain (she was Sati in her former birth , cf. Ku. 1. 2) ; तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. –2 A female cowherd –3 An epithet of Draupadî. –4 A mountain stream. –5 A kind of fragrant earth –Comp. –नंदनः 1 an epithet of Kârttikeya. –2 of Ganesa.

पार्वतीय a. (यी f) Dwelling in a mountain. —यः 1 A mountaineer. –2 N of a particular mountain tribe (pl.) , तत्र जन्य रघोर्घोरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77.

पार्वतेय a. (यी f.) [पर्वते भवं ढक्] Mountain-born. —यं Antimony.

पार्शवः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्शुका A rib.

पार्श्व a. Near, proximate. –र्श्वः-र्श्वं [पर्शूनां समूहः] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs , शयने संनिषण्णैकपार्श्वां Me 89. –2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects) ; पिठरं क्वथदतिमात्र निजपार्श्वानेव दहतितरां Pt. 1. 324 –3 Vicinity. –4 Ved. A curved knife. —र्श्वः An epithet of Jina. —र्श्वं 1 A multitude of ribs. –2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. –3 The extremity of the fore-axle of a wheel. (पार्श्वं is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards ', S. 7. 8 ; so पार्श्वात् 'from the side of, away, from ', पार्श्वे 'near ', 'at hand ', 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1 9. Bh. 3. 37) –Comp. —अनुचरः an attendant, a servant, R. 2. 9. —अस्थि n. a rib. —आयात a. one who has come very near. —आसन्न a. standing by the side. —उदरप्रियः a crab. —ग, –गम, –चर, –स्थित a. being close to, standing by the side of. —गः an attendant, a servant ; R. 11. 43. —गत a. 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. –2. sheltered. —चरः a servant, an attendant ; R. 9 72 ; 14. 29. —दः an attendant, a servant. —देशः the side (of the human body). —नाथः the Jaina pontiff. —परिवर्तनं 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed. –2. N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhâdrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). —भागः the side or flank. —वक्रः an epithet of Mahâdeva. —वर्तिन् a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. –2 adjacent. (–m.) 1. an attendant ; R 2. 46. –2. a companion, associate ; Ku. 4. 29. —शय: a. 1. sleeping on the side. –2. sleeping by the side. —शूलः –लं 1. a shooting pain in the side, –2.

pleurisy. —सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. —स्थ *a.* being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-स्थः) 1. a companion. -2. an assistant of a stage-manager ; cf. पारिपार्श्वक.

पार्श्वकः (की *f.*) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

पार्श्वतस् *ind.* Near, at hand, by the side, close to ; R. 19. 31, Pt. 1. 35.

पार्श्वतीय *a.* Being or situated at the side.

पार्श्विक *a.* (की *f*) [पार्श्वे भवः ठक्] Belonging to the side. —कः 1 A sides-man, partisan.-2 A companion, an associate. -3 A juggler. -4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief

पार्षत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to the spotted antelope ; Ms. 3. 269 ; Y. 1. 257. —तः A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhrishtadyumna.

पार्षती 1 An epithet of Draupadî. -2 Of Durgâ.

पार्षद: *f.* An assembly.

पार्षदः [पार्षदमर्हति अण्] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant.-2 A train, retinne (of a god). -3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

पार्षद्यः A member of an assembly, an assessor.

पार्ष्णिः *m. f.* [पृष्-नि निः वृद्धिः ; Un. 4. 52] 1 The heel ; उद्वेजयत्यंगुलिपार्ष्णिभागान् Ku. 1. 11 , पार्ष्णिप्रहार K. 119. -2 The rear of an army. -3 The back or rear in general ; शुद्धपार्ष्णिरयान्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' -4 A kick. -5 Desire of conquering. -6 Inquiry. —*f.* 1 A licentious woman. -2 An epithet of Kuntî. -Comp. —ग्रहः a follower. —ग्रहणं attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. —ग्राहः 1. an enemy in the rear. -2. a general commanding the rear of an army. -3 an ally who supports a prince , Ms. 7. 207. —घातः a kick ; Ki. 17. 50. —त्रं a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. —वाहः an outside horse. —सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पालः [पाल्-अच्] 1 A protector guardian, keeper ; as in गोपालः, वृष्णिपालः, &c. -2 A herdsman ; विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5. 222, 240. -3 A king. -4 A spitting-pot. —ली A herds-man's wife. -Comp. —घ्नः a mush-room.

पालकः [पाल्-ण्वुल्] 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. -3 A groom, horse-keeper. -4 A horse.-5 The Chitraka tree.-6. A foster-father. -7 Protection. -8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c.).

पालन *a.* [पाल्-भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Protecting, guarding &c. ; Ki. 1 1. —नं 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering , लब्ध° R. 19 3 , so प्रजा°, क्षिति°, &c. -2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). -3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालनीय *a.* 1 To be protected or guarded. -2 Fit to be protected preserved or maintained. -3 To be kept or observed (as a promise,vow &c.).

पालयितृ *m.* A protector, guardian ; R. 2. 69, 8. 32.

पालित *p. p.* 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. -2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालकाप्यः N. of a sage, son of Karenu (who first taught the science of elephants). —प्यं The science of elephants.

पालंकः 1 The olibanum tree. -2 A hawk. —की Incense.

पालक्यः -क्या Incense.

पालल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालाश *a.* (शी *f.*) [पलाश अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palâsa tree. -2 Made of the wood of the Palâsa tree ; Ms. 2. 45. -3 Green. —शः The green colour. -Comp. —खंडः, -षंडः an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालिः-ली *f.* 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Gît. 3. -2 The edge, skirt, margin ; Bh. 3. 55. -3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अश्रि); Bv. 2. 3. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Gît. 6 ; Si. 3. 51. -6 A spot, mark. -7 A causeway, bridge. -8 The lap or bosom. -9 An oblong pond.-10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. -11 A louse. -12 Praise, eulogium. -13 A woman with a beard.-14 The hip. -15 A measure of capacity (प्रस्थ). -16 A circumference. —ली A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. -2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. -3 A butter-knife.

पालित्यं Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिंदः Incense.

पालुवा A game with twigs.

पाल्वल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from a pool.

पावक *a.* [पू-ण्वुल्] Purifying. —कः 1 Fire ; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते कक्षवज्ज्वलति सागरेऽपि यः R 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. -2 Agni or the god of fire. -3 The fire of lightning -4 The Chitraka tree. -5 The number 'three'. -6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage -7 Good conduct or behaviour. -8 N. of Varuna.—की 1 The wife of Agni. -2 Ved. N. of Sarasvatî. -Comp. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kârttikeya. -2. N. of a sage called सुदर्शन

पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kârttikeya -2 Of the sage सुदर्शन.

पावन *a.*(नी *f.*) [पू-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying, पादास्तामभितो निषण्णहरिणा गौरीगुरोः पावनाः *S.* 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19 53 , Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26 ; Y. 3. 307. -2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified ; Ku. 5. 17. —नः 1 Fire. -2 Incense. -3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. -4 N. of the poet Vyâsa. -5 N. of Vishnu. —नं 1 Purifying, purification ; पदनखनीरजनितजनपावन Gît. 1. -2 Penance. -3 Water. -4 Cow dung. -5 A sectarial mark. -6 Any means of purification; U. 1. 13. -7 Atonement, expiation. -8 Incense (सिह्लक). -Comp -ध्वनिः a 'conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. -2 A cow. -3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावरः The side of a die which is marked with two points , or a particular throw of this die , पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [पश्यते बध्यतेऽनेन, पश्-करणे घञ्] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादाकृष्टव्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः *S.* 1. 33 ; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9 ; R. 6 84 -2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. -3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuna); Ku.2.21. -4 A die, dice, Malli. on R. 6.18. -5 The edge or border of anything woven. -6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (*a*) contempt or depreciation ; as in छात्रपाशः a bad pupil ; वैयाकरण°, भिषक्° &c. (*b*) beauty or admiration; as in सैवोष्ठमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27 (*c*) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'), as in केशपाश q. v. -Comp. —अंतः the back of a garment. —क्रीडा gambling, playing with dice. —धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Varuna. —बद्ध *a.* entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. —बंधः a noose, snare, halter.—बंधकः a bird-catcher. —बंधनं a snare. —भृत् *m.* 1. an epithet of Varuna ; R. 2. 9. -2 one armed

with a noose. —रज्जुः *f.* a fetter. rope. —हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuna

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. -2 (At the end of comp) A snare, trap; as in कठ° &c. -Comp. —पीठं a gambling house or table.

पाशनं 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. -2 A cord, lash. -3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fetter.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशित *a.* Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाशीकृत *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. -2 Snared.

पाशिन् *m.* [पाशोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 An epithet of Varuna. -2 Of Yama. 3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. -2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशाना समूह॰).

पाशव *a.* (वी *f*) [पशोरिदं अण्] Relating to or derived from animals. —वं A flock, herd. -Comp. -पालनं pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशुक *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [पशुपतेरिदं अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Pasupati. —तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. -2 A follower of the doctrines of Pasupati. —त The Pâsupata doctrines; (for the Pâsupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). -Comp. —अस्त्रं N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाशुपाल्यं The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाशुबंधकः A sacrifice. —का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्चात्य *a.* [पश्चाद्भव॰ त्यक्] 1 Hinder. -2 Western; R. 4. 62. -3 Posterior, later.-4 Subsequent.—त्यं The hinder part.

पाश्या See under पाश.

पाषंड *a.* Impious, heretical. —डः A heretic, an unbeliever, a hypocrite, Ms. 5. 90; 9. 225. —डः -डं Heresy.

पाषंडकः, पाषंडिन् *m.*, पाखंडिकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite, Y.: 1. 130; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [पिनष्टि पिष् सच्चूर्णने आनच् पृषो॰ Tv.] A stone. —णी 1 A small stone used as a weight. -2 A spear. -Comp. —गर्दभः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint.—चतुर्दशी N. of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mârgasîrsha, in honour of Gaurî. —दारकः, —दारणः a stone-cutter's chisel. —संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. —हृदय *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

पास्त्य *a* Ved. Dwelling in a house.

पि 6 P. (पियति) To go, move

पिंस् 1 P., 10 U. (पिंसति, पिंसयति ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo, कुसुमशरासनशासनवंदिनि पिकनिकरे भज भाव Git 11. or उन्मीलति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Git 1. -Comp. —आनंदः, -बांधवः the Spring —बंधु -रागः, -वल्लभः the among tree

पिक्कः 1 An elephant twenty years old.-2 A young elephant in general.

पिंग *a.* [पिंज्-वर्णे अच् न्यक्वा॰ कुत्वम्]. Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अतनिविष्टामलपिंगतारं (विलोचन) Ku. 7. 33. —गः 1 The tawny colour. -2 A buffalo -3 A rat. —गा 1 Turmeric -2 Saffron -3 A kind of yellow pigment. -4 An epithet of Durgâ -5 A bow-string. —गं A young animal. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (-क्षः) 1. an ape. -2. an epithet of Siva. —ईक्षणः an epithet of Siva. —ईशः an epithet of fire. —कपिशा a species of cock roach. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —सारः yellow orpiment. —स्फटिकः 'yellow crystal,' a kind of gem (गोमेद).

पिंगल *a.* [पिंग-सिध्मा॰ लच्, पिंग लाति, ला-क वा Tv.] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71, Ms. 3. 8. —लः 1 The tawny colour. -2 Fire. -3 A monkey. -4 An ichneumon. -5 A small owl. -6 A kind of snake. -7 N. of an attendant on the sun. -8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. -9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिंगलच्छंद:शास्त्र; छंदोज्ञाननिधिं जघान मकरो वेलातटे पिंगलं Pt. 2. 33. —ल 1 Brass. -2 Yellow orpiment. —ला 1 A kind of owl. -2 The Sisu tree (शिंशपा). -3 A kind of metal. -4 A particular vessel of the body. -5 The female elephant of the south. -6 N. of a courtezan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhâgavata mentions how she and Ajamila were delivered from the trammels of the world). -Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Siva. —लौहं brass.

पिंगलिका 1 A kind of crane. -2 A kind of owl.

पिंगलित *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

पिंगाशः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. -2 A kind of fish —शं Virgin gold. —शी The Indigo plant

पिचंड.-डं, पिचिंडः-ड 1 The belly. -2 A limb of an animal.

पिचंडकः A glutton (औदरिक).

पिचं(चिं)डिन्- (क-ल) *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिचिंडिका 1 The calf of the leg. -2 The instep, (also पिचडिका in these senses)

पिचुः [पच्-उ पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 Cootton. -2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas) -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp. —तूलं cotton. —मंदः, मर्दः the *Nimba* tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिचव्यः The cotton plant.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. -2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिच्च् 10 U. (पिच्चयति-ते) To cut, divide.

पिच्चट *a.* Pressed flat. —टः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. —टं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

पिच्चा A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharana* (a particular measure of pearls).

पिच्चिट *a.* Pressed flat.

पिच्छ् I. 6 P. (पिच्छति) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. -2 To hinder, obstruct. —II. 10 U. To cut, divide.

पिच्छ [पिच्छ्-अच्] 1 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). -2 The tail of a peacock; Si. 4 50. -3 The feathers of an arrow. -4 A wing. -5 A crest. —च्छः A tail in general. —च्छा 1 A sheath, covering, coat. -2 The scum of boiled rice -3 A row, line. -4 A heap, multitude. -5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. -6 A plantain. -7 An armour. -8 The calf of the leg. -9 The venomous saliva of a snake. -10 A betel-nut. -11 A diseased affection of a horse's feet. -Comp. —बाणः a hawk

पिच्छकः (At the end of comp.) A feather of a tail.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छिका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* [पिच्छ् -बा॰ इल] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि Chand. M. 1. -2 Having a tail. —लः -ला, -लं 1 The scum of boiled rice (भक्तमंड).-2 Sauce mixed with rice-gruel. -3 Curds with cream on the

surface. -4 Broth, soup, -5 Moist split pulse. -Comp. —त्वच् *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

पिच्छं =पिच्छ q. v.

पिंज् I. 2 A. (पिंक्ते) 1 To tinge, dye -2 To touch. -3 adore. -4 To sound. -5 To join. -II. 10 U. (पिंजयति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To take. -3 To shine. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To live, dwell. -6 To hurt, injure, kill. -7 To speak. -8 To send forth a sound.

पिज *a.* Confused, distruLed in mind —जः 1 The moon. -2 A species of camphor -3 Killing, slaughter -4 A heap, collection. —जं Strength, power. —जा 1 Injury, hurting. -2 Turmeric. -3 Cotton. -4 A switch.

पिंजटः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिंजन A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिंजर *a.* [पिंज्-अरच्] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured, शिखा प्रदीपस्य सुवर्णपिंजरा Mk 3 17, R. 18. 40. —रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. —रं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment -3 A skeleton. -4 A cage (for पंजर) -5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

पिंजरकं Orpiment.

पिंजरित *a.* Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिंजल *a.* [पिंज्-कलच्] 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. -2 Panic-struck (as an army), —लं 1 Yellow orpiment -2 The leaf of the Kusa grass. —ली Two blades of Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

पिंजालं Gold.

पिंजिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिंजलं Ved. 1 A bundle of grass.-2 The wick of a lamp.

पिंजूषः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिंजेटः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिंजोला The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिट् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिटः A box, basket. -टं 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिटकः-कं 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer ; (also पिटका or पिटिका in this sense) ; ततः गंडस्योपरिपिटका संवृत्ता S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings ; as विनयपिटक. -का A small boil or pimple.

पिटक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिटाकः A basket, box.

पिट्टक The tartar of the teath (दंतकिट्ट).

पिठ् 1 P (पेठति) 1 To hurt, injure, -2 To feel pain, suffer.

पिठः Affliction, distress.

पिठर -रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिठरी in this sense), पिठरं क्वथदतिमात्र निजपार्श्वानेव दहतितरां Pt. 1. 324, जठरपिठरी दुष्पूरेय करोति विडबना Bh 3 116. —रः A churning-stick. —रः An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel

पिठरकः -क A pot, pan. -Comp. —कपालः -लं a pot-sherd.

पिडकः-का A small boil, pimple pustule.

पिंड् 1 A., 10 U. (पिंडते, पिंडयति-ते, पिंडित) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put to-gether. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate

पिंड *a.* (डी *f.*) [पिंड्-अच्] 1 Solid (घन). -2 Compact, dense, close.-डः डं 1 A round mass, ball, globe, as in अयःपिंडः, नेत्रपिंडः &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.) -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful ; R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonis or Srâddhas, R. 1. 66 ; 8. 26, Ms. 3. 216 ; 9. 132, 136, 140 ; Y, 1. 159. -5 Food in general ; सफलीकृतभर्तृपिंडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' -6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence, Mu. 3. 14. -7 Alms, पिंडपातवेला Mâl. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The fœtus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. -10 The body, corporeal frame, एकांतविध्वंसिषु मद्विधानां पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg, Mâl. 5. 16. -13 A round button. -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general.-16 A particular part of a house. -17 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty-fourth part of the quadrant or a circle. -19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frank-incense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.) Thickness. —डं 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -Comp. —अन्वाहार्य *a.* to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes, Ms. 3. 122. —अन्वाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. —अभ्रं hail. —अयसं steel. —अलक्तकः a red dye. —अशनः, -आशः -आशकः, —आशिन् *m.* a beggar. -उदकक्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice balls and water to the deceased. —उद्धरण participating in funeral offerings. —गोसः gum myrrh. —तैलं, -तैलकः incense. —द *a.* 1. one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence, श्वा पिंडदस्य कुरुते गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31. -2. one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors, Y. 2. 132. (-दः) 1. the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice ball. -2. a master, patron. —दानं 1. presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2. the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of new-moon. —निर्वपण presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. —पातः giving alms ; Mâl. 1. -पातिक. one who lives on alms. —पादः -पाद्यः an elephant. —पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the China rose. -3. the pomegranate. (-ष्पं) 1. the blossom of the Asoka tree. -2. the flower of the China rose. -3. A lotus. —भाज् *a.* receiving or entitled to share in the funeral rice-ball. (*-m. pl.*) the deceased ancestors or Manes, अहो दुष्यंतस्य संशयमारूढाः पिंडभाजः S. 6. —भृतिः *f.* livelihood, means of subsistencs. —मूलं, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors, Y. 3. 16. —लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand, (these are presented to the three ancestors immediatly preceding the great-grandfather). —लोपः 1. interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -2. neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). —संबंधः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter.

पिंडकः -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe. -2 A round swelling or protuberance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6 Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. —कः A goblin, demon.

पिंडनं Forming globes. —नः A mound or bank.

पिंडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. -2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडांतः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar.-2 A cow herd.-3 A buffalo-herdsman.-4 The *Vikankata* tree.-5 An expression of censure.

पिंडिः-डी *p*. 1 A round mass, ball. -2 The nave of a wheel.-3 The calf of the leg. -4 The Asoke tree. -5 The long gourd (अलाबु). -6 A house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the image of a deity. -Comp. —पुष्पः the Asoka tree. —लेपः a kind of unguent. or 'a cake-hero,' a braggart, cowardly. -शूरः 'brave in the house.' boaster, poltroon, cotquean; cf. गेहेनर्दिन्, गेहेशूर &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित *a*. [पिंड्-क्त] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpish. -3 Heaped together, collected; एष पिंडितोर्थः M. 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. -4 Mixed with. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. —तः Incense.

पिंडिन् *a*. 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors).-2 Having a body. —*m*. 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिल *a*. 1 Having large calves. -2 Skilled in calculations. —लः 1 A bridge, cause way, mound. -2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडीकृ 8 U. 1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

पिंडीभू 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become solid.

पिंडीर *a*. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. —रः 1 The pomegranate tree. -2 Cuttle-fish-bone.-3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिंडीर.

पिंडोलिः *f*. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्याकः-कं 1 Oil-cake. -2 Incense. -3 Saffron. -4 Asa Fœtida. -5 Residue of seeds ground for oil, Pt. 3. 99.

पितामहः (ही *f*.) 1 A paternal grandfather. -2 An epithet of Brahman. —हाः (pl.) The Manes.

पितृ *m*. [पाति रक्षति, पा तृच् नि०] A father; तेनास्य लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. —रौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. —रः (pl.) 1 Fore-fathers. ancestors, fathers; S. 6. 24. -2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively Ms. 2. 151. -3 The Manes, R. 2. 16, 3. 20; Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81, 192. -Comp. —अर्जित *a*. acquired by a father, paternal (as property). -कर्मन् *n*., -कार्यं, -कृत्यं, क्रिया oblations or sacrifice offered to deceased ancetors, obsequial rites; Ms. 3. 252. —कल्पः performance of the *S*râddha ceremony in honour of the Manes. -काननं a cemetery, R. 11. 16 —कुल्या N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. —गणः 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. -2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajâpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. —गणा N. of Durgâ. —गामिन् *a*. devolving on, or belonging to, a father. —गृहं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery, burial-ground. —घातकः, -घातिन् *m*. a parricide. —तर्पणं 1. an oblation to the Manes. -2. the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors, Ms. 2. 176. -3. sesamum. -4. gifts given at *S*râddhas or funeral rites, -5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger (sacred to the Manes.) —तिथिः *f* the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). —तीर्थं 1. N. of the place called Gayâ where the performance of funeral rites, such as *S*râddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious.-2. the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). —दत्त *a*. given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). —दानं an offering to the Manes. —दायः patrimony. —दिनं the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). —देव *a*. 1. worshipping a father. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes. (-वाः) the divine Manes -दैवत *a*. 1. presided over by the Manes.-2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-तं) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). -दैवत्य *a*. belonging to the worship of the Manes. (-त्यं) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अष्टका. —द्रव्य patrimony; Y. 2. 118. —पक्षः 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship. -2, a relative by the father's side. -3. 'the fort-night of the Manes,' N. of the dark half of Bhâdrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. —पतिः an epithet of Yama. —पद the world of the Manes. —पितृ *m*. a paternal grandfather. —पुत्रौ (पितापुत्रौ dual) father and son (पितुःपुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father'). —पूजनं worship of the Manes. —पैतामह *a* (ही *f*.) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-हाः pl.) ancestors —प्रसूः *f* 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. —प्राप्त *a*. 1. inherited from a father. -2 inherited patrimonially. —बंधुः a kinsman by the father's side, they are पितु पितुः स्वसुः पुत्राः पितुर्मातुः स्वसुः सुताः। पितुर्मातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेयाः पितृबान्धवाः॥ (-धु *n*) relationship by the fathe's side. —भक्त *a*. dutifully attached to a father. —भक्तिः *f*. filial duty. —भोजन food offered to the Manes. —भ्रातृ *m*. a father's brother, paternal uncle. —मंदिरं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery. -मेधः a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. —यज्ञः 1. obsequial offerings. -2. offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmana, पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms 3.10; also 122, 283. —यान the way of the Manes (to their world). —राज् *m*, -राजः, राजन् *m* an epithet of Yama. —रूपः an epithet of *S*iva. —लोकः the world of the Manes.-वंशः the paternal family.-वनं a cemetery. (पितृवनेचरः 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of *S*iva). —वसतिः *f*.-सद्मन् *n*. a cemetery; Ku. 5 77. —व्रतः a worshipper of the Manes. (-तं) obsequial rites. —श्राद्धं obscequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. —स्वसृ *f*. (also पितृष्वसृ as well as पितु स्वसृ or पितुःष्वसृ) a father's sister; Ms. 2. 131. —ष्वस्रीयः a paternal aunt's son. —संनिभ *a*. fatherly, paternal.—सूः 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. —स्थानः, -स्थानीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father) —हत्या parricide. —हन् *m*. a parricide. —हू *m*. the right ear, पितृहूर्दक्षिणः कर्ण उत्तरो देवहूः स्मृतः.

पितृक *a*. 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

पितृमत् *a*. 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

पितृवत् *a*. Having a father living. —*ind*. Like a father or the Manes.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. -2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पित्तं Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ.); पित्तं यदि शर्करया शाम्यति कोर्थः पटोलेन Pt. 1. 378. -Comp. —अतीसारः a bilious form of

piarrhœa. —अभिष्यंद: a bilious form of ophthalmia. —अरि: N. of several plants लाक्षा, वर्पर &c.—उपहत a. affected by bile, पश्यति पित्तोपहत: शशिशुभ्रं शङ्खमपि पीतं K P. 10 –कोष: the gall-bladder. —क्षोभ: excess or derangement of the bilious humour. —गर्दिन् a. bilious, affected by bile. —ज्वर: bilious fever.–प्रकृति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament. —प्रकोप excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —रक्तं plethora. –वायु: flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —विदग्ध a impaired by bile. —शमन, –हर a. antibilious.

पित्तल a. Bilious. —लं 1 Brass. -2 A species of birch tree.

पित्र्य a [पितुरिदं प्रिय वा पितृत आगतं वा यत्] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. -2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors, Ms. 2. 59. (b) Obsequial. –त्र्य: 1 The eldest brother.–2 The month of Mâgha.–त्र्या 1 The constellation called Maghâ. -2 The day of full as well as new moon. —त्र्यं 1 The lunar mansion called Maghâ. -2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पित्सत् m A bird.

पित्सल: A road, path.

पिधा 3 U. See under धा.

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. -2 A sheath. -3 A wrapper, cloak. -4 A lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. -2 A lid.

पिधायक a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिहित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, barred. -2 Covered, concealed, hidden. -3 Filled or covered with; see अपिहित also. —तं A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

पिनह् 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind, अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1, मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -2 To put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3 To cover, envelop; कुसुममिव पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

पिनद्ध p. p. 1 Fastend, tied or put on. -2 Dressed. -3 Hid, concealed. -4 Pierced, penetrated. -5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाक:-कं [पा रक्षणे आकन् नुट् धातोरात इत्वम् Un. 4. 15] 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A trident. -3 A bow in general. -4 A staff or stick. -5 A shower of dust. -Comp. -गोप्त, -धृक्, -भृत्, -पाणि m. epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् m. An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5. 77, S. 1. 6.

पिन्व् 1 U. (पिन्वति-ते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. -2 To wet, moisten -3 To emit, discharge, pour forth. -5 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

पिपतिषत् m. A bird.

पिपतिषु a. Being about to fall. -षु: A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित, पिपासिन्, पिपासु a. Thirsty.

पिपीतकी The twelth day of the light half of Vaisâkha.

पिपील:, पिपीली An ant

पिपीलक: A large black ant.

पिपीलिक: An ant. —कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

पिपीलिका A female ant. —Comp. —परिसर्पणं the running about of ants.

पिप्पल: 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. -2 A nipple. -3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). -लं 1 A berry in general. -2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. -3 Sensual enjoyment. -4 Water.

पिप्पलि:-ली f. Long pepper.

पिप्पिका The tartar of the teeth.

पिप्लु: A mark, mole, freckle.

पियाल: N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31. —लं The fruit of this tree.

पिल् 10 U. (पेलयति-ते) 1 To throw cast. -2 To send, direct -3 To incite, prompt.

पिलु: See पीलु.

पिल्ल a. Blear-eyed. —ल्लं A blear-ed eye.

पिल्लका A female elephant.

पिश् 6 U. (पिंशति-ते) 1 To shape, fashion, form. -2 To be organised. -3 To light, irradiate. -4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts. -5 Ved. To adorn, decorate.-6 To make ready, prepare.

पिश a. 1 Free from sin. -2 Multiform.

पिशंग a. [पिश्-अगच् किच्च] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मध्येसमुद्रं ककुभ: पिशंगी: Si. 3. 33; 1. 6, Ki. 4. 36. —ग: The tawny colour.

पिशंगक: An epithet of Vishṇu or his attendant.

पिशंगिन् a. Brown, tawny.

पिशंगिला Bell-metal.

पिशाच: पिशितमाचामति, आ + चम् बा° ड पृषो°] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit malevolent being; नन्वाश्वासित: पिशाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12.44. -Comp. —आलय: phosphorescence, —द्रु: a kind of tree. —बाधा, -संचार: demoniacal possession. —भाषा 'the language of devils,' a gibberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prâkrita dialects used in plays. —सभं 1. an assemblage of fiends. -2. pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिशाचकिन् m. An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

पिशाचि: Ved. =पिशाच q. v.

पिशाचिका 1 A she-demon, a female imp. -2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आयुधपिशाचिकया Mv 3. 'devilish fondness for fighting'; (पिशाची is used in the same sense; तस्य खल्वियं यावज्जीवमायुधपिशाची न हृदयादपक्रामति B. R. 4; or कियच्चिरमियमतिनाटयिष्यति भवंतमायुधपिशाची A. R 4.).

पिशितं [पिश्-क्त; Un. 3. 95.] 1 Flesh; कुत्रापि नापि खलु हा पिशितस्य लेश: Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. -2 A small piece or part. -Comp. —अशन: -आश:, -आशिन्,-भुज् m. 1.flesh eater, a demon, goblin; (छाया:) संध्यापयोदकपिशा: पिशिताशनानां चरंति S. 3. 27. -2. a man-eater, cannibal. -3. a wolf.

पिशुन a. [पिश्-उनन् किच्च; Un. 3. 55] 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शत्रूणामनिशं विनाशपिशुन: Si. 1. 75; तुल्यानुरागपिशुनं V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53. Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथा: Me. 48. -2 Slanderous, back-biting, calumniating; पिशुनजनं खलु बिभ्रति क्षितींद्रा: Bv. 1. 74. -3 Betraying, treacherous. -4 Harsh, cruel, unkind.-5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. -6 Low, vile, contemptible. -7 Foolish, stupid. -न: 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base-informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. -2 Cotton. -3 An epithet of Nârada. -4 A crow. -5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant woman). —नं 1 Betraying. -2 Saffron.-Comp. —वचन, —वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिशुनयति Den. P. To indicate, show; पिशुनयति रथस्ते शीकरक्लिन्ननेमि: S. 7. 7.

पिशीलं-लकं Ved. An earthen vessel.

पिष् I. 7 P. (पिनष्टि, पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush; अथवा भवत: प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टमियं पिनष्टि न: N. 2. 61; 13. 19; मापपेषं पिपेष Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. -2 To hurt, injure, destroy,

kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेष्टुं भुवनाद्विषामसि Si. 1. 40. —*Caus.* 1 To grind, pound -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To give. -4 To be strong. -5 To dwell. -II. P H., 10 U. (पेषति, पेषयति-ते) To go, move.

पिष्ट *p. p.* [पिष्-क्त] 1 Ground, powdered, crushed , Bv. 1. 12. -2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands) -3 Kneaded. -ष्टः 1 anything ground, a ground substance. -2 Flour, meal ; पिष्टं पिनष्टि ' he grinds flour,' *i. e.* does a useless work or a profitless repetition. -3 Lead. -Comp. —उदकं water mixed with flour. —पचनं a pan for parching flour, a boiler &c. —पशुः an effigy of a beast made with flour. —पाकभृत् *m.* a boiler. —पाचक a boiler. —पिंडः a cake or ball of flour. —पूरः see घृतपूरः —पेषः, —पेषण ' grinding flour ', *i. e.* doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. °न्यायः see under न्याय —मेहः a variety of diabetes. —वर्तिः a kind of small bail made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice —सौरभं (pounded) sandal wood.

पिष्टक-कं 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. -2 A baked cake, bread. -3 A disease of the eye, opacity of the cornea. —कं Pounded sesamum-seeds.

पिष्टपः—पं A division of the universe ; cf. विष्टप.

पिष्टातः Scented or perfumed powder.

पिष्टिकं A cake made of rice-flour.

पिस् I. 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पेसयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To be strong. -3 To dwell. -4 To hurt, injure. -5 To give or take.

पिहित See under पिधा.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink ; तव वदनभवामृतं निपीय Mk. 10. 13 ; N. 1. 1.

पीचं The chin.

पीठं 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.) ; जवेन पीठादुदतिष्ठदच्युतः Si. 1. 12 ; R. 4. 84 ; 6. 15. -2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. -3 The seat of a deity, an altar. -4 A pedestal in general, basis. -5 A particular posture in sitting. -6 (In geometry) The complement of a segment. -Comp. —केलिः a male confidant, a parasite. —ग *a.* lame, crippled. -गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. —चक्रं a carriage. —नायिका a girl of fourteen who represents Durgâ at the festival of that goddess. —भूः *f.* basis, basement. —मर्दः 1. a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, *e. g.* in securing his mistress ; so पीठमर्दिका ' a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover ' -2. a dancing master who instructs courtezans in the art of dancing. —सर्प *a.* lame, crippled.

पीठकः, -कं A seat.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool). -2 A pedestal, base -3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्वपीठिका and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

पीड् 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest, नोल चापीपिडच्छरैः Bk 15. 82 ; Pt. 1. 343 , Ms. 4 67, 238 ; 7. 29. -2 To oppose, resist. -3 To besiege (as a city). -4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch ; कंठे पीडयन् Mk 8 ; लभेत् सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh 2. 5 ; दशनपीडिताधरा R. 19. 35 -5 To suppress, destroy ; Ms. 1. 51 -6 To neglect. -7 To cover with anything inauspicious. -8 To eclipse. -9 To overpower. -10 To break, violate. -11 To take away remove. -12 To stir, agitate. -13 To cover, wrap.

पीडकः An oppressor

पीडनं [पीड् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain ; Ms. 9 299 ; Pt. 1. 345 -2 (*a*) Squeezing, pressing ; दोर्वाल्लिबंधनिबिडस्तनपीडनानि Git. 10 , संतोष्टपीडनलक्षतरकामिक्तां Ch. P. 44. (*b*) Pressure ; Mâl. 9. 38 -3 An instrument for pressing -4 Taking, holding, seizing · as in करपीडन or पाणिपीडन q. v. -5 Laying waste, devastation. -6 Threshing corn -7 An eclipse ; as in ग्रहपीडन q v -8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा [पीड् भावे भिदा° अङ्] 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony : आश्रमपीडा R 1 37 ' disturbance '; 71 , मदन° दारिद्र्य° &c. -2 Injury, damage, harm ; Bg. 17. 19 ; Ms 7. 169 -3 Devastation, laying waste. -4 Violation, infringement. -5 Restriction. -6 Pity, compassion. -7 Eclipse -8 A chaplet, garland for the head. -9 A *Sarala* tree. -10 A basket. -Comp. —कर *a.* troublesome, painful. —करणं torturing.

पीडित *p. p.* [पीड्-क्त] 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. -2 Squeezed, pressed. Mu. 2 12. -3 Espoused, held, seized; U. 7. 5. -4 Violated, broken. -5 Laid waste, devastated. -6 Eclipsed. -7 Bound, tied. -तं 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —तं *ind.* Fast, closely, firmly.

पीत *a.* [पा -कर्मणि क्त] 1 Drunk, quaffed ; धनाय पीतप्रतिबद्धवत्सां (गां सुमोच) R 2.1. -2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with. -3 Absorbed, drunk up, evaporated , Ku 4.44. -4 Watered, sprinkled with water ; पातुं न प्रथम व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मा स्वपीतेषु या S. 4 8 5 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभारचितपीतपटोत्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2 -तः 1 Yellow colour. -2 Topaz -3 Safflower. -4 A yellow pigment prepared from cow's urine. —तं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अब्धिः an epithet of Agastya. —अंबरः 1 an epithet of Vishnu ; इति निगदितः प्रीतः पीतांबरोपि तथाकरोत Git. 12. -2. an actor -3. a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments —अरुण *a.* yellowish-red (-णः) the middle of day-break —अश्मन् *m.* topaz —कदली a species of banana (स्वर्णकदली). —कद the carrot. -कावेरं 1. saffron. -2 brass. —काष्ठ yellow sanders. —गंध yellow sandal —चंदनं 1. a species of sandal-wood. -2. saffron. -3 turmeric -चंपकः a lamp. —तुडः a Kârandava bird. —दारु *n.* a kind of pine or *Sarala* tree. —दुग्धा 1. a milch cow. -2. a cow whose milk has been pledged -3. a cow tied up to be milked. -द्रुः the *Sarala* tree. —नील *a.* green. (-लः) the green-colour. —पादा a kind of bird (Mar. मैना). —पुष्पः N. of several plants. -चंपक, -कर्णिकार &c. -मणिः a topaz —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. —मूलक the carrot -यूथी yellow jasmine. —रक्त *a.* yellowish red, orange-coloured. (-क्तं) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. —रागः 1. the yellow colour. -2. wax. -3. the fibres of a lotus. -लोहं brass. -वालुका turmeric, —वासस् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —सारः 1. the topaz. -2. the sandal tree. (-रं) yellow sandal-wood. —सारि *n* antimony. —स्कंधः a hog. —स्फटिकः the topaz. —हरित *a.* yellowish-green.

पीतक *a.* Yellow. —कः The Asoka tree. —कं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Brass. -3 Saffron. -4 Honey. -5 Aloe-wood. -6 Sandal-wood. -7 Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree. (waved-leaf.). -2 The hog-plum tree. —नं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Saffron. -3 The *Sarala* tree.

पीतल *a.* Yellow. —लः The Yellow colour. —लं Brass.

पीतलकं Brass.

पीतिः A horse. —*f* 1 Draught, drinking. -2 A tavern -3 The proboscis of an elephant. -4 Going. -5 Protection (Ved.)

पीतिन् *m*. A horse.

पीतिका 1 Saffron. -2 Turmeric -3 Yellow jasmine.

पीतुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The chief elephant of a herd

पीथः 1 The sun -2 Time -3 Fire. -4 Protection. -5 Drink. -थं 1 Water. -2 Ghee.

पीथिः A horse.

पीन *a*. [प्याय्-क्त सम्प्रसारणे दीर्घः] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent ; U. 6. 13 'strong'. -2 Plump, large, thick, as in पीनस्तनी. -3 Full, round. -4 Swollen, large, big. -5 Brawny -6 Profuse, excessive. -Comp. —ऊधस् *f*. (पीनोध्नी) a cow with full udders. —वक्षस् *a* full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. -2 Cough, catarrh

पीयु. 1 A crow. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 An owl. -5 Time. -6 Gold

पीयूषः -षं [पीय्-ऊषन् Un. 4, 76] 1 Nectar, ambrosia , मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पीयूषलहरी G. L. 53. -2 Milk in general. -3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. -Comp. —महस् *m*., —रुचिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —वर्षः 1. a shower of nectar. 2. the moon. -3. camphor.

पील् 1 P. (पीलति) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. -2 To stop. -3 become stupid.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः [पील्-उ] 1 An arrow. -2 An atom. -3 An insect -4 An elephant. -5 The stem of the palm. -6 A flower. -7 A group of palm trees. -8 A kind of tree. -9 A heap of bones. -10 The central part of the hand. —लु *n*. The fruit of the Pîlu tree. -Comp. —पत्रः the Mûrvâ plant. —पर्णी 1. a kind of drug. -2. N. of two plants. —पाकवादिन् *m*. a Vaiseshika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

पीलुकः An ant.

पीव 1 P. (पीवति). To be fat or corpulent.

पीव, पीवर, पीवस *a*. Fat, corpulent.

पीवन् *a*. (पीवरी *f*.) [प्यै-कनिप् सम्प्र० दीर्घः] 1 Full, fat, large. -2 Stout, strong. —*m*. Wind.

पीवर *a*. (रा or री *f*.) [प्यै-ष्वरच् सम्प्र० दीर्घ] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent ; R. 3. 8 , 5 65 ; 19. 32 -2 Plump thick —रः A tortoise —री 1 A young woman. -2 A cow -Comp. —स्तनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. -2. a cow with a large udder.

पीवा Water.

पुंस् 10 U. (पुंसयति-ते) 1 To crush, grind -2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुंस् *m*. [पाति पा पालने डुम्सुन् Un 4 147] Nom पुमान्, पुमांसौ, पुमांसः, Instr du पुंभ्यां Voc sing पुमन्) 1 A male, male being : पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N 5 110. -2 A man, human being यस्यार्थाः स पुमांल्लोके H. 1. -3 Man, mankind, people, वंद्यैः पुंसां रघुपतिपदैः Me 12. -4 A servant, an attendant. -5 A word in the masculine gender. -6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचंदन Ak. -7 The soul -Comp —अनुज *a* (पुंसानुज) having an elder brother. —अनुजा (पुमनुजा) a girl born after the male child, *i. e*. a girl having an elder brother —अपत्य (पुमपत्य) a male child. —अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1 the aim of man -2. any one of the four ends of human existence, *i. e*. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष ; see पुरुषार्थ. —आख्या (पुमाख्या) a designation of a male being. —आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. —कटिः *f*. a man's hip. —कामा a woman wishing for a husband. —कोकिलः a male cuckoo ; Ku. 3 32. —खेटः (पुंखेटः) a male plant. —गवः (पुंगवः) 1. a bull, an ox. -2. (at the end of comp.) chief best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class ; वाल्मीकिर्मुनिपुंगवः Râm. , so गजपुंगवः Bh 2. 31 ; नरपुंगवः &c. °केतुः an epithet of Siva , Ku. 7. 77. —चलः (पुंश्चलः) an adulterer. —चली: (पुंश्चली:) a harlot, an unchaste woman , Y. 1. 162. —चलीयः (पुंश्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. —चलूः *f*. (पुंश्चलूः) Ved a harlot. —चिह्न (पुंश्चिह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. —जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) *n* the birth of a male child. °करः, दः, °योगः a constellation under which male children are born. —दासः (पुदासः) a male slave. —ध्वजः (पुंध्वजः) 1. the male of any species of animal. -2. a mouse. —नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) 1. a male asterism. -2 an asterism under which male children are born. —नागः (पुंनागः) 1. 'an elephant among men ', a distinguished man. -2. a white elephant. -3. a white lotus -4. nutmeg. -5. N. of a tree called नागकेशर ; R. 4. 57. —नाटः-डः (पुंनाटः -डः) N. of a tree. —नामधेयः (पुनामधेयः) a male. —नामन् (पुंनामन्) *a*. holding a masculine name. (-*m*.) 1. the tree called पुंनाग, -2. N. of a hell. —पुत्रः a male child. —प्रजननं the male organ of generation. —भूमन् (पुंभूमन्) *m*. a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number : लाजाः पुंभूम्नि चाक्षताः Ak —योगः (पुंयोगः) 1. cohabitation with men. -2 reference to a male or husband ; पुंयोग क्षात्रियो. —रत्न (पुंर-त्न) an excellent man —राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. —रूपं (पुंरूप) the form of a man. —लिंग *a*. (पुंलिंग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (-गं) 1. masculine gendar. -2 virility, manhood -3. the male organ. —वत्सः (पुंवत्सः) a bull-calf. —वृषः (पुंवृषः) the musk-rat. —वेष *a*. (पुंवेष) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. —सवन (पुंसवन) *a*. 1 causing the birth of a male child (-नं) the first of the purificatory Samskâras ; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son ; R. 3. 10. -2. fœtus -3 milk.

पुंस्त्व 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculineness ; यत्ना-पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55 ; कुलालपितृत्वं च कुलालजनकपुंस्त्वं Tarka K. -2 Semen virile. -3 The masculine gender.

पुंवत् *ind*. 1 Like a man ; R. 6. 20. -2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश *a*. (शी *f*.), पुक्कस *a*. (सी *f*.) Low, vile —शः. -सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishâda by a Sûdra woman ; जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. —शी, -सी 1 A bud. -2 The indigo plant. -3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुक्कशक *a*. Low, vile. —कः A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुंखः-खं [पुमांसं खनति, खन्-ड] 1 The feathered part of an arrow ; R. 2. 31 ; 3. 64 ; 9. 61. -2 A falcon, heron.

पुंखित *a*. Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, -गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुगलः The soul.

पुच्छः-च्छं 1 A tail in general ; पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुलं U. 4. 27. -2 A hairy tail. -3 A peacock's tail. -4 The hinder part. -5 The end of any thing. -Comp —अग्रं, -मूलं the tip of the tail. —कंटकः a scorpion. —जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् *a*. Having a tail. —*m*. 1 A cock. -2 The *Arka* plant.

पुच्छाटिः -टी *f.* Cracking the fingers (छोटिका).

पुंजः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection, क्षीरोदवेलेव सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमः पुंजे निकुंजे प्रियः Git. 11

पुंजयति Den P., पुंजीकृ 8 U. To heap, collect together.

पुंजिः *f.* A heap, quantity, mass. -Comp. -ष्ठ *a.* heaped. (-ष्ठः) Ved. 1 a fisherman. -2. a bird-catcher.

पुंजिकः Hall.

पुंजित *a.* 1 Heaped, collected, heaped together; U 5. 14 -2 Pressed together.

पुट् I. 6 P (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. -2 To interwine. -II. 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To be in contact with. -2 To bind together, fasten. -3 (पोटयति-ते) (*a*) To grind, reduce to powder. (*b*) To speak. (*c*) To shine. -III. 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind -2 To rub.

पुटः -टं [पुट् क] 1 A fold -2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity, भिन्नपल्लवपुटो वनानिलः R. 9. 68, 11. 23, 17. 12, M. 3. 9, अंजलिपुट, नासापुट, कर्णपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्ध्वा पयः पत्रपुटे मदीयं R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28. -4 Any shallow receptacle. -5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. -6 A sheath, cover, covering. -7 An eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses) -8 A horse's hoof. -टः 1 A casket. -2 The contracting of anything. -3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. -टं 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. -Comp -उटजं a white umbrella. -उदकः a cocoa-nut.-ग्रीवः 1. a pot, jar, pitcher. -2. a copper-vessel. -पाकः 1. a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire, अनिर्भिन्नो गभीरत्वादन्तर्गूढघनव्यथः । पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1. -2 digesting. -3. subliming. -भेदः 1. a town, city. -2. a kind of musical instrument (आतोद्य). -3. 'parting of the eyelids', opening; U. 6. 3. -4. a whirl-pool or eddy. -भेदनं a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुटकं 1 A fold. -2 Any shallow cup or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

पुटकिनी 1 A lotus. -2 A group of lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Contracted -3 Stitched, sewn. -4 Split. -तं The hollow of the hands.

पुटी A small piece of cloth worn over the privities; (for other senses see पुट).

पुट्ट 10 U. (पुट्टयति-ते) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. -2 To be low or shallow -3 To disregard, disrespect.

पुड् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon -2 To dismiss. -3 To emit, send forth. -4 To discover.

पुण् 6 P. (पुणति) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

पुंट् 10 U. (पुंटयति-ते) 1 To shine -2 To speak.

पुंड् 1 P. (पुंडति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुंडः A sign, mark.

पुंडरीकं 1 A lotus flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 12, 29; Mâl. 9 14. -2 A white parasol. -3 A medicine, drug. -कः 1 The white colour -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction, R. 18. 8. -3 A tiger. -4 A kind of serpent -5 A species of rice. -6 A kind of leprosy -7 A fever in an elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree. -9 A pitcher, water-pot. -10 Fire. -11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu, R. 18. 8. -प्लवः a kind of bird. -मुखी a kind of leech,

पुंडर्यं 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A kind of medicinal plant.

पुंड्रः [पुड्-भेदने रक्] 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A lotus in general. -3 A white lotus. -4 A mark or line (on the fore head) made with sandal &c, sectarial mark. -5 A worm. -6 *Atimukta* creeper. -ड्राः pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants. -Comp. -केलिः an elephant.

पुंड्रकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A sectarial mark -3 One who lives by breeding silk-worms.

पुण्य *a.* [Un. 5.15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure, जनकतनयास्नानपुण्योदकेषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, पुण्यानि हि नामग्रहणान्यपि महामुनीनां किं पुनर्दर्शनानि K. 41, S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. -2 Good, meritorious, virtuous, righteous just. -3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day), Ms. 2. 30, 26. -4 Agreeable; pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्ष्मीकौ Mv. 1. 16; 24; U. 4. 19, Ku. 5. 73; so पुण्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). -6 Solemn, festive, -ण्यं 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83, महता पुण्यपुण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Sânti. 3 1, R 1. 69, N. 3 87. -2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works -3 Purity, purification -4 A trough for watering cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son -ण्या The holy basil. -Comp -अनुभावः pleasing majesty or dignity; U 4 22. -अहं (for अहन्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्याहं भवंतो ब्रवंतु । अस्तु पुण्याहं, पुण्याहं व्रज मंगलं सुदिवसं प्रातः प्रयातस्य ते Amaru. 61. °वाचनं repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies -आत्मन् *a.* pious, righteous. -उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune -उद्यान *a.* having lovely gardens. -कर्तृ *m* a meritorious or virtuous man -कर्मन् *a.* doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-*n.*) a meritorious act -कालः an auspicious time -कीर्तनः, -श्रवणः N. of Vishnu (-नं) narrating or reading Purânas. -कीर्ति *a.* bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated, Bk. 1. 5. -कृत् *a.* virtuous meritorious. -कृत्यं a meritorious work. -क्षेत्रं 1. a holy place, place of pilgrimage. -2 'the holy land', N. of Âryâvarta. -गंध *a.* sweet-scented. (-धः) the Champaka tree. -गंधि *a.* fragrant. -गृहं 1. an alms-house. -2. a temple. -जनः 1. a virtuous man. -2 a demon, goblin. -3. a Yaksa; R. 13. 60. °ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera, अनुययौ यमपुण्यजनेश्वरौ R 9. 6. -जित *a.* won by merit or good works -तीर्थं a holy place of pilgrimage -दर्शन *a.* 1. beautiful. -2 of sacred appearance, R. 1. 86. (-नः) the blue jay. (-नं) visiting holy shrines. -दुह् *a.* granting happiness or beatitude. -पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फलं the reward of good works (-लः) a grove. -भाज् *a.* blessed, virtuous, meritorious, पुण्यभाजः खल्वमी मुनयः K. 43. -भूः, -भूमिः *f.* 'the holy-land', *i. e.* Âryâvarta -योगः the result of virtuous deeds done in a former life. -रात्रः 1. an auspicious night. -2. a night on which any religious ceremony is held. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -शकुनं an auspicious omen. (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शील *a.* of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, right-

eous. —श्लोक *a.* 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of,' of good fame. (—कः) an epithet of Nala (of Nishadha), Yudhishthira, and Janârdana . पुण्यश्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्यश्लोकश्च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (—का) an epithet of Sitâ and Draupadi. —स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यकं 1 religious or virtuous act (such as fasting &c) -2 A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c -3 =पुण्यं 5. —कः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. —व्रतं the worship of Krisna for a year,performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुण्यवत् *a.* 1 Meritorious, virtuous. -2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. -3 Happy, blessed. -4 Pleasing, beautiful.

पत् *n.* A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned,see पुत्र below.-Comp —नामन् *a.* called पुत्.

पुत्तलः-ली 1 An image, idol, statue, effigy. -2 A doll, puppet. -Comp. —दहनं, -विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost —पूजा idolatry.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee. -2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son , (the word is thus derived :—पुन्नाम्नो नरकाद्यस्मात्त्रायते पितरं सुतः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः स्वयमेव स्वयंभुवा ॥ Ms. 9. 138 ; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्त्रः). -2 A child, the young one of an animal. -3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c.) —त्रौ (du.) A son and daughter. -Comp. —अन्नादः 1. one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. -2. a mendicant of a particular order ; see कुटीचक. —अर्थिन् *a.* wishing for a son. —आचार्य *a.* one having a son for his teacher. —आद्रिनी 1. an unnatural mother. -2. a tigress. —इष्टिः, -इष्टिका *f.* a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. —कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony on the birth of a son. —काम *a.* desirous of sons. —काम्या a wish for sons , R. 1. 35. —कार्यं a ceremony relating to a son. —कृत् *m.* an adopted son. —कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son ; श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति सोयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मृगस्ते *S.* 4. 13. —जग्धी an unnatural mother (who eats her own children) -जात *a.* one to whom a son is born. —दारं son and wife. —धर्मः filial duty. -पौत्र —त्राः sons and grandsons.—पौत्रीण *a.* transmitted from son to son, hereditary , Bk. 5 15 प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son, (*e g* an adopted son) —लाभः obtaining a son —वधूः *f* a daughter in-law —सखः 'a friend of children',one who is fond of children —हीन *a.* sonless, childless —संकरिन् *a.* mixing or confusing sons by mixed marriages —हतः an epithet of Vasishtha (whose hundred sons were killed) (-ती) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रकः [पुत्र अनुकम्पायां संज्ञायां वा कन् स्वार्थे क वा] 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). -2 A doll, puppet , Ku. 1. 29. -3 A rogue, cheat -4 A locust, grass-hopper. -5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ) -6 Hair. -7 A pitiable person.

पुत्रका, -पुत्रिका 1 A daughter. -2 A doll, puppet. -3 A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons ; अपुत्रोऽनेन विधिना सुतां कुर्वीत पुत्रिकां । यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधाकरम् ॥ -4 The cotton or down of the tamarisk -5 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind, as in असिपुत्रिका, खड्गपुत्रिका &c. -Comp. —पुत्रः, -सुतः 1 a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father , see Ms. 9. 127. -2. a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव सुतः पुत्रिकासुत सोऽप्यौरससम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). -3. a grand son. —प्रसूः a mother of daughters. —भर्तृ *m.* 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in law.

पुत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Having a son or sons: R. 1 91 ; V. 5. 14. —*m.* The father of a son. —णी 1 The mother of a son. -2 A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य *a.* Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री 1 A daughter. -2 N. of Durgâ , see पुत्रिका also

पुत्रीकृ 8 U To adopt as a son, अमुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदारुं पुत्रीकृतोऽसौ वृषभध्वजेन R 2. 36.

पुत्रीयति Den. P. 1 To wish for a son. -2 To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुथ् I. 4 P. (पुथ्यति) To injure, hurt. —*Caus.* 1 To destroy completely, annihilate.-2 To overpower, drown (as a sound). -3 To speak. -4 To shine. -ii. 10 U. (पोथयति-ते) To shine.

पुद्गल *a.* Beautiful, lovely, handsome. —लः 1 An atom (परमाणु) ; पुद्गलः परमाणवः Sridhara -2 The body, matter. -3 The soul. -4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर् *ind.* 1 Again, once more anew , न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6 ; किमप्ययं बटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5 83 , so पुनर्भू 'to become a wife again ' -2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs), पुनर्दा 'to give back, restore', पुनर्या इ-गम् &c. 'to go back, return ' &c -3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force), प्रसाद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहार्द्रशीतलः । अद्याप्यानंदयति मां त्वं पुनः क्वासि नंदिनि U. 3. 14 मम पुनः सर्वमेव तन्नास्ति U. 3 -4 Further, furthermore, besides. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' repeatedly,' 'frequently' , पुनः पुनः सुतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42 , किंपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less' see under किम् , पुनरपि again, once more, and also , on the other hand -Comp. —अर्थिता a repeated request. —आगत *a* come back, repeated ; Ms. 11 196. —आगमः, -मनं coming back, return ; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. —आधानं, -आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire ; पुनर्दारक्रियां कुर्यात्पुनराधानमेव च Ms 5. 168. —आवर्तः 1. return. -2. repeated birth. —आवर्तिन् *a.* returning to mundane existence. —आवृत् *f.* —आवृत्तिः *f* 1 repetition. -2. return to worldly existence, repetition of birth ; Y. 3 194. -3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). —उक्त *a.* 1. said again, repeated, reiterated. -2. superfluous, unnecessary, शशंस वाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R 2. 68 ; Si. 7. 64. (-क्तं), पुनरुक्तता 1. repetition. -2. superfluity, redundancy, useless, tautology, V. 5. 15 , Bh. 3. 78. °जन्मन् *m.* a Brâhmana (द्विजन्मन्) पुनरुक्तवदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech , *e. g.* भुजंगकुंडलीव्यक्तशशिशुभ्रांशुशीतगुः । जगत्यपि सदापायाद्व्याच्चेतोहरः शिवः S. D. 632 ; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood , cf also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवदाभास). —उक्तिः *f.* 1 repetition. -2 superfluity, uselessness, tautology. —उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. —उत्पत्ति *f.* 1. reproduction. -2. return of birth metemphsychosis. —उपगमः return , क्वायोध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13. —उपोढा, -ऊढा a woman married again. —गमनं return, going

again. —जन्मन् *n.* repeated birth, mentemphsychosis. —जात *a.* born again. —णवः, -नवः 'growing again and again,' a finger nail. —दारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife; Ms. 5. 168. —पुना (पुनःपुना) N. of a river in Behâr. —प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. —भव *a.* born again (-वः) 1 transmigration, repeated or recurring birth, metempsychosis, ममापि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः *S.* 7. 35, Ku. 3 5 -2. a finger-nail. —भविन् *m.* the sentient soul. —भावः new birth, repeated birth. —भूः *f.* 1. a widow remarried. -2. re-existence. —भोगः 1. repeated enjoyment -2. return of fruition -3 repeated possession —वचनं 1. repetition. -2. repeated scriptural injunction —वत्सः a weaned calf that begins to suck again. —वसुः (usually dual) 1. the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars), गां गताविव दिवः पुनर्वसू 11. 36. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. —विवाहः remarriage. —संस्कारः (पुनःसंस्कारः) repetition of any Samskâra, or purificatory ceremony. —संगमः संधानं (पुनः संधानं &c.) 1. reunion. -2 rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. —संभवः (पुनः संभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुप्फुटः N. of a disease of the palate and gums.

पुप्फुलः Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

पुप्फुसः 1 The lungs. -2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर् *f.* (Nom. sing. पूः; instr. du. पूर्भ्यां) 1 A town, fortified town. पूरप्यभिव्यक्तमुखप्रसादा R. 16 23. -2 A fortress, castle, strong-hold -3 A wall, rampart -4 The body. -5 Intellect. -Comp. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारं (पूर्द्वार् &c.) the gate of a city.

पुर *a* [पृ-क] Full of, filled with. —रं 1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent), पुरे तावंतमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं Ku. 2. 33; R. 1. 59. -2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. -3 A house, residence, abode. -4 The body. -5 The female apartments. -6 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. -7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. -8 A brothel. -9 The skin. -10 Bdellium. -11 An upper story. -12 A storehouse. -13 A fragrant grass (नागरमुस्ता). -Comp. —अट्टः a turret on a city-wall. —अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the governor of a town. —अरातिः, -अरिः- असुहृद् *m.* -रिपुः epithets of Siva, पुरारातिभ्रांत्या कुसुमशर किं मां प्रहरसि subhâsh., see त्रिपुर —अर्धविस्तारः a Small village, hamlet. —उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city —उद्यानं a city-garden, park. —ओकस् *m* an inhabitant of a town. —कोट्टं a citadel. —ग *a* 1 going to a town -2 favourably inclined —जित्, -द्विष्, -भिद् *m.* epithets of Siva —ज्योतिस् *m* 1 an epithet of fire -2 the world of Agni —तटी a small market-town, small village. —तोरणं the outer gate of a city —देवता the tutelary deity of a town —द्वारं a city-gate —निवेशः the founding of a city. —पालः 1 'city-governor,' the commandant of a fortress -2 the soul. —मथनः an epithet of Siva —मार्गः the street of a town, Ku 4 11, R 11. 3. —रक्षः, -रक्षकः, -रक्षिन् *m.* a constable, police-officer —रोधः the seige of a fortress —वासिन् *m* a citizen, a townsman —वास्तु *n.* ground fit for the foundation of a town. —शासनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2 of Siva, Ku 7 30 —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2 of Siva.

पुरंजनः The soul नी Intellect, understanding

पुरंदरः [पुरः शत्रूणा नगराणि दारयति खच्] 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74 -2 An epithet of Siva -3 Of Agni -4 N of Vishnu. -5 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा) -6 A thief, house-breaker.—रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंजरः The arm-pit.

पुरटं Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean

पुरतस् *ind.* 1 Before, in front (opp पश्चात्); पश्यामि तामित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Mâl I. 40; in the presence of, यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा स्म ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2 51. -2 Afterwards, इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडंबना Ku. 5. 70 (आदावेव Malli.), Amaru. 43.

पुरंध्रिः, -ध्री *f.* [पुरं गेहस्थजनं धारयति धृ-खच् ङीप् पृषो० वा ह्रस्व. Tv.] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुरंध्रीणां चित्तं कुसुमसुकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12, Mu. 2. 7, Ku. 6. 32, 7. 2. -2 A woman whose husband and children are living

पुरला An epithet of Durgâ.

पुरस् *ind.* 1 Before (in time or space), in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.), अमुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदारुं R. 2 36; तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः *S.* 7 30, तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; Ku 4 3, Amaru 43, often used with कृ, गम्, गा, भू (see below) -2 In the east, from the east. -3 Eastward -Comp —अनुवाक्या (पुरोऽनुवाक्या) an introductory verse or hymn —कारग, -कारः see under पुरस्कृ below —गः, -गम (पुरोग-गम) *a* 1. chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft with the force of a noun, स किं वदेर्गी नद्ता पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6 55, Ku. 7. 40. -2. led or presided over by (at the end of comp), इंद्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the gods with India at the head'. —गत *a.* 1. standing in front of. -2. preceded. —गतिः *f* precedence. (-तिः) a dog —गंतु, -गामिन् *a.* 1. going before or in front. -2. chief, leading, a leader. (-*m.*) a dog. —चरणं (पुरश्चरणं) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite -2 preparation, initiation. -3. repetition of the name of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings —छदः (पुरश्छदः) a nipple —जव *a.* (पुरोजव) surpassing in speed, swifter than —जन्मन् (पुरोजन्मन्) *a.* born before —डाश् *m.* -डाशः (पुरोडाशः) 1 a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *kapalas* or vessels, Ms 6 11 -2. an oblation in general, Ms. 7.21 -3 an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. -4 a kind of sacrificial ladle. -5 the leavings of an oblation (हुतशेष). -6. the Soma juice -7. a prayer (मंत्र) recited in offering oblations. —पाक *a.* near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled, Ku 6. 90. —प्रहर्तृ *m.* one who fights in the van or front-line, R. 13 72. —फल *a.* having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future), R. 2. 22 —भाग (पुरोभाग) *a.* 1. obtrusive, officious. -2. fault-finding. -3. envious or jealous of; प्रायः समानविद्याः परस्परयशःपुरोभागाः M. 1. 20, (पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy' also). (-गः) 1. the front part, forepart, van. -2. obtrusiveness, officiousness. -3 jealousy, envy. —भागिन् *a.* 1. forward, self-willed, naughty, किं पुरोभागिनि स्वातंत्र्यमवलंबसे *S.* 5. -2. obtrusive, officious, V. 3. -3. fault-finding. -4. envious, jealous.—मारुतः,-वातः (पुरोमारुतः-वातः) a fore-wind, wind-blowing in front, M. 4. 2; R. 18. 38. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in front or in the presence of. —सर *a.* going or moving in front. (-रः) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger, *S.* 4. 1.-2. a follower, attendant; servant; परिमेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. -3. a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent, Ku. 6. 49. -4. (at the end of comp.) attend

or preceded by, with, as मानपुरःसरं, प्रणामपुरःसरं, वृकपुरःसराः &c. (-रं) *ind.* with or after. —स्थायिन् *a.* standing in front.

पुरस्कृ 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; इते जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिनं Ve. 2 4, U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52. -2 To introduce, present; मद्वचनात्स राजा शकुंतलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S.4,7.-3 To honour, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain; दर्शनेनैव भवतीनां पुरस्कृतोऽस्मि *S.* 1. -4 To adopt, choose, follow, स पुरस्कृतमध्यमक्रमः R. 8. 9. -5 To appoint. -6 To show, indicate, evince. -7 To lead. -1 To use as a pretext.

पुरस्करणं The act of placing in front, honouring &c., see पुरस्कार below.

पुरस्करणीय *a* 1 To be honoured.-2 To be placed at the head. -3 To be made complete &c.

पुरस्कारः 1 Placing before or in front.-2 Preference.-3 Treating with honour, showing respect, deference. -4 Worshipping.-5 Accompanying, attending. -6 Preparing.-7 Arranging, making complete or perfect. -8 Attacking. -9 Accusation. -10 Consecrating. -11 Anticipating, expecting. -12 (at the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by. -13 Sprinkling with holy water. -14 Acceptance.

पुरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Placed in front; R. 2. 20. -2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. -3 Chosen, adopted, followed -4 Adored, worshipped. -5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. -6 Prepared, got ready. -7 Consecrated -8 Accused, calumniated. -9 Made perfect or complete, finished -10 Anticipated, expected. -11 Appointed. -12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). -13 Sprinkled with holy water. -14 Initiated.

पुरस्क्रिया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. -2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुरस्तात् *ind.* 1 Before, in front of (ott. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30, Me. 15; or used by itself; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् *S.* 3. 8. -2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुरस्ताद्यतीनां M. 1. 1. -2 In the first place, at the beginning. -4 Formerly, previously. -5 Eastward, in or towards the east. -6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. 1 To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1, R 12 43. -2 To make a family-priest of any one.-3 To appoint, place in office. -4 To entrust or charge with. -5 To place or set before or in front. -6 To honour, esteem, respect.-7 To devote or apply oneself to. -8 To think, ponder over.

पुरोधस् *m* A family-priest (particularly that of a king).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purohita*. -2 Charge, commission. -3 Representation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. -2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife (preferred to all others).

पुरोहित *p. p.* 1 Placed in front. -2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. -तः 1 One charged with a business, an agent. -2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरा *ind.* 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time, पुरा शक्रमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसि मानसे......यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119, 5. 22. -2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time. -3 At first, in the first place. -4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense), पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः *S* 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85; N. 1. 18, *Si.* 10. 56, Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. -5 Ved. For the defence of. -6 Securely from. -7 Except, besides. -Comp. —उपनीत *a* formerly possessed —कथा an old legend. —कल्पः 1. a former creation. -2. a story of the past. -3 a former age, श्रूतमेतत्पुराकल्पे इदं वैरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. —कृत *a* done formerly (—तं) actions done in a former life; *S.* 7 –योनि *a.* of ancient origin. (–नि) an epithet of *Siva*. —वसुः an epithet of Bhîshma. —विद् *a.* acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times conversant with former times, or events; वदंत्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28, 6. 9, R 11 10. —वृत्त *a.* 1. occurring in or relating to ancient times. -2. old, ancient. (–त्तं) 1. history. -2. an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तोद्गारैरपि च कथिता कार्यपद्वी Mâl. 2 13. °कथा an old legend.

पुरातन *a.* (–नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg 4. 3. -2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85, Ku. 6. 9. -3 Worn out, decayed. —नः An epithet of Vishnu. -2 (pl.) The ancients, (–नं) An ancient story.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 The east. -4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [पुरा नव Nir. [1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times, पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2, पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7. -2 Aged, primeval, अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणः Bg. 2 20. -3 Decayed, worn out. —णं 1 A past event or occurrence -2 A tale of the past legend, ancient or legendary history. -3 N. of certain well-known sacred works, these are 18, they are supposed to have been composed by Vyâsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purâna treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षण, सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purânas see under अष्टादशन् —णः A coin equal to 80 cowries. -Comp.-अंतः an epithet of Yama. —उक्त *a.* enjoined by or laid down in the Purânas. —कल्प = पुराकल्प q. v. —गः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a reciter or reader of the Purânas. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2 an old man; यद्वदंति चपलेत्यपवादं तत्र दूषणमहो चपलायाः । दोष एव जलधेः पितुरस्या यत्पुराणपुरुषाय ददौ तां Subhâsh. (where both senses are intended).

पुरिः *f.* 1 A town, city. -2 A river. -3 A king.

पुरिशय *a.* Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town, शशासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; पुरीमवस्कंद लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51. -2 A stronghold. -3 The body. -Comp —मोहः the Dhattûra plant.

पुरीतत् *m.*, *n.* [पुरीं देहं तनोति तन् क्विप्] 1 A particular intestine near the heart, यदा मनः पुरीतति प्रविशति T. S. -2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीषं [पृ-ईषन् किच्च Un. 4. 27] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. -2 Rubbish, dirt. -3 Ved. Water. -Comp. —आधानं the rectum. —उत्सर्गः voiding excrement. —निग्रहणं obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. —णं Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषयति Den. P. To void excrement.

पुरीषित *a.* Voided, evacuated (as the bowels.).

पुरीषमः The black kidney-bean

पुरु *a.* (रु-र्वी *f.*) [पृ-पालनपोषणयोः कु ; Un. 1. 24] Much, abundant, excessive, many ; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names) —रुः 1 The pollen of flowers. -2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yay*a*ti and Sarmish*th*a. When Ya*y*ati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yay*a*ti restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and P*and*avas]. —*ind.* 1 Much, exceedingly. -2 Repeatedly, often. -**Comp.** —जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. —दं gold. —दंशकः a goose. —दंश(स)स्, -दस्मः, -द्रुह् *m.* epithets of Indra. (Ved.). —भोजस् *m.* a cloud. —लंपट *a* very lustful or lascivious. —ह-हु *a.* much, many.—हूत *a.* invoked by many. (-तः) an epithet of Indra ; R. 4. 3, 16. 5, Ku. 7. 45 ; Ms. 11. 122. °द्विष् *m.* an epithet of Indrajit. —हूति, an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरुषः [पुरि देहे शेते शी-ड पृषो° Tv, पुर्-अग्रगमने कुषन् Un. 4. 74] 1 A male being, man, अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27, Ms. 1. 32 ; 7. 17, 9. 2, R. 2. 41. -2 Men, mankind. -3 A member or representative of a generation. -4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. -5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length), द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाणमस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-षी परिखा Sk. -6 The soul; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c.-7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe) ; *S*i. 1. 33 . R. 13. 6. -8 A person (in grammar), प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). -9 The pupil of the eye. -10 (In Sân. phil.) The soul (opp. प्रकृति) ; according to the Sânkhyas it is neither a production nor productive ; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakriti ; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the word सांख्य also. -11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त), सहस्रशीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. -12 The Punnâga tree -13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac -14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed —षी A woman. —षं An epithet of the mountain Meru. -**Comp.** —अंगं the male organ of generation. —अद्., -अद् *m.* 'man-eater', cannibal, goblin. — the vilest of man, a very low or despicable man —अधिकारः 1. a manly office or duty. -2. calculation or estimation of men, Ki 3. 51. —अंतरं another man —अयनः, -अर्थः, 1. any one of the four principal objects of human life, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -3 human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार), H Pr 35. —अस्थिमालिन् *m* an epithet of *S*iva —आद्यः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. -2 a demon —आयुषं, -आयुस् *n* the duration of a man's life, अकृपणमतिः कामं जीव्याज्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve 6. 44, पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातङ्का निरीतयः R. 1 63 —आशिन् *m.* ' a man-eater ', a demon, goblin —इंद्रः a king —उत्तमः 1. an excellent man. -2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna, यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः। अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः॥ Bg. 15. 18. -3 a best attendant.-4. a Jaina. -5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Vishnu —कारः 1 human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. दैव), एवं पुरुषकारेण विना दैवं न सिध्यति H. Pr 32, दैवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्व्यवस्थिता Y. 1 349, cf " god helps those who help themselves ", Pt 5 30, Ki 5 52. -2 manhood, virility —कुणपः-पं a human corpse —केसरिन् *m* man-lion, an epithet of Vishnu in his fourth incarnation, पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुरा नखैः *S* 7. 3. -ज्ञानं knowledge of mankind —दघ्न -द्वयस *a.* of the height of a man —द्विष् *m.* an enemy of Vishnu -द्वेषिणी an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband) —नाथः 1 a general, commander -2. a king —नियमः (in gram.) restriction to a person.-पशुः a beast of a man, brutish person ; cf. नरपशु. —पुंगवः, -पुंडरीकः a superior or eminent man. —पुरं N of the capital of Gândhâra, q. v. —बहुमान the esteem of mankind ; Bh. 3 9. —मेधः a human sacrifice. —वरः an epithet of Vishnu. —वाहः 1. an epithet of Garuda. -2. an epithet of Kubera. —व्याघ्रः, —शार्दूलः, —सिंहः 1. 'a tiger or lion among men,' a distinguished or eminent man -2. a hero, brave man. —समवायः a number of men. —सूक्तं N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Mandala of the *R*igveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn)

पुरुषकः —कं Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse, श्रीवत्सकी पुरुषकोत्थमितात्रकायः *S*i. 5.56.

पुरुषता, —त्वं 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess.-2 Virility -3 Manly nature or property

पुरुषायते Den A. To act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a man. —तं 1 Playing the men, acting a manly part, a manly conduct -2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man ; आकृतिमवलोक्य कयापि वितर्कितं पुरुषायितं अभिलताळेखनेन वैदग्ध्याद्भिव्यक्तिमुपनीतम् K. P 10.

पुरुष्य *a* Ved Human, mortal.

पुरूरवस् *m.* [cf. Un. 4. 231] The son of Budha and Ilâ and founder of the lunar race of kings [He saw the nymph Urvas*i*, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varu*n*a, and fell in love with her Urvas*i*, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this, and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasîya differs in many respects, so does the account given in the *S*atapatha Br*a*hm*a*n*a*, based on a passage in the *R*igveda, where it is said that Urvas*i* agreed to live with Pur*u*ravas on two conditions :— namely that her two rams which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the rams, and so Urvas*i* disappeared].

पुरोटिः 1 The current of a river. -2 The rustling noise of leaves (पत्रशब्द).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस् &c. See under पुरस्.

पुर्व् 1 P. (पुर्वति) 1 To fill. -2 To dwell, inhabit. -3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल् 1, 6 P., 10 U. (पोलति, पुलति, पोलयति ते) 1 To draw or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lofty -4 To be collected together, be gathered.

पुल *a.* Great, large, wide, extensive. —लः Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation, चारु चुंबे नितंबवती दयितं पुलकैरनुकूले Gît 1, मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे 7, Amaru. 57, 77 -2 A kind of stone or gem. -3 A flaw or defect in a gem. -4 A kind of mineral -5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गजान्नपिंड). -6 Yellow orpiment -7 A wine-glass. -8 A species of mustard. -Comp. —अंगः the noose of of Varuna. —आलयः an epithet of Kubera, -उद्गमः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकयति Den. P To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill (with joy &c.)

पुलकित *a.* Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् (नी *f.*) Having the hairs of the body erect, &c.—*m.* A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलकीकृत *a.* Thrilled with joy, rejoiced.

पुलस्तिः-स्त्यः N of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmâ; Ms. 1. 35.

पुलहः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmâ; Ms. 1. 35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain ; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium.-4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water.-6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

पुलाकिन् *m.* A tree.

पुलायितं A horse's gallop.

पुलिनः -नं [पुल्-इनन् किच्च, Un.2.53] 1 A sand-bank, sandy beach ; रमते यमुनापुलिनवने विजयी मुरारिरधुना Gît. 7; R. 14. 52, sometimes used in pl., कालिंद्याः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुत्सृज्य रासे रसं Ve. 1. 2. -2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet.-3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवती A river.

पुलिंदः, पुलिंदकः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.) -2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian mountaineer ; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् *m.* N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -Comp. —अरिः,-जित्,-भिद्, -द्विष् *m.* epithets of Indra. —जा, -पुत्री *Sachî*, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुलोमा N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Chyavana.

पुष् 1, 4, 9 P. (पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्णाति, पुष्ट or पुषित) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture ; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2 46 Bg. 15 13. Bk 3. 13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -3 To cause to thrive or grow; unfold, develop, bring into relief पुपोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25 R 3 32, न तिरोधीयते स्थायी तैरसौ पुष्यते परं S. D. 3, -4 To increase augment, further, promote, enhance, पंचानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुपुषुर्गुणाः R. 4. 11, 9. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy, Bh 3 34 -6 To show, exhibit, bear, display, वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19, Ku 7 18, 78, R. 16 58; 18 32; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्णंति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3 63, Me 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom; U. 3. 16 v 1., Mâl, 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. —*Caus.* or 10 U. (पोषयति ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c.-2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

पुष्कः Nourishment, nutrition.

पुष्ट *p. p.* [पुष्-क्त] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. -ष्टः N. of Vishnu.—ष्टं 1 Nourishment.-2 Acquisition, gain (Ved.).

पुष्टिः *f.* [पुष् भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance, यत्पिपासितानपि नृणां विरोधि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टि Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fulness, plumpness, अंधस्य दृष्टिरिव पुष्टिरिवातुरस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving.-5 Maintenance, support. -6 Wealth, property, means of comfort ; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence, -8 Development, perfection. -Comp. —कर *a.* nourishing, nutritive. —कर्मन् *n.* a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. —कांतः an epithet of Ganesa. —द *a.* 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. —वर्धन *a.* promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्करं [पुष्कं पुष्टिं राति, रा-क ; cf. Un. 4. 4] 1 A blue lotus.-2 The tip of an elephant's tongue ; *Si.* 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, *i. e.* the place where it is struck, पुष्करेष्वाहतेषु Me. 66, R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -15 The bowl of a spoon -16 A part, portion. —रः 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine ; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Krishna. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Sârasa bird. -9 An inauspicious conjunction of planets —रः, -रं N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe -Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu —आख्यः, -आह्वः the (Indian) crane. —आवर्तकः an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine, जातं वंशे भुवनविदिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6, Ku. 2. 50, Ve. 3. 2. —तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above. —नाभः an epithet of Vishnu. —पत्रं a lotus-leaf, —प्रियः wax, —बीजं lotus—seed. —व्याघ्रः an alligator. —शिखा the root of a lotus. —स्थपतिः an epithet of Siva.—स्रज् *f.* a garland of lotuses. (-*m.* dual) N. of the two Asvinîkumâras.

पुष्करायते Den. A To act as a drum.

पुष्करिका A kind of disease.

पुष्करिणी A female elephant. -2 A lotus pool. -2 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Abounding in lotuses, —*m.* An elephant.

पुष्कल *a.* [पुष्-कलन् किच्च ; पुष्क-सिध्मा० लच् वा Tv.] 1 Much, copious, abundant, भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारो मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84 ; Ms. 3. 277 ; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete, Bg. 11. 21. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. —लः 1 A kind of drum -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 Of mount Meru. —लं 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. -2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer ; सीम्नि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. -2 A bolt, pin, wedge -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

पुष्टिका An oyster.

पुष्प् 4 P. (पुष्प्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom ; पुष्प्यत्पुष्करवासितस्य पयसः V. 3. 16.

पुष्पं [पुष्प् विकासे-अच्] 1 A flower, blossom. -2 The men,

as in पुष्पवती q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the eyes (albugo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera ; see पुष्पक. -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be *m* in this sense). -Comp. —अंजनं calx of brass used as a collyrium —अंजलिः a handful of flowers —अभिषेकः = °स्नान q. v. —अंबुजं the sap of flowers. —अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers —अवचायिन् = पुष्पाजीव q. v —अस्त्रः an epithet of the god of love —आकर *a.* rich or abounding in flowers , मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1 9. —आगमः the spring. —आजीवः a florist, garland-maker. —आसवः a kind of liquor. —आपीडः a chaplet of flowers —आयुधः, -इषुः the god of love. —आसव honey. —आसारः a shower of flowers , Me. 43 —उद्गमः appearance of flowers —उद्यानं a flower-garden. —उपजीविन् *m.* a florist, gardener, garland-maker. —कालः 1. ' flower-time,' the spring, -2. the time of the menses. —कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron —कीटः a large black bee. —केतनः the god of love. —केतुः the god of love (*-n.*) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol (used as a collyrium). —गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. —घातकः the bamboo. —चय· 1. gathering flowers. -2. a quantity of flowers. —चापः the god of love. —चामरः a kind of cane. —जं the juice of flowers. —द्रुः a tree. —दंतः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva. -2. N. of the author of the Mahimnastotra. -3 N. of the elephant presiding -3. F. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). —दामन् *n.* a garland of flowers. —द्रवः 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. —द्रुमः a flowering tree. —धः the offspring of an outcast Brâhma*n*a ; cf. Ms. 10. 21. —धनुस् -धन्वन् *m.* the god of love ; Si. 9. 41 ; Ku. 2. 64. —धर *a.* bearing flowers. —धारणः an epithet of Vishṇu. —ध्वजः the god of love. —लिक्षः a bee. —निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. —नेत्रं the tube of a flower —पत्रिन् *m.* the god of love. —पथः the vulva. —पुटः the calyx of a flower. —पुरं N. of Pâṭaliputra ; R. 6. 24. —प्रचयः, -प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. —प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. —प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. —फलः the wood-apple tree. —बलिः an offering of flowers. —बाणः -बाणः an epithet of the god of love. —भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. —मंजरिका a blue lotus. —माला a garland of flowers. —मासः 1. the month of Chaitra. -2. the spring. —रजस् *n.* the pollen —रथः a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war). —रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. °आह्वयं honey. —रागः, -राजः a topaz. —रेणु· pollen ; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya ; R. 1. 38. —लोचनः the Nâgakesara tree. —लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer ; Me 26 —लिक्षः-लिह् *m.* a bee. —वटुकः a gallant —वर्षः, -वर्षण a shower of flowers ; R. 12. 102. —वाटिका -वाटी *f.* a flower-garden. —वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers —वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of flowers , R. 12. 94. —वेणी a garland of flowers. —शकटी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. —शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. —शरः, -शरासनः, -सायकः the god of love. —समयः the spring —सारः, -स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. —सारा the holy basil. —स्नानं a kind of inauguration. —हासः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2 the blooming of flowers. —हासा a woman in her courses. —हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower -2 Calx or brass -3 A cup of iron -4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Râvana and from him by Râma), R. 13. 40 ; 10. 46. -5 A bracelet. -6 A kind of collyrium. -7 A particular disease of the eyes. -8 A bracelet of jewels. -9 A small earthen fireplace.

पुष्पंधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् *a.* 1 Blooming, flowery. -2 Set off with flowers. —*m.* (dual) The sun and moon. —ती A woman in her courses , पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा K.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champâ, the modern Bhâgalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. -2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; *e. g.* इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c., अमुकोऽध्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित *a.* 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming ; चिरविरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पिताग्रां Gît. 4. (where पुष्पिताग्रा is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech) -3 Abounding or rich in, as in सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं Pt. 1. 45. -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated. —ता A woman in her courses. -Comp. —अग्रा N. of a metre ; see App. II.

पुष्पिन् *a.* 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पलकः A post. wedge, pin.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called पौष. -3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. —ष्यं Ved. 1 The blossom. -2 Foam, scum. —ष्या The asterism called पुष्य. -Comp —अभिषेकः, -स्नानं a ceremony of coronating a king &c. when the moon stands in the asterism Pushya. —योगः the moon when in conjunction with Pushya. —रथः = पुष्परथः q. v.

पुष्यलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस् 10 U. (पोसयति-ते) 1 To rub. -2 To decrease, lessen.

पुस्त् 13 U. (पुस्तयति-ते) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, contemn.

पुस्तं 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः ·कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1, 4 A., 9 U. (पवते, पूयते, पुनाति पुनीते, पूत , *caus* पावयति ; *desid.* पुपूषति, पिपविषते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.), अवश्यपाव्यं पवसे Bk. 6. 64 , 3 18 , पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे *S.* 1 ; Ms. 1. 105 ; 2. 62 , Y. 1. 58 R. 1. 53 ; Bg. 10. 31. -2 To refine. -3 To clean from chaff, winnow. -4 To expiate, atone for. -5 To discern, discriminate. -6 To think out, devise, invent. -7 To become clear or pure (Atm.).

पू *a.* (At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining ; as in खलपू &c.

पूत *p. p.* [पू-क्त] 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also) , दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं वस्त्रपूतं जलं पिबेत् । सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाचं मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 Threshed, winnowed. -3 Expiated. -4 Contrived, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. —तः 1 A conch-shell -2 White Kusa grass —तं Truth. —ता An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* pure-minded. (*-m.*) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2, a purified man, saint, sage. —क्रतायी Sachi, the wife of Indra ; Bk. 8. 29. —तृणं white Kusa grass. —द्रुः the tree called पलाश. —धान्यं sesamum. —पाप, -पाप्मन् *a.* freed from sin. —फलः the bread-fruit tree (पनस)·

पूत्रिम *a.* Ved. Purified, clean.

पूनिः *f.* Purifying.

पूगः [पू-गन् किच्च ; Uṇ. 1. 121] 1 A multitude, heap, collection,

quantity, Si. 9. 64. -2 An association, corporation, union, Y. 2. 30. Ms 3. 151. -3 The areca or betelnut tree (पूगी also). R. 4 44, 6. 64, 13. 17. -4 Nature, property, disposition. —गं Areca-nut, betelnut. -Comp. कृत a. heaped, collected —पात्रं 1. a spitting-pot, spittoon. -2. a betel-box. —पीठः-ठं a spitting-pot —पुष्पिका betel nut and flowers given to guests at a marriage ceremony. —फलं the areca nut —वैरं enmity against many men.

पूज् 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजयांचकार-चक्रे, अपूपुजत्-त, अपुपूजत्-त, पूजयितु, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect ; यद्पूपुजस्त्वमिह पार्थ मुरजितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15 14 ; Ms. 4. 31 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Y. 2. 14. -2 To present or honour with ; Ms. 7. 203. -3 To regard, take notice of.

पूजक a. (जिका f.) [पूज्-ण्वुल्] Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं [पूज् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Worshipping honouring, adoring, Bg. 17. 14. -2 Treating with respect, entertaining, hospitality. -3 An object of reverence. —नी A hen-sparrow.

पूजयान a. Worshipping, honouring.

पूजा [पूज्-भावे-अ] Worship, honour adoration, respect, homage, R. 1. 79. -Comp. —अर्ह a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पूजित p. p. [पूज्-क्त] 1 Honoured, respected. -2 Adored, revered. -3 Acknowledged. -4 Endowed. -5 Recommended. -6 Frequented.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. —लः A god.

पूज्य a. deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. —ज्यः A father in-law.

पूण् 10 U. (पूणयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत ind. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पूत्कृ 8 U. To blow, breathe hard.

पूत्कारी 1 An epithet of Sarasvati. -2 N. of the capital of the Nagas.

पूतनः A dead body in a cemetery. —ना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Krishna, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. -2 A demoness, or Râkshasi in general : मा पूतनात्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि Mâl. 9. 49. -Comp —अरिः, —सूदनः, —हन् m. epithets of Krishna.

पूति a. [पूय्-क्तिन्] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling, Bg. 17. 10 —तिः f. [पू-पूय् वा भावे क्तिन्] 1 Purification. -2 Stink, stench -3 Putrefaction. —n. 1 Filthy water -2 Pus, matter. -3 The substance called civet. -Comp. —अंडः a musk-deer. —काष्ठं the Devadâru tree. —काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. —गंध a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (-धः) 1. stench, fetid odour -2 the Ingudî plant. -3. sulphur —गंधि a. Stinking, foul smelling —गंधिक a stinking, fetid. —तैला heart pea —नस्य a kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath. —नासिक a having a fetid nose. —वक्त्र a. having offensive breath. —वातः 'foul air,' a fart. —व्रणं a foul ulcer (discharging pus).

पूतिक a. Stinking, fetid, foul —कं Ordure, excrement

पूतिका 1 A kind of herb. -2 A civet-cat, Pt. 3. 98. -Comp. —मुखः a bi-valve shell.

पून a Destroyed (p. p. of 'पू to destroy').

पूपः A sort of bread, see अपूप.

पूपला (ली), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पूलिका, पूपिका A sort of sweet cake.

पूय् 1 U. (पूयति-ते) 1 To stink, putrefy. -2 To split up, divide. -3 To be dissolved ; (considered by some to be 4 A. also).

पूयः-यं Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter; Ms. 3. 180 ; 4. 220, 12. 72 -Comp —अरिः the Nimba tree —रक्तः a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flow out). (-क्तं) 1. ichor, sanies--2. discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पूयनं =पूय q. v.

पूर् I. 4 A- (पूर्यते; पूर्ण) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with pass. of पृ q. v.) -2 To please, satisfy -II 10 U. (पूरयति-ते, पूरित; strictly the Caus. of पृ q. v.) 1 To fill ; कोन याति वशं लोके मुखे पिंडेन पूरितः Bh. 2 118 ; Si. 9. 64 ; 16 34. -2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). -3 To cover, surround; Bk. 7. 30. -4 To fulfil, satisfy ; पूरयतु कुतूहलं वत्सः U. 4, so आशां, मनोरथ &c. -5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). -6 To make resonant -7 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -8 To draw (as a bow). -9 To spend (time)

पूरः [पुर् क] 1 Filling, making full -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying, अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood ; R. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general ; अंबु°, बाष्प°, शोणित° &c. -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Drawing in breath slowly through the nose. -10 The citron tree. —र A kind of incense. -Comp. —उत्पीडः a flood or excess of water ; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29.

पूरक a. [पूर्-ण्वुल्] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content —कः 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes -3 (In arith) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inhaling air through the left (as a religious ceremony), cf. रेचक.

पूरण a. (णी f.) [पूर्-कर्तरि ल्यु] 1 Filling up, completing -2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.). न पूरणी तं समुपैति संख्या Ki. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing (as a bow) —णः 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. -2 The ocean. -3 The Sa'lmali tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil (विष्णुतैलं) —णी 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 The silk-cotton tree. —णं 1 Filling. -2 Filling up, completing ; R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. -7 Rain, raining. -1 Warp. -9 Multiplication (in math.). -10 Injection of fluids (in Medic.). -11 Drawing, bending (as a bow). -12 Decorating, adorning. -Comp. —प्रत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal number.

पूरयितृ a. 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

पूरिकः -का A kind of cake.

पूरित p. p. 1 Filled, complete. -2 Overspread, covered over with. -3 Multiplied.

पूर्ण p. p. [पूर्-क्त नि०] Filled, filled with, full of, oft in comp, तं तथा कृपयाविष्टमश्रुपूर्णाकुलेक्षणं Bg. 2. 1 ; so शोक°, जल° &c. -2 Whole, full, entire, complete, R 3, 38. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Ended, completed. -5 Past, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful. -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent (as a bow). —र्णा 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or tithis. —र्णं Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Water. -Comp. —अंकः an integer. —अभिलाष a satisfied, contented —अमृता epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. —अवतारः N. of the fourth

seventh and eighth incarnations of Vishṇu. —आनकं 1. drum. -2. the sound of a drum. -3 a vessel. -4. a moon-beam. -5. = पूर्णपात्र q. v. (sometimes read पूर्णालक also). —आनंद: the Supreme being. —आहुति: f. an offering made with a full ladle. —इंदु: the full moon. —उपमा a full or complete simile, i. e one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारणधर्म and उपमाप्रतिपादक are all expressed , (opp. लुप्तोपमा) , e. g. अंभोरुहमिवाताम्रं मुग्धे करतलं तव , see K. P 10 under उपमा —ककुद् a. full-humped. —काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (-म:) N. of the Supreme being —कुंभ: 1. a full jar. -2. a vessel full of water. -3. a particular mode of fighting. -4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar , तदत्र पक्केष्टके पूर्णकुंभ एव शोभते Mk. 3. —पर्वेंदु f. the day of full moon —पात्र 1. a full cup or jar -2. a cup-ful. -3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls). -4. a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents , hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news' ; कदा मे तनयजन्ममहोत्सवानंदनिर्भरो हरिष्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजन: K. 62, 70, 73, 165 , सखीजनेनापह्रियमाणपूर्णपात्रां 299 ; तत्कामं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवृत्त्या स्वीकर्तुं मम हृदयं च जीवितं च Mâl. 4. 1 , (पूर्णपात्र is thus defined :—हर्षादुत्सवकाले यदलंकारांशुकादिकं । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्यात्पूर्णकं च तत् ॥ or वर्धापकं यदानंदादलंकारादिकं पुन: । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णानकं च तत् ॥ Hârâvali). -5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacrifice. —बी (वी) ज: the citron, —मास् m. 1 the sun. -2. the moon. (-f.) the day of full moon. —मास: 1. the moon. -2. a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. —मासी the day of full moon. —होम: =पूर्णाहुति: q. v.

पूर्णक: 1 A kind of tree. -2 A cock. -3 The blue jay.

पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon , N. 2. 76.

पूर्त a. [पूर्-क्त नि०] 1 Full, complete. -2 Concealed, covered. -3 Nourished, protected. —र्तं 1 Fulfilment. -2 Cherishing, nourishing. -3 Granting. -4 A reward, merit -5 An act of pious liberality ; it is thus defined —वापीकूपतडागादि देवतायतनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमाराम: पूर्तमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226 ; Mâl. 1. 5 (opp. इष्ट which is thus defined by Atri —अग्निहोत्रं तप: सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनम् । आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च इष्टमित्यभिधीयते) , cf. इष्टापूर्त.

पूर्ति: f. 1 Filling. -2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. -3 Satiety, satisfaction. -3 Rewarding, a reward. -5 Multiplying

पूर्त्य a. 1 To be filled or satisfied. -2 To be nourished or maintained

पूरुष: =पुरुष q v Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व a. (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl. ; and abl and loc. sing. , 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. -2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of , ग्रामात्पर्वत: पूर्व: Sk. -3 Previous to, earlier than -4 Old, ancient , पूर्वसूरिभि: R 1. 4 , इदं कविभ्य: पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1. -5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर) , in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by ' formerly ' or ' before ', श्रुतपूर्व &c. -6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. -7 Initial. -8 Eastablished, customary, of long standing. -9 Early, prime , पूर्वे वयसि Pt 1. 165 ' in early age or prime of life. ' -10 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attendded with, संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहु: R 2 58 , पुण्य: शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहु: केवलं राजपूर्व: S. 2. 14 , तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47 , बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31 , दशपूर्वरथं यमाख्यया दशकंठारिगुरुं विदुर्बुधा: R. 8. 29 , so मतिपूर्वं Ms. 11. 147 ' intentionally ', ' knowingly ' ; 12. 89 ; अबोधपूर्वं ' unconsciously ', S. 5. 2 &c. -र्व: An ancestor, a forefather , पूर्वै: किलायं परिवर्धितो न: R. 13. 3 , पय: पूर्वै: सनिश्वासै: कवोष्णमुपभुज्यते 1. 67 , 5. 14 , अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि S. 2. 16. —र्वं The forepart ; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं (गात्रं) S. 2. 4. —र्वा 1 The east. - N. of a country to the east of Madhyadesa. —र्वं ind. 1 Before (with abl.) , मासात्पूर्वं -2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, before-hand , तं पूर्वमभिवादयेत् Ms. 2. 117 ; 3. 94 , 8. 205 , R. 12. 35 , प्रणिपातपूर्वं K. , भूतपूर्वखरालयं U. 2. 17 ' which formerly was the abode ', &c. ; समयपूर्वं S. 5. ' after a formal agreement.' -2 Immemorially. (पूर्वेण ' in front, ' ' before ', 'to the east of ', with gen. or acc. , अद्य पूर्वं ' till-now ', 'hitherto'; पूर्वं -तत: -पश्चात् उपरि ' first-then, first-afterwards ', ' previously, subsequently ', पूर्वं- अधुना or अद्य ' formerly-now.' -Comp. —अग्नि: the sacred fire kept in the house (आवसथ्य). —अचल:, -अद्रि: the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise —अधिकारिन् m. the first occupant, a prior owner —अंत: the end of a preceding word —अपर a 1. eastern and western , कतमोऽयं पूर्वापरसमुद्रावगाढ: सानुमानालोक्यते S 7 ,पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधीवगाह्य Ku. 1 1 -2 first and last. -3. prior and subsequent, preceding and following -4. connected with another. (-रं) 1 what is before and behind -2. connection -3. the proof and the thing to be proved. °विरोध: inconsistency, incongruity. —अभिमुख a turned towards or facing the east —अभ्यास: former practice or experience. —अंबुधि: the eastern ocean. —अर्जित a. attained by former works. (-तं) ancestral property. —अर्ध: -र्धं 1. the first half , दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2 60 , समासे पूर्वार्धे &c. -2 the upper part (of the body) , शकुंतला पूर्वार्धेन शयनादुत्थाय S. 3 , R. 16. 6 -3. the first half of a hemistich. —अह्न: the earlier part of the day, forenoon, Ms. 4 96 , 152. (पूर्वाह्णतन, पूर्वाह्णिक:, पूर्वाह्णेतन a. relating to the forenoon) —आवेदक: a plaintiff. —आषाढा N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars —इतर a. western.—उक्त, -उदित a before-mentioned, aforesaid. —उत्तर a. north-eastern. (-रा) the north-east. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. —कर्मन् n 1. a former act or work. -2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. -3. actions done in a former life. -4 preparations, preliminary arrangements. —कल्प: former times. —काय: 1. the fore-part of the body or animals ; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्ट: शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S 1. 7. -2. the upper part of the body of men ; स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं प्रशिथिलमृणालैकवलयं... शन करेणानतपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32 , पर्यंकबंधस्थिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45 —काल a belonging to ancient times. (-ल:) former or ancient times. —कालिक, -कालीन a. ancient. —काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. —कृत a. previously done. (-तं) an act done in a former life. —कोटि: f the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —गंगा N. of the river Narmadâ. —चोदित a 1. aforesaid, above-mentioned. -2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज a. 1. born or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born. -2. ancient, old -3. eastern. (-ज:) 1. an elder brother ; Si 6.44, R. 15. 36. -2. the son of the elder wife.-3. an ancestor a forefather , स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात् R. 16. 34. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. -5. The Manes living in the world of the

moon. (-जा) an elder sister. —जन्मन् n. a former birth. (-m) an elder brother, R. 14 44, 15 95. —जातिः f. a former birth. —ज्ञान knowledge of a former life —दक्षिण a. south-eastern.(-णा) the south east —दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east —दिन the forenoon —दिश् f. the east —दिश्य a. situated towards the east, eastern. —दिष्ट the award of destiny. —देवः 1 an ancient deity -2 a demon or Asura -3. a progenitor (पितृ). -4 (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nârâyana —देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men, अक्रोधनाः शौचपराः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः । न्यस्तशस्त्रा महाभागाः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ॥ —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. —निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound, cf. परनिपात —पक्षः 1. the fore-part or side. -2. the first half of a lunar month. -3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. -4. the first objection to an argument. -5. the statement of the plaintiff. -6. a suit at law. -7. an assertion, a proposition. °पादः the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. —पदं the first member of a compound or sentence. —पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise —पांचालक a belonging to the eastern Pânchâlas —पाणिनीयाः (m. pl.) the disciples of Pânini living in the east. —पालिन् m. an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Brahmâ. -2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह); Pt. 1. 89. -3. an ancestor in general. —पूर्व a. each preceding one. (-र्वाः) m. pl. forefathers. —फाल्गुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter —भागः 1. the forepart. -2. the upper part. —भा-(भ)द्रपदा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars.—भावः 1. priority. -2. prior or antecedent existence, येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावोऽवगम्यते Tarka K. -3 (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. —भाषिन् a. willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. —भुक्तिः f prior occupation or possession. —भूतः a. preceding, previous. —मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mîmâmsâ', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदांत, see मीमांसा. —रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue, यन्नाट्यवस्तुनः पूर्वं रंगविघ्नोपशांतये । कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वंति पूर्वरंगः स उच्यते ॥ D. R., पूर्वरंगं विधायैव सूत्रधारो निवर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वरंग प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8 (see Malli. thereon). —रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting, श्रवणाद्दर्शनाद्वापि मिथः संरूढरागयोः । दशाविशेषो योऽप्राप्तौ पूर्वरागः स उच्यते ॥ S. D. 214 —रात्रः the first part of the night —रूप 1 indication of an approaching change. -2. a symptom of occurring disease -3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained -4 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state —लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. —वयस् a. young. (-n) youth. —वर्तिन् a existing before, prior, previous —वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law. —वादिन् m. the complainant or plaintiff. —वृत्तं 1 a former event, R 11. 10 -2. previous conduct. -वैरिन् a. one who first commences hostilities an aggressor. —शारद a relating to the first half of autumn. —शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. —सक्थं the upper part of the thigh. —सन्ध्या day-break, dawn, Si. 11. 40. -सर a going in front. -सागरः the eastern ocean, R 4. 32 -साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. —स्थितिः f. former or first state.

पूर्वक a (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with, अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकमाह S 5 -2 Preceding, antecedent. -3 Previous, former, prior. -4 First. —कः An ancestor, a forefather

पूर्वंगम a. Going before, preceding.

पूर्वतन a. Former, old, ancient

पूर्वतस् ind. 1 In the east, to the east, R. 3. 42, -2 Before, in front of. -3 First, in the first place.

पूर्वत्र ind in the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् a. 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. -2 Relating to something preceding, -n. One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause, i. e. inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. -ind. As before.

पूर्विन् a. (णी f.), पूर्वीण a. 1 Ancient. -2 Ancestral.

पूर्वेद्युस् ind. 1 On the former day. -2 On the day before, yesterday, Ms. 3. 187. -3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. -4 Early, betimes.

पूर्व्य a. Ved. 1 Former, previous. -2 Ancient, old. -3 Next, near. -4 Eastern. -5 Excellent.

पूल् 1 P., 10 U. (पूलति, पूलयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूलः, पूलकः A bundle, pack

पूलाकः = पुलाक q. v.

पूलिका A kind of cake.

पूल्यं An empty grain of corn.

पूष् 1 P (पूषति) 1 To nourish. -2 To increase, grow, cf पुष्.

पूषः, पूषकः The mulberry tree.

पूषन् m. (nom. पूषा, -षणौ, -षणः) [पूष् कनिन् Un 1, 156] The sun. सदापान्थः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2, 114, इंधनौघधगप्यग्निस्त्विषा नात्येति पूषणं Si 2. 43 -Comp. -असुहृद् m. an epithet of Siva. —आत्मजः 1. a cloud -2 an epithet of Indra. —दंतहरः an epithet of Vîrabhadra, see अदंत. —भासा the city of Indra.

पृ 6 A. (प्रियते-पृत) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या), कार्ये व्याप्रियते, see व्यापृत —Caus (पारयति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.), व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमंकागतसत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast, व्यापारयामास करं किरीटे R 6. 19, उमामुखे...व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67, व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19, R 13. 25. -II. 3 P. (पिपर्ति) 1 To bring or carry over. -2 To deliver from, bring out of. -3 To fill -4 To protect, maintain, sustain -5 To promote, advance -III. 9 P. (पृणाति) To protect. -IV. 10 U. (पारयति-ते, sometimes पार् is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. -2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.) -3 To be able or capable, न खलु मातापितरौ भर्तृवियोगदुःखितां दुहितरं द्रष्टुं पारयतः S. 6, न पारयामि तातकाश्यपस्य...आपन्नसत्त्वा शकुंतलां निवेदयितुं S. 4; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59. -4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -5 To withstand, oppose. -6 To live. -V. 5 P. (पृणोति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. -2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृच् I 2 A. (पृक्ते, पृक्ण) To come in contact with. -II. 7 P. (पृणक्ति, पृक्त) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite, एवं वदन् दाशरथिरपृणग्धनुषा शरं Bk. 5 39. -2 To mix, mingle- -3 To be in contact with, touch -4 To satisfy, fill, satiate.-5 To augment, increase. -6 Ved. To give or grant bountifully. -III. 1 P., 10. U. (पर्चति, पर्चयति-ते) 1 To touch, come in contact with. -2 To hinder, oppose.

पृक्त p. p. [पृच्-क्त] 1 Mixed, mingled; पृक्तस्तु षारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2.

13. -2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full. —क्तं Property, wealth.

पृक्तिः f. Touch, contact, union.

पृक्थं Property, wealth, possessions.

पृक्षस् m. Ved. Food.

पृच्छकः [प्रच्छ्-ण्वुल् संप्रसारण] An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विजानता Pt. 5 93; Y. 2. 268

पृच्छनं Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

पृंज् 2 A. (पृंक्ते) To come in contact with, touch.

पृड्, पृण् 6 P. (पृड-ण-ति) To delight, please.

पृत् f. An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पृतना after acc. dual).

पृतनं Ved. 1 A hostile encounter. -2 An army.

पृतना 1 An army (in general). -2 A divison of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729 horse, and 1215 foot. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army -5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). -Comp. —साहः an epithet of Indra.

पृतनायु a. Ved. Hostile, inimical.

पृतन्यति Den. P. To attack, encounter.

पृतन्या An army.

पृथ् 10 U. (पर्थयति-ते) 1 To extend. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

पृथः Ved. 1 The palm of the hand. -2 A kind of measure. -Comp. —करः an epithet of Siva.

पृथक् ind. 1 Severally, separately, singly; शंखान् दध्मुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms 3. 26, 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचिता पृथगर्थता गिरां Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without (with acc., instr., or abl.); पृथग्रामेण-रामात्-रामं वा Sk; Bk. 8, 109. (पृथक् कृ 1 to separate divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert). -Comp. —आत्मता 1. severalty, separateness. -2. distinction, difference. -3. discrimination, judgment. —आत्मन् a. distinct, separate.—आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. —करणं, -क्रिया 1. separating, distinguishing. -2. analysing. —कुल a. belonging to a different family. —क्षेत्राः (m. pl.) children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. —चर a. going alone or separately. —जनः 1. a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथग्जनवच्छुचो वशं वशिनामुत्तम गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90, Ki. 14. 24. -2. a fool, a blockhead, an ignorant man, Si. 16. 39. -3 a wicked man, sinner. —पिंडः a distant relation who offers the funeral rice ball separately and not together with other relations. —भावः separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वं). —रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. —विध a. of different kinds, diverse, various.—शय्या sleeping apart. —स्थितिः f. separate existence.

पृथक्त्वं 1 Separateness, severalty. -2 Individuality.

पृथवी see पृथिवी.

पृथा N. of Kuntî, one of the two wives of Pându. -Comp. —जः, -तनयः, -सुतः, -सूनुः an epithet of the first three Pândava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna, अश्वत्थामा हत इति पृथासूनुना स्पष्टमुक्त्वा Ve. 3. 9; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —पतिः an epithet of Pându.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी [cf. Vn. 1. 184] 1 The earth, (sometimes written पृथिवि also). -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. -Comp. —इंद्रः, -ईशः, -क्षित् m., -पालः, पालकः, -भुज् m., -भुजः, -शुक्रः a king. —पालं the surface of the earth. -पतिः 1. a king. -2. Yama, the god of death. —मंडलः, -लं the circuit of the earth. —रुहः a tree; पवमान पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. —लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु a. (थु or थ्वी f., compar. प्रथीयस्, superl. प्रथिष्ठ) [प्रथ्-कु संप्र० Un. 1. 28] 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive, पृथुनितंब q. v. below; सिंधोः पृथुमपि तनुं Me. 46. -2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. -3 Large, great, दृशः पृथुतरीकृताः Ratn. 2. 15, Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. —थुः 1 N. of fire or Agni. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Of Mahâdeva. -4 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a king, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared king, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the spply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c, 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk.' Prithu thereupon made Svayambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c, for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers-gods men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c, who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf Ku. 1. 2]. —थुः f. Opium. -Comp. —उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. —जघन -नितंब a. having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुनितंब नितंबवती तव V. 4. 26. —पत्रः -त्र red garlic. —यशस् a. famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् m. a fish.°युग्मः the sign Pisces of the zodiac.-शेखरः a mountain.-श्री a. highly prosperous. —श्रोणि a. having large hips. —संपद् a. rich, wealthy. —स्कंधः a hog.

पृथुकः-कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पोहे). —कः A child, निन्युर्जनन्यः पृथुकान् पथिभ्यः Si. 3. 30. —का A girl.

पृथुल a. Broad, large, wide; श्रोणिषु प्रियकरः पृथुलासु स्पर्शमाप सकलेन तलेन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी [पृथ्-ङीप्] 1 The earth. -2 The earth as one of the five elements -3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a metre; (see App I) -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् m. a king, sovereign. —खातं a cavern. —गर्भः an epithet of Ganesa. —गृहं a cave, grotto. —जः 1. a tree. -2. the planet Mars. —धरः a mountain.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

पृदाकुः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree. -5 An elephant. -6 A panther (चित्रक.)

पृशान *a*. Ved. Clinging, attached to. —नं Clinging to, attachment.

पृश्नि(श्णि) *a*. [स्पृश् -नि॰ किच्च पृषो॰ सलोपः Un. 4. 52] 1 Short, small, dwarfish. -2 Delicate, feeble. -3 Diversified, spotted -4 Various, diverse (Ved.). —श्निः A dwarf —श्नि *f*. 1 A ray of light. -2 The earth. -3 The starry sky. -4 N. of Devakî, mother of Krishna. -5 The earth. -6 A cloud. -7 Milk. -Comp. —गर्भः, -धरः, -भद्रः, epithets of Krishna. —शृंगः 1. an epithet of Krishna. -2. of Ganesa.

पृश्नि(श्णि)का, पृश्नी (ष्णी) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृष् 1 A. (पर्षते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To give. -4 To vex, pain, weary.

पृषत् *a*. 1 Spotted, variegated. -2 Sprinkling. —*m* The spotted antelope. —*n*. A drop of water or of any other liquid ; (said by some to be used only in pl.). -Comp. -अंशः, -अश्वः 1. wind, air. -2. an epithet of Siva. —आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. —पतिः (पृषतांपतिः) wind. —बलः N. of the horse of wind.

पृषत *a*. [पृष्-अतच् किच्च] Spotted. —तः 1 The spotted antelope. -2 A drop of water, पृषतैरपां शमयता च रजः Ki. 6. 27 ; R. 3. 3, 4. 27, 6. 51. -3 A spot, mark. -4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vâyu. -Comp. —अश्वः air, wind.

पृषत्कः an arrow ; तदुपोढैश्च नभश्वरैः पृषत्कः Ki. 13. 23, Si. 20. 18 ; Vb. 1. 1, धनुर्भृतां हस्तवतां पृषत्काः R. 7. 45.

पृषंतिः A drop of water, पयःपृषंतिभिः स्पृष्टा वांति वाताः शनैः शनैः Bharata on Ak.

पृषभाषा = पृषभासा q. v.

पृषाकरा A small stone.

पृषातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk

पृषोदरः Wind, air (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृषत् and उदर, the त् of पृषत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds) ; पृषोदरादित्वात् साधुः, see Gaṇa to P. VI. 3. 109.

पृष्ट *p. p.* [प्रच्छ्-प्रच्छ् वा क्त] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned, -2 Sprinkled.

पृष्टिः *f*. 1 Inquiry, interrogation. -2 Ved. A rib. -3 Touch. -4 A ray of light.

पृष्टहायनः 1 A species of grain.-2 An elephant.

पृष्ठं [पृष् स्पृश्-वा थक् नि॰, Un. 2. 12] 1 The back, hinder part, rear. -2 The back of an animal, अश्वपृष्ठमारूढः &c -3 The surface or upper side, R 4. 31, 12. 67, Ku 7. 51, so अवनिपृष्ठचारिणीं U. 3 -4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.), Y. 2 93. -5 The flat roof of a house. -6 The page of a book. (पृष्ठेन, पृष्ठे 'behind, from behind'). -Comp. —अनुग, —गामिन्, -यायिन् *a*. going behind, following, Pt. 1 59. —अस्थि *n*. the back-bone. —उदय *a*. an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, *i. e.* Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn. -गोपः, -रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting —ग्रंथि *a*. hump-backed. —चक्षुस् *m*. a crab. —तल्पनं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. —दृष्टिः 1. a crab. -2. a bear. —पातिन् *a*. following. —फलं the superficial contents of a figure. —भागः the back. —मांसं 1. flesh on the back, प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81. -2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. °अद्, °अदन *a*. back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (-दं -दनं) back-biting, पृष्ठमांसादनं तद्यत् परोक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra, see पृष्ठमांस above. -यानं riding. —वंशः the back-bone. —वास्तु *n*. the upper story of a house. —वाह् *m*., -वाह्यः a draught-ox. —शय *a*. sleeping on the back. —शृंगः a wild goat. —शृंगिन् *m*. 1. a ram.-2. a buffalo.-3. a eunuch. -4. an epithet of Bhîma.

पृष्ठकं The back. (पृष्ठके कृ 1. to put off, postpone. -2. to resign, give up, discard).

पृष्ठतस् *ind*. 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind, गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात् Ms. 4 154, 8. 300, Rg 11 40. -2 Towards the back, backwards ; गच्छ पृष्ठतः. -3 On the back. -4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly (पृष्ठतः कृ means 1. to place on the back, leave behind. -2. to neglect, forsake, abandon. -3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign ; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144 ; लज्जा पृष्ठतः कृत्वा K., पृष्ठतो गम् to follow, पृष्ठतो भू 1. to stand at the back. -2. to be disregarded).

पृष्ठ्य *a*. Relating to the back. —ष्ठ्यः A back-horse. —ष्ठ्या 1 A mare for draught. -2 An edge on the back of the altar.

पृष्णिः *f*. 1 The heel. -2 A ray of light.

पॄ 3, 9 P. (पिपर्ति, पृणाति, पपार, अपारीत्, परि-री-ष्यति, परि-री-तुं, पूर्ण ; *pass*. पूर्यते ; *caus*. पूरयति-ते *desid* पिपरि-री-षति, पुपूर्षति 1 To fill, fill up, complete. -2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). -3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c). -4 To satisfy, refresh, please, पितॄनपारीत् Bk. 1. 2. -5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. -2 The root of an elephant's tail. -3 A couch, bed. -4 A cloud. -5 A louse.

पेचकिन *m*, पेचिलः An elephant.

पेंजूष. The wax of the ear ; see पिंजूषः.

पेटः (-टा-टी-टं also) 1 A bag, basket -2 A chest. -3 A multitude. -4 A retinue, train. -टः The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. -2 A multitude, quantity.

पेडकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटी A small bag, a basket.

पेडा A large bag.

पेण् 1 P. (पेणति) 1 To go. -2 To grind. -3 To embrace.

पेत्वं 1 Nectar. -2 Ghee. —त्वः A ram (?).

पेय *a* [पा-पाने कर्मणि यत्] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. -2 Sapid. -यं 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 A drink, beverage. —या 1 Rice-gruel. -2 A drink mixed with a small quantity or boiled rice,

पेयुः 1 The sea. -2 Fire. -3 The sun.

पेयूषः षं 1 Nectar. -2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days ; सप्तरात्रप्रसूतायाः क्षीरं पेयूषमुच्यते Hârâvalî, Ms. 5. 6. -3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument, Bk. 17. 7.

पेरुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The ocean.-4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

पेल् 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. -2 To shake or tremble.

पेलः 1 Going. -2 A small part. -लं, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a*. 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender ; धनुषः पेलवपुष्पपत्रिणः Ku. 4. 29 ; 5. 4, 7. 65 -2 Lean, thin, slender; कथमातपे गमिष्यसि परिबाधापेलवैरंगैः S. 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m*. A horse.

पेशः Form, shape.

पेशन *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेश(ष-स)ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate ; पुष्पचापमिव पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45; 9. 40 ; Me. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist) ; R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good , Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful , Bh. 3. 56 ; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent -6 Decorated, adorned.-लं Beauty.-लः N. of Vishṇu.

पेशस् *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

पेशिः-शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle ; Y. 3. 100. -5 The fœtus shortly after conception. -6 A bud on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits). -10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. -Comp. —कोशः —षः a bird's egg.

पेषू 1 A. (पेषते) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेषः [पिष्-घञ्] Grinding, pounding, crushing, Si. 18. 45.

पेषक *a.* Pounding, grinding.

पेषणं [पिष्-ल्युट्] 1 Pounding,pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.*,पेषणी, पेषाकः A mill-stone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेषिः A thunderbolt.

पेसृ 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move.

पेस्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2. Destructive.

पै 1 P. (पायति) To dry, wither.

पैंगिः A patronymic of Yâska.

पैंजूषः The ear.

पैठर *a.* (री *f.*) Boiled in a पिठरं q. v.

पैठीनसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पैंडिक्यं, पैंडिन्यं Living on alms, mendicity.

पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to Brahmâ ; R. 15. 60. —हाः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतृक *a.* (की *f.*) [पितृत आगतं पितुरिदं वा ठञ्] 1 Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal ; पदमृद्धमजेन पैतृकं विनयेनास्य नवं च यौवनं R. 8. 6 , 13. 40 , Ms. 9. 104 , Y. 2. 47. -3 Sacred to the Manes. —कं A Srâddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतृमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पैतृष्वसेयः, पैतृष्वस्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत्त (त्ती *f.*), पैत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैत्तल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

पैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [पितुरिदं अण्] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. —त्रं 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र्य in this sense). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitris.

पैप्पल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree ; U. 4. 20 , Mv. 1. 18.

पैलव *a* (वी *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree ; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशल्यं Mildness, affability, softness.

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) [पिशाचेन निर्वृत्तः अण्] Demoniacal, infernal. —चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect ; सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 34 ; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. —ची 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prâkrita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं, -न्यं [पिशुनस्य भावः अण् ष्यञ् वा] 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny ; Ms. 7. 48, 11. 56 , Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैष्ट *a.* (ष्टी *f.*) [पिष्टस्येदं अण्] Made of flour, or meal.

पैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. —कं 1 A number of cakes. -2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैष्टी A spirituous liquor distilled, from meal ; cf. गौडी.

पो *a.* Pure, clean.

पोगंड *a.* [पौः शुद्धो गंड एकदेशो यस्य Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. -2 Having a deficient or redundant member. Deformed. —डः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year , cf. अपोगंड

पोटः 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. -Comp. —गलः 1. a kind of reed (नल). -2. a kind of grass (काश). -3. a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोटा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिकः A boil.

पोटी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोट्टलिका, पोड्टली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोड्डः The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

पोतः [पू-तन् ; Un. 3. 86] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c. ; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv 1. 60 , मृगपोतः, शार्दूल° Mu 2. 8 , करिपोतः &c. , वीरपोतः a young warrior ; U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat ; पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of a plant. -6 The site or foundation of a house. -7 A fœtus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. —धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. —प्लवः a mariner, seaman. —भंगः a ship-wreck. —रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. —वणिज् *m.* sea-faring merchant. —वाहः a rower, steersman.

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पोतन *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Purifying.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतृ *m.* 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्). -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं [पू-त्र] 1 Snout of a hog. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough-share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potṛi. -Comp. —आयुधः a hog, boar.

पौत्रिन् *m.* A hog, boar.

पौथकी Red pimples on the eye-lids.

पौलः 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पौलिका, पौली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पौलिंदः The mast of ship.

पोषः [पुष्-घञ्] 1 Nourishng, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषकः One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयित्नुः The cuckoo.

पोषित *p. p.* Nourished, supported &c.

पोषितृ *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. —*m.* A feeder.

पोषिन्, पोष्टृ *a.* [पुष्-णिनि तृच् च] One who feeds, nourishes &c. —*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* [पुष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -Comp. —पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. —वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौंश्चलीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to harlots.

पौंश्चलेयः The son of a harlot.

पौंश्चल्यं Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 15.

पौंसवनं See पुंसवनं.

पौंस्न *a.* (स्नी *f.*) 1 Fit for a man; Bk. 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. —स्नं Manhood, virility.

पौंस्यं Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पौगंड *a.* (डी *f.*) Boyish. —डं, -पौगंडकं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौंडरीक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or made of lotus flowers; Mâl. 3. 16. —कः A kind of leprosy.

पौंडर्यं A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पौंड्रः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarial mark. -5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhîma; पौंड्रं दध्मौ महाशंखं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः Bg. 1. 15.

पौंड्रकः 1 A kind of sugarcane.-2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers) cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौण्य *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पौतवं A measure.

पौत्तिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [पुत्रस्यापत्यं अण्] Relating to or derived from a son. —त्रः A grandson, son's son.—त्री 1 A grand-daughter. -2 An epithet of Durgâ. —त्रं The office of a Potri, q.v.

पौत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition; अतिप्रियोसीति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237; R. 12. 40. -2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अभिव्यक्तायां चंद्रिकायां किं दीपिकापौनरुक्त्येन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* [पुनर्भू विवाह॰ अपत्ये अञ्] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second huband. -2 Repeated, superfluous. —वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; Ms. 3. 1. 55. -2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (री *f.*) [पुरे वसति शैषिको अण्] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civic. -2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. —रः 1 A townsman, citizen; (opp. जानपद); Ku. 6. 41; Me. 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. -3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. —री The language of the servants in a palace. —रं A sort of grass (रोहिष). -Comp. —अंगना, -योषित् *f.*, -स्त्री a woman living in a town. —कार्यं public business; अर्थजातस्य गणनाबहुलतयैकमेव पौरकार्यमवेक्षितं S. 6. —जनः, -लोकः 1. a citizen. -2. citizens, burghers. —जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. (-दाः pl.) citziens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1. —वृद्धः an eminent citizen, an elder man. —सख्यं fellow-citizenship.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. -2 A garden near a town.

पौरिकः 1 A citizen. -2 A governor of a city.

पौरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Civic, town-bred.

पौरंदर *a.* (री) Derived from or sacred to Indra. —रं The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पुरोर्गोत्रापत्यं अण्] Descended from Puru. —वः 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5. -2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. -3 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* [पुरस्-भवार्थे त्यक् अण् च] 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयति मरुत्सासुसंवाहनाभिः Mâl. 9. 25; पौरस्त्यझंझामरुत् 9. 17, R. 4. 34. -2 Foremost. -3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (णी *f.*) [पुराण-अण्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval -2 Relating to the Purânas or derived from them. -3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [पुराण-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. -2 Belonging to the Purânas or derived from them. -3 Versed in the legends of the past. —कः 1 A Brâhmaṇa well-versed in the Purâṇas, a public reader of the Purâṇas. -2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [पुरुष-अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Sacred to *Purusha*. —षः A weight which can be carried by one man. —षी A woman. —षं 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; विधिरवृथा पौरुषं Bh. 2. 88; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; 2. 81. -2 (*a*) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषभूषणः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. (*b*) Strength, power, vigour. -3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. -4 Semen virile. -5 Penis. -6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. -7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषिकः A worshipper of Purusha.

पौरुषेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [पुरुष-ढञ्] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपौरुषेया वै वेदाः -2 Manly, virile. -3 Spiritual. —यः 1 Man-slaughter. (पुरुषवध). -2 A crowd of men. -3 A day-labourer, hireling. -4 Human action, man's work. -5 Law as affecting persons. —यं Human work, action of man.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुहूत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra; अस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे S. 2. 15.

पौरोगवः A superintendent of the royal household ; especially of the royal kitchen.

पौरोडाशः A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

पौरोडाशिक, A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

पौरोधसं The office of a family-priest.

पौरोभाग्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness, प्रियोपभोगचिन्हेषु पौरोभाग्य; मिवाचरन् R. 12 22. -2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. -3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed, किमिदमनुष्ठितं पौरोभाग्यं S. 6. -4 Obstrusiveness.

पौरोहित्यं The office of a family-priest ; Pt. 2. 63.

पौर्णमास *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the full moon. -सः A ceremony peformed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्) —सं A day of full moon.

पौर्णमासी, पौर्णमी A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमः An ascetic.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौर्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178 ; 4. 127.

पौर्व *a.* (र्वी *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. -2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पौर्वदे(दै)हिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done in a former life ; Bg. 6. 43 ; Y. 1 349.

पौर्वपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पौर्वापर्यं 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौर्वाह्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

पौर्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior ; जातिं स्मरति पौर्विकीं Ms. 4. 148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्त्यः 1 An epithet of Râvaṇa ; पौलस्त्यः कथमन्यदारहरणे दोषं न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4 ; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhîshana. -4 The moon.

पौलस्ती An epithet of Sûrpaṇakhâ

पौलिः *m.f.* पौली *f.* A kind of cake.

पौलोम *a.* (मी *f.*) Relating to or descended from Pulomon or Pulomâ. -मः N. of Indra.

पौलोमी Sachi, daughter of Pulomân and wife of Indra ; आशंसिन्या न ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सदृशी भव S. 7. 28. -Comp. —संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

पौषः N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). —षी The day of full moon in the month of Pausha , R. 18 32. —षं 1 A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

पौष्कर-रक (री-की *f*) Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus pool or pond.

पौष्कलः A species of grain.

पौष्कल्य 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth -2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक *a.* (की *f*) 1 Promoting, growth or welfare. -2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritions, invigorating. -3 Preservative —कं A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

पौष्णं The lunar mansion called Revati.

पौष्प *a.* (ष्पी *f.*) [पुष्प-अण्] Relating to or coming from flowers. floral, flowery. —ष्पी 1 1 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

पौष्पकं Green vitriol.

प्याट् *ind.* A patricle of calling (ho !, holla).

प्याय् 1 A. (प्यायते, प्यान or पीन) To swell, grow , see प्यै below.

प्यान *a.* Fat, grown fat; cf. पीन.

प्यायन *a.* 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. —नं Increase, growth.

प्यायित *a.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

प्यै 1 A. (प्यायते, पीन) 1 To grow, increase, swell ; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberantt. -3 To overfill, surcharge. —*Caus.* (प्याययति-ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable ; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

प्र *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs, it means 'forward', 'forth ', 'in front ', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम्, प्रस्था, प्रचर्, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means 'very ', 'excessively ', 'very much ' &c ; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on -3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:— (*a*) beginning, commencement; (प्रयाणं प्रस्थानं, प्राह्ण); (*b*) length ; (प्रवालमूषिक), (*c*) power (प्रभु) ; (*d*) intensity, excess ; (प्रवाद, प्रकर्ष, प्रच्छाय, प्रगुण,) (*e*) source or origin ; (प्रभव, प्रपौत्र) , (*f*) completion, perfectness, satisfaction; (प्रभुक्तमन्न) , (*g*) destitution, separation, being without ; (प्रोषिता, प्रपर्णा वृक्षः) , (*h*) apart , (प्रज्ञु) , (*i*) excellence ; (प्राचार्य) , (*j*) purity ; (प्रसन्न जल) , (*k*) wish , (प्रार्थना) ; (*l*) cessation , (प्रशम) , (*m*) adoration, respect ; (प्रांजलि· who respectfully folds his hands together) ; (*n*) prominence , (प्रणस, प्रवाल) In the Veda it is often used as a separable adverb.

प्रकट *a.* 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public -3 Visible. —टं *ind.* 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly. (प्रकटीकृ to manifest, unfold, display ; गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2 72 ; Pt. 1. 31 ; प्रकटीभू 'to become manifest, appear'). -Comp. —प्रीतिवर्धनः an epithet of Siva.

प्रकटनं The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटति Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

प्रकटयति Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit ; Mâl. 5. 11, N. 4. 151 ; Ratn. 4. 16 -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

प्रकटित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

प्रकथ् 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

प्रकथन Announcing, narration.

प्रकंप् 1 A. 1 To shake, quiver, tremble ; प्राकंपत भुजः सव्यः Râm., प्राकंपत महाशैलः Mb -2 To vibrate (as sound.) -3 To become loose, be loosened. —*Caus.* To shake, put in motion ; Bk. 15. 23.

प्रकंपः Trembling, shaking,, quivering, violent motion or tremour ; बाला चाहं मनसिजवशात्प्राप्तगाढप्रकंपा Subhash. ; सशिरःप्रकंपः Si. 13. 42.

प्रकंपन *a.* Causing to shake. —नः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust ; प्रकंपनेनानुचकंपिरे सुराः Si. 1. 61, 14. 43. -2 N. of a hell. -नं Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकंपिन् *a.* Swinging, shaking.

प्रकल् 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

प्रकालन *a* 1 Killing, hurting. -2 Pursuing, chasing —नः N. of a Nâga. —नं Hurting, killing.

प्रकला A minute portion. -Comp

—विद् *a* ignorant. (*-m.*) a merchant.

प्रकांडः, -डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches, *Si.* 9 45 -2 A branch, shoot -3 (At the end of comp) Anything excellent or pre-eminent of its kind, ऊरुप्रकांडद्वितयेन तस्याः N 7. 93, अत्रप्रकाडः Mv. 4. 35; 5 48 —डः The upper part of the arm.

प्रकांडकः See प्रकांड above, Bk. 5. 6.

प्रकांडरः A tree.

प्रकाम *a.* 1 Amorous. -2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तार R. 2. 11, प्रकामालोकनीयतां Ku. 2. 24. —मः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —मं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly, जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) *S.* 4. 21, R. 6. 44; Mk. 5. 25. -2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. -3 Voluntarily, willingly, Mu. 1. 25. —भुज् *a*, eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; R 1. 66.

प्रकामतः *ind.* 1 At will. -2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश् 1 A. 1 To shine, gleam, look brilliant. -2 To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be apparent, appear; एषु सर्वेषु भूतेषु गूढोत्मा न प्रकाशते Kath. -3 To look or appear like. —*Caus.* 1 To show, display, manifest, discover; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं *S.* 1, Sân. K. 59. -2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. -3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim, कदाचित्कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् Chân. 20. -4 To publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. -5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्स्नं लोकमिमं रविः Bg. 13. 33; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; 5. 2. -2 Clear, visible, manifest, *Si.* 12. 56; Bg. 7. 25. -3 Vivid, perspicuous; Ki. 14. 4. -4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; R. 3. 48. -5 Open, public. -6 Cleared of trees, open, R. 4. 31. -7 Blown, expanded -8 (At the end of comp) Looking like, like, resembling. —शः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. -2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. -3 Sunshine. -4 Display, manifestation; *Si.* 9. 5. -5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. -6 Expansion, diffusion. -7 Open spot or air, प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽवलोकयामि S 4 -8 A golden mirror. -9 A chapter or section (of a book). -10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. —शं Bell-mettle, brass. —शं *ind* 1 Openly, publicly, प्रतिभूर्दापितो यत्र प्रकाशं धनिनो धनं Y. 2 56, Ms. 8 193, 228 -2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas, opp आत्मगतं). —शे *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly -2 Visibly. -3 In the presence of. -Comp. —आत्मक *a.* shining, brilliant. —आत्मन् *a.* bright, shining (*-m.*) an epithet of (1) Vishnu (2) of Siva. (3) the sun. -इतर *a.* invisible. —कर्तृ -कर्मन् N. of the sun. —क्रयः an open purchase. —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot, अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेश्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एष यस्मात् Mk. 3. 7. —वंचकः an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Illuminating, giving light. -2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. -3 Expressing, indicating. -4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. -5 Bright, shining, brilliant. -6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. —कः 1 the sun. -2 A discoverer. -3 An expounder. -4 A publisher. -Comp —ज्ञातृ *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता-त्वं 1 Brilliance, splendour. -2 Appearance, manifestation. -3 Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. —नं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. -2 Displaying, manifesting. -3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright.-4 Announcement, declaration. -नः N. of Vishnu. —ना Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displaying manifested. -2 Published; brought out (as a book). -3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened -4 Visible, evident, apparent. —तं Light, clearness.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. —श्यं Light.

प्रकाशिन् *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकुंचः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुप् 4 P. 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at, निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. -2 To be excited, gather strength increase —*Caus.* To provoke, irritate, exasperate; न्रुपो. प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाम् Subhâsh.

प्रकुपित *p.p.* 1 Very angry, enraged, incensed -2 Excited.-3 Disordered deranged.

प्रकोपः 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. -2 Great excitement; provocation, irritation, उपदेशो हि मूर्खाणां प्रकोपाय न शांतये Pt. 1. 389. -3 Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny; as in प्रकृति° popular disturbance. -4 An attack -5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance.

प्रकोपन-ण *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking —नं-णं Provocation, irritation

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, enraged, incensed.

प्रकुलं A handsome body.

प्रकुष्मांडी An epithet of Durgâ.

प्रकृ 8 V. 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ), जानन्नपि नरो दैवात्प्रकरोति विगर्हितं Pt 4. 35, Ki. 4. 30, Mv. 2. 13, Bk. 2 36, Rs 1 6, Ms. 8, 54. 60; 8. 230, Amaru. 13. -2 To accomplish, achieve, effect -3 To assault, outrage, insult, Bk 8. 19. -4 To honour, worship -5 To express, utter. -6 To place in front, mention first. -7 To appoint (to a post, office &c.). -8. Ved. To induce. -9 To win, conquer. -10 To destroy.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection, मुक्ताफलप्रकरभांजि गुहागृहाणि *Si.* 5. 12; बाष्पप्रकरकलुषां दृष्टिं *S.* 6. 8, R 9. 56; Ku. 5. 68.-2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. -3 Aid, assistance, friendship -4 Usage, practice -5 Respect. -6 Seduction, abduction —रं Aloe-wood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. -2 (*a*) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमत्प्रकरणमाश्रित्य *S.* 1. (*b*) A head or subject of treatment. (*c*) A province or department. -3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. -4 An opportunity, occasion. -5 An affair, a matter. -6 An introduction, prologue. -7 Relation. -8 Doing much or well. -9 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the मृच्छकटिक, मालतीमाधव, पुष्पभूषित &c. The S D. thus defines it :—भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्त लौकिकं कविकल्पितं । शृंगारोऽगी नायकस्तु विप्रोऽमात्योऽथवा वणिक् । सापायधर्मकामार्थपरो धीरप्रशांतकः॥ 511

प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणी A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The S D. thus defines it —नाटिकेव प्रकरणि सार्थवाहादिनायिका । समानवंशजा नेतुर्भवेद्यत्र च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode i...

son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali who was noted for his liberality unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simply request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens, and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra; cf. छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Git. 1; R. 7. 35; Me 57. Vishnu is said to still guard his door in Patala. He is one of the seven *Chirajivins*, cf. चिरंजीविन्]. —लिः *f*. 1 A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written वलि q. v.) -2 The fold of skin in stout person or females. -3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -Comp. —कर *a* 1. paying tribute. -2 offering sacrifices. -3 producing wrinkles —करंभः a sacrificial cake. —कर्मन् *n*. 1. offering oblations to all creatures. -2. the act of worshipping. -3. payment of tribute. —दान 1. presentation of an offering to a deity. -2. offering oblations to all creatures. —ध्वंसिन् *m*. an epithet of Vishnu. —नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Bâṇa, the son of Bali. —पुष्टः, -भोजनः a crow. —प्रियः the *Lodhra* tree. —बंधनः an epithet of Vishṇu. —भुज् *m*. 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow. -3. a crane. —मंदिरं, -वेश्मन्, -सद्मन् *n*. the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —मुखः a monkey. —व्याकुल *a*. engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; Me. 85. —हन् *m*. an epithet of Vishnu. —हरणं an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् *a*. [बलमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16 37; Ms. 7. 174. -2 Stout, robust. —*m*. 1 A buffalo, -2 A hog. -3 A camel. -4 A bull. -5 A soldier. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 The phlegmatic humour. -8 An epithet of Balarâma.

बलिन, बलिभ See वलिन-भ.

बलिंदमः An epithet of Vishṇu.

बलिमत् *a*. 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; R. 14. 15. -2 Receiving taxes. -3 Wrinkled.

बलिमन् *m*. Strength, might, power.

बलिष्ठ *a*. Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलवत् or बलिन् q. v.). —ष्ठः A camel.

बलिष्णु *a*. Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अपमानित).

बलीयस् *a*. (सी *f*) 1 Stronger, more powerful. -2 More effective. -3 More important (compar. of बलवत् or बलिन् q v.) —*adv*. Powerfully, very much, बलीयः खलु: भीतास्मि S. 7.

बलूल *a*. Strong, powerful.

बल्य *a*. [बलाय हितं यत्] 1 Strong, powerful. -2. Giving strength. -ल्यः A Buddhist mendicant. —ल्यं Semen virile.

बलिवर्द See बलीवर्द

बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलिनः A scorpion,

बली(री)वर्दः A bull, an ox; गोरपत्यं पुमान् बलीवर्दः.

बल्लवः 1 A cowherd; कुंजेष्वाक्रांतवीरुत्तिचयपरिचया बल्लवाः संचरंतु Ve. 6. 2; Si. 11. 8. -2 A cook. -3 The name assumed by Bhîma when serving as a cook at the court of Virâta. —वी A cowherdess; Ki. 4. 17. -Comp. —युवतिः -ती *f*. a young cowherdess (गोपी), हरिविरहाकुलबल्लवयुवतिसखीवचनं पठनीय Git. 4.

बल्वजः -जा A kind of coarse grass; Ms. 2. 43.

बल्हिकाः, बल्हीकाः (*pl*.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

बवः The first [illegible]a or astrological division of [illegible] lay.

बष्कय *a*. Full-grown (as a calf).

बष्कय(यि)णी (णी)*f*. 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; M. 16. 92. -2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves).

बस्तः A goat. -Comp. —कर्णः the Sala tree. —गंधा a shrubby basil.

बहल *a*. [बह् -कलच् नलोपश्च] 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, Strong; U. 1. 38; 3. 23, Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. -2 Thick, dense. -3 Shaggy (as a tail); बहलोत्तुंगलांगूल Mâl. 3. -4 Hard, firm, compact. -5 Harsh (as a sound). —लः A kind of sugarcane.—ला Large cardamoms.-Comp. —गंधः a kind of sandal. —त्वचः the white flowering *lodhra*.

बहिस् *ind*. 1 Out of, outside (with abl.); निवसन्नावसथे पुराद्बहिः R 8. 14; 11. 29. -2 On the outside, out of doors (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. -3 Externally, outwardly; ; अंतर्बहिः पुरत एव विवर्तमानां Mâl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94. -4 Apart, separately. -5 Beside, except. -Comp. —अंग *a*. outer, external. (-गं) 1. an external part. -2. an outer limb. -3. property. -4. a stranger. -5. the preliminary part of a religious ceremony. —इंद्रियं an external organ or sense, an organ of action. —उपाधिः an external condition or circumstance, न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयते Mâl. 1. 24. —कुटीचरः a crab. —गेहं *ind*. out of doors, abroad.—चर *a*. outer, external, outward. बहिश्चराः प्राणाः Dk. (-रः) a crab. —देशः 1. a foreign country. -2. the outskirts of a village. -3 a place without a town or village. —द्वारं an outer door. —निःसारणं expulsion. —प्राणः 1. the external or outer breath or life; (hence) anything as dear as life. -2. money. —भव *a*. external. —भवनं emanation. —भूत *a*. 1. expelled. -2. expired (time &c.). -3. inattentive, careless. —मुख *a*. 1. turning one's face away from. -2. averse from, indifferent to. -3. greatly devoted to external things. -4. coming out of the mouth. (-खः) a god or deity. —यात्रा, -यान excursion, expedition abroad —योग *a*. external. —लंब *a*. obtuse-angled. (-बः) an obtuse-angled triangle. —लापिका a kind of enigma. —विकारः syphilis. —वृत्ति *f*. an external aspect or appearance, Pt. 4. 87. —व्यसनं licentiousness; immorality, evil or lewd practices. —व्यसनिन् *a*. dissolute, lewd.

बहिष्क *a* External, outer.

बहिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; Ms. 8. 380, Y. 1. 93. -2 To excommunicate.

बहिष्करणं 1 An external organ. -2 Expulsion from. -3 Excepting, excluding.

बहिष्कारः 1 Expulsion, exclusion, -2 Excommunication.

बहिष्टात् *ind*. On the outside, abroad.

बहु *a*. हु or ह्वी *f*.; compar. भूयस्; superl. भूयिष्ठ) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन्बहु एतदपि S. 4 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रष्टव्यमत्र Mu 3; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. -2 Many, numerous; as in बह्वक्षर, बहुप्रकार. -3 Frequented, repeated. -4 Large, great. -5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंटको देशः &c. *ind*. 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. -2 Somewhat, nearly, almost; as in बहुतृण. (किं बहुना 'why say much,' 'in short', बहु मन् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वत्संभावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं Ku. 6. 20; ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव S. 4. 6; 7. 1; R. 12. 89; Bg. 2. 35;

Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 84, 8. 12). -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अच्, -अच्क *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अनर्थ *a.* fraught with many evils. —अप्, -अप a watery —अपत्य *a.* 1. having a numerous progeny. -2. (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. (-त्यः) 1. a hog. -2. a mouse, rat. (-त्या) a cow that has often calved. —अपाय *a.* exposed to many risks ; Pt. 2. 166. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having many senses. -2. having many objects. -3. important. —आशिन् *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —उदकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door ; cf. कुटीचक. —उपाय *a.* effective. —ऋच् *a.* having many verses. (*-f.*) a term applied to the *Ṛ*igveda. —ऋच *a.* having many verses. (-चः) one conversant with the *Ṛ*igveda. —एनस् *a.* very sinful. —कर *a.* 1. doing much, busy, industrious. -2. useful in many ways (-रः) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. -2. a camel. (-री) a broom. —कालं *ind.* for a long time. -कालीन *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. —कूर्चः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —क्रमः a Krama of more than three words ; cf. क्रम. —क्षम *a.* patient ; Ku. 5. 40. (-मः) 1. a Buddha. -2. a Jaina deified saint. —गंध *a.* strong-scented. (-धं) cinnamon. —गंधदा musk. —गंधा 1. the Yûthikâ creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुण *a.* having many threads or qualities. —जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. -तंत्रीक *a.* many-stringed. -तृणं anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः Si. 2. 50. —त्वक्कः, त्वच् *m.* a kind of birch tree. —द *a.* liberal, generous. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with many gifts or donations. -2. liberal, munificent. —दर्शक, -दर्शिन् *a.* prudent, circumspect. —दायिन् *a.* liberal, munificent, a liberal donor. —दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (-ग्धः) wheat. (-ग्धा) a cow yielding much milk. —दृश्वन् *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. —दृष्ट *a.* very experienced. —दोष *a.* 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. -2. full of crimes or dangers ; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 11 58. —धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. -धारं the thunderbolt of Indra.—धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —नादः a conch-shell. —पत्नीकता polygamy.—पत्रः an onion. (-त्रं) talc. (-त्री) the holy basil. —पद्-पाद्, -पाद *m.* the fig-tree. —पुष्पः 1. the coral tree. -2. the Nimba tree. —प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. (-रं) *ind.* in many ways manifoldly. —प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific (-जः) 1. a hog. -2. the *munja* grass. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. -2. (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. —प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor -प्रसूः the mother of many children. —प्रेयसी *a.* having many loved ones —फल *a.* rich in fruits. (-लः) the Kadamba tree. (-ली) the opposite-leaved fig-tree —बलः a lion. —भाग्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. —भाषिन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. —भुजा an epithet of Durgâ. -मंजरी the holy basil. —मत *a.* 1. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. -2. having many different opinions. —मतिः *f.* great value or estimation ; Ki. 7. 15. —मलं lead. —मानः great respect or regard, high esteem ; गुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9 ; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1 ; V. 1. 2 ; Ku. 5. 31. (-नं) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. —मान्य *a* respectable, esteemable. —माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous ; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गः a place where many roads meet —मार्गगा 1. N. of the river Ganges ; Ratn. 1. 3. -2. a wanton or unchaste woman. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. —मुख *a* much, excessive; अस्या भर्तुर्बहुमुखमनुरागं *S.* 6. —मूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. —मूर्ति *a.* multiform, variously shaped. (-र्तिः *f.*) the wild cotton-shrub. —मूर्धन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu —मूल्य *a.* costly, high priced. (-ल्यं) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. —मृग *a.* abounding in deer —रत्न *a.* rich in jewels. —रस *a.* juicy, succulent. —राशि *a.* (in arith.) consisting of many terms —रूप *a.* 1. many-formed, multiform, manifold. -2. variegated, spotted, chequered. (-पः) 1. a lizard, chameleon. -2. hair. -3. the sun. -4. N. of Siva. -5. of Vishnu. -6. of Brahmâ. -7. of the god of love. —रूपक *a.* multiform manifold. —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmâ. —रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (*-m.*) a sheep. —लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. —वचनं the plural number (in gram.). —वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. —वारं *ind.* many times, often. —वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. —विक्रम *a.* very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. —विघ्न *a.* presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. —विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. —वी(बी)-जं the custard apple. —व्ययिन् *a.* lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. —व्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice ; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-हिः) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrihi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals), *i. e.* चक्रपाणि, शशिशेखर, पतांबर, चतुर्मुख, त्रिनेत्र, कुसुमशर &c. —शत्रुः a sparrow. —शल्यः a species of Khadira. —शाख *a.* having many branches or ramifications. —शिख *a.* having many points. —शृंगः an epithet of Vishṇu —श्रुत *a.* 1. well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1 ; Pt. 2. 1 ; R. 15. 36. -2. well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. —संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (-तिः) a kind of bamboo. —सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. —सूः 1. a mother of many children. -2. a sow. —सूतिः *f* 1. a mother of many children -2 a cow that often calves. —स्वन *a* vociferous. (-नः) an owl. —स्वामिक *a.* owned by many.

बहुक *a.* Dear bought. —कः 1 The sun. -2 The sun-plant (अर्क). -3 A crab. -4 A kind of gallinule. -5 The digger of a tank.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता,-त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, numerousness. -2 Majority or plurality. -3 (In gram.) The plural number.

बहुतिथ *a.* Much, long, many; काले गते बहुतिथे *S.* 5. 3; तस्य भुवि बहुतिथास्तिथयः Ki. 12. 2. —थं *ind.* Greatly, in a high degree.

बहुत्र *ind.* In many ways or places.

बहुधा *ind.* In several ways.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously ; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -3 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधा कृ 1. to multiply. -2. to make public, divulge.). -Comp. —आत्मक *a.* manifold in forms. —गत *a.* scattered.

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बंहीयस् , *superl.* बंहिष्ठ) 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 (*a*) Broad, wide, capacious, (*b*) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous ; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; Mâl. 9. 18 -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं नु दुःखमतःपरं H. 1. 184 ; Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades. -8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. —लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष ; मासुरास बहुलक्षपाछविः R. 11 15 ; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने संधुक्ष्यमाणेव शशांकरेखा Ku. 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. —ला 1 A cow. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). —लं 1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. —ल *ind.* Often, frequently ; बहुलं छंदसि -Comp —आलाप *a.* talkative, garrulous. —गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिकाः (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुलता-त्वं 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensiveness.

बहुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact, *Si.* 13. 44. -3 To increase, extend, aggrandize ; भूतेषु किं च करुणां बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

बहुलीकरणं 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing; threshing.

बहुलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed, threshed.

बहुलीभू 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply ; छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति Pt 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide spread , बहुलीभूतमेतद् किं न कथ्यते *S.* 6; पौरेषु सोऽहं बहुलीभवंतं...सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38.

बहुलीभावः Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुशस् *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly plentifully; Me. 106. -2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times ; चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि बहुशो वेपथुमतीं *S.* 1. 24 ; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly.

बाकुलं The Fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाड् 1 A. (बाडते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाडवः See वाडव.

बाडवेय See वाडवेय.

बाडव्यः See वाडव्य.

बाडीरः A servant, hireling.

बाढ *a.* (*compar.* साधीयस् ; *superl.* साधिष्ठ) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. —ढं *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really ; oh yes (in answer to question) ; चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एष ते निश्चयः। चंदन-बाढं एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1 ; बाढमेषु दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much ; *Si.* 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed ; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The udder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलझिंटी *f.* also) ; विकचबाणदलावलयोऽधिकं रुरुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः *Si.* 6. 46. -6 N. of a demon, son of Bali ; cf. उषा. -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century ; (see App. II). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works ; (Govardhana in his *Aryâsaptasati v.* 37 speaks in these terms of Bâna :—जाता शिखंडिनी प्राग्यथा शिखंडी तथावगच्छामि । प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाप्तुं वाणी बाणो बभूवेति ॥; so हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning.—णः, -णा The binder part or feathered end of an arrow. -Comp. —असनं a bow. —आवलिः-ली *f.* 1. a series of arrows. -2. a series of five verses forming one sentence. —आश्रयः a quiver. —गंगा N. of a river said to have been produced by Râvaṇa's arrow. —गोचरः the range of an arrow. —जालं a number of arrows.-जित् *m* an epithet of Vishṇu. —तूणः,-धिः a quiver. —पथः the range of an arrow. —पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. —पातः 1. an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2. the range of an arrow.-मुक्तिः *f.*,-मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow —योजनं a quiver. —रेखा a long wound made by an arrow. —वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः. —वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows.—संधानं the fitting of an arrow to the bow-string' —सिद्धिः *f.* the hitting of a mark by an arrow. —सुता an epithet of Ushâ, daughter of Bâna; see उषा. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu.

बाणिनी See वाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (री *f.*) [बदर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. -2 Made of cotton.-रः The cotton shrub.—रं 1 The jujube. -2 silk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 A conch-shell winding from left to right.—रा The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः [बदर्या भवः फक्] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sârîraka Sutras of the Vedânta philosophy (generally identified with Vyâsa). -Comp. —सूत्रं the Vedânta aphorisms. —संबंधः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of *S*uka, son of Vyâsa.

बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध् 1 A. (बाधते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14 ; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बाधते Subhâsh. ; Me. 53 ; Ms 9. 226 ; 10. 129 ; Bk. 11. 45. -2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with ; Ki. 1. 11 ; U. 5. 19. -3 To attack, assault, assail. -4 To wrong, violate. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To drive away, repel, remove. -7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); R. 17. 57. —*Caus.* 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. -2 To subdue, conquer. —WITH -अभि 1. to hurt, injure. -2. to vex, harass, torment.—आ to vex, torment, injure. —परि to trouble, afflict ; S. 7. 25. —सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा [बाध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रजन्या सह जृंभते मदनबाधा V. 3. -2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance ; इति भ्रमरबाधां निरूपयति *S.* 1. -3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt ; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4 ; Y. 3. 156. -4 Danger, peril. -5 Resistance, opposition.-6 An objection. -7 Contradiction, refutation. -8 Suspension, annulment. -9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्वाभास or fallacious middle term ; see बाधित below. -10 Violation, infraction. —धा Refutation. -Comp. —अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) [बाध् ण्वुल्] 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. -2 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annulling. -4 Suspending, contradicting, invalidating (as a rule &c.). -5 Hindering. —कः A particular disease of women (ऋतुकाले प्रजजननशक्तिप्रतिरोधकः)

बाधन *a.* 1 Harassing, opposing. -2 Refuting, controverting. —नं [बाध्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Harasssing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain , *S.* 1. -2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspension. -4 Refutation, contradiction. -5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Precluding. —ना Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

बाधित *p. p.* [बाध्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. -2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Checked, arrested. -5 Set aside, suspended. -6 Refuted. -7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory ; inconsistent (and hence futile) ; साध्याभाववत्पक्षको बाधितः ; *e. g.* वह्निरनुष्णः.

बाध्य *a.* 1 To be pained or troubled. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3 To be annulled. -Comp. —रेतस् *a.* impotent.

बाधिर्य Deafness.

बांधकिनेयः A bastard.

बांधवः [बंधु स्वार्थे इदमर्थे वाऽण्] 1 A relation, kinsman (in general) ; यस्यार्थास्तस्य बांधवाः H. 1 ; Ms. 5. 74, 101 ; 4. 179. -2 A maternal relation. -3 A friend ; धनेभ्यः परो बाधवो नास्ति लोके Subhâsh. -4 A brother. -Comp. —जनः relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively) , दारिद्र्यात्पुरुषस्य बांधवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36 ; Pt. 4. 78.

बांधव्यंConsanguinity, relationship.

बाभ्रवी An epithet of Durgâ.

बाभ्रक *a.* (की *f.*) Brownish.

बाबॅटीरः 1 The kernel of the mango fruit -2 Tin. -3 A young shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.

बार्ह *a.* (र्ही *f.* [बर्ह-अण्] Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बार्हद्रथः,बार्हद्रथिः A patronymic of king Jarâsandha q. v.

बार्हस्पत *a* (ती *f.*) [बृहस्पति-अण्] Related to, descended from or sacred to Brihaspati.

बार्हस्पत्य *a.* [बृहस्पति-यक्] Relating to Brihaspati. —त्यः 1 A pupil of Brihaspati. -2 A follower of Brihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -3 An epithet of Agni. -त्यं 1 The constellation Pushya. -2 Morality.

बार्हिण *a.* (णी *f.*) [बर्हिन्-अण्] Derived from or relating to a peacock.

बाल *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); बालेन स्थविरेण वा Ms. 8. 70 , बालाशोकमुपोढरागसुभगं भेदोन्मुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7 : so बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75 ; R. 2. 45 ; 13. 24. -2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays) ; R. 12. 100 -3 New, waxing (as the moon); पुपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3 22 , Ku. 3 29. -4 Puerile. -5 Ignorant, unwise. -6 Pure (as an animal fit for sacrifice). —लः 1 A child, an infant ; बालादपि सुभाषितं (ग्राह्यं) ; Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth, young person. -3 A minor (under 16 years of age) ; बाल आषोडशाद्वर्षात् Nârada. -4 A colt, foal. -5 A fool, simpleton ; Pt 4. 91. -6 (*a*) A tail. (*b*) An elephant's or a horse's tail. -7 Hair ; Ku. I. 48. -8 An elephant five years old. -9 A kind of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut -Comp. —अग्रं the point of a hair. —अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or children. —अपत्यं youthful progeny. —अभ्यासः study during childhood, early application (to study). —अरुण *a.* red like early dawn. (-णः) early dawn ; morning sun. —अर्कः the newly-risen sun . R. 12. 100. —अवबोधः, -बाधनं instruction of the young ; Pt. 1. —अवस्थ *a.* juvenile young ; V. 5. 18. —अवस्था childhood. —आतपः morning sunshine. —इंदुः the new or waxing moon ; Ku. 3. 29. —इष्टः the jujube tree. —उपचारः, -चरणं (medical) treatment of children. —उपवीतं 1. a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. -2. the sacrificial cord —कदली a young plantain tree. —काड the first book of the Râmâyana. —कुंदः, -दं a kind of young jasmine. (-दं) a young jasmine blossom ; अलकं बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65. —कृमिः a louse. —कृष्णः Krishna as a boy. —क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. —क्रीडनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1. a ball. -2. an epithet of Siva. —क्रीडा a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. -खिल्यः a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot ; (their number is said to be sixty thousand), cf. R. 15. 10. —गर्भिणी a cow with calf for the first time. —गोपालः ' the youthful cowherd, ' an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-cowherd. —ग्रहः any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. —घ्न : a child-slayer, infanticide. —चंद्रः, चंद्रमस् *m.* the young or waxing moon ; Mâl. 2. 10. —चरितं 1. juvenile sports -2 early life or actions ; U. 6. —चर्यः N. of Kârttikeya. (-र्या) the behaviour of a child. —ज *a.* produced from hair. —तनयः the Khadira tree. —तंत्रं midwifery. —तृणं young grass.—दलकः the Khadira tree.—धिः a hairy tail ; Si. 12. 73 ; Ki. 12. 47. —पत्रः, -पत्रकः the Khadira tree. —पाश्या 1. an ornament worn in the hair when parted. -2. a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. —पुष्पिका, -पुष्पी, -पुष्पी a kind of jasmine. —बोधः 1. instructing the young. -2. any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. —भद्रकः a kind of poison. —भारः a large bushy tail ; बालेतोल्काक्षपितचमरीबालभारो दवाग्निः Me. 53. —भावः childhood, infancy. —भृत्यः a servant from childhood. —भैषज्यं a kind of collyrium. —भोज्यः pease. —मृगः a fawn. —मूलं a young radish. —मृणालः a tender filament or fibre (of lotus.). —यज्ञोपवितकं the sacred thread worn across the breast. —राजं lapis lazuli —रोगः a child's desease. लता a young creeper, R. 2. 10 —लीला child's play, juvenile pastime. —वत्सः 1. a young calf. -2. a pigeon. —वायजं lapis lazuli. —वासस् *n* a woollen garment. —वाह्यः a wild goat . —विधवा a child-widow. —वैधव्यं child-widowhood. —व्यजनं a *chowrie* or fly flapper (usually made of the tail of the yâk or *Bos Grunniens* and used as one of the royal insignia) ; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वंति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13 ; R. 9. 66 ; 14. 11 ; 16. 33, 57. —सखि *m.* a friend from childhood. —संध्या early twilight. —सात्म्यं milk. —सुहृद् *m.* a friend of one's youth.—सूर्यः, —सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. —हत्या infanticide. —हस्तः hairy tail.

बालक *a.* (लिका *f.*) [बाल स्वार्थे क] 1 Childlike, young, not yet full-grown. -2 Ignorant. —कः 1 A child, boy. -2 A minor (in law). -3 A finger-ring. -4 A fool or blockhead -5 A bracelet. -6 The tail of a horse or elephant. -7 Hair. —कं 1 A finger ring. -2 A bracelet. -Comp —प्रिय *a.* fond of children. (-या) colocynth or plantain. —हत्या infanticide.

बालकीय *a.* Childish, infantine.

बाला 1 A girl, female child. -2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. -3 A young woman (in general); जाने तपसो वीर्यं सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1, इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिंदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Me. 83. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 The cocoa-nut. -6 The plant घृतकुमारी. -7 Small cardamoms. -8 Turmeric. -Comp. —हत्या female infanticide.

बालिका 1 A girl, young woman. -2 The knot of an ear-ring. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 Sand. -5 The rustling of leaves.

बालव: The second of the eleven Karaṇas.

बालि: M. of a celebrated monkey-king; see वालि. -Comp. —हन्, -हंतृ m. an epithet of Râma.

बालिन् m. N. of a monkey; see वालि.

बालिनी The constellation Asvinî.

बालिमन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. -2 Young -3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms 3 176 -4 Careless. —श: 1 A fool, block-head. -2 A child, boy. —शं A pillow.

बालिश्यं 1 Youth, boyhood. -2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear-ring.

बालीश: Retention of urine.

बालु:, बालुक: A kind of perfume.

बालुका See वालुका.

बालुकी, बालुंकी, बालुंगी, A kind of cucumber.

बालूक: A kind of poison.

बालेय a. (यी f.) [बलये हितं ढक्] 1 Fit for an offering. -2 Tender, soft. -3 Descended from Bali. —य: An ass.

बाल्यं [बालस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. -3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बाल्हकाः, बाल्हिकाः, बाल्हीकाः, (m. pl.) N. of a people. —क: 1 A king of the Bâlhikas. -2 A horse of the Balkh breed. —कं 1 Safforn. -2 Asa Fœtida.

बाल्हि: N. of a country (Balkh). -Comp. —ज a. bred in the Balkh country, of the Balkh breed.

बाष्प: -ष्पं [बाध्-पृषो० सत्वं षत्वं वा] 1 A tear, tears; कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 5. -2 Vapour, steam, mist. -3 Iron. -Comp. —अंबु n. tears. —आकुल, -आप्लुत a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. —उद्भव: the starting of tears. —कंठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. —कल a. inarticulate or indistinct through tears. —दुर्दिन a flood of tears. —पूर: a gush or flood of tears; वारं वारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः Mâl. 1. 35. —प्रकर: a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्दृष्टिं बाष्पप्रकरकलुषामर्पितवती S. 6. 8. —मोक्ष: -मोचनं shedding tears. —बिंदु: a tear-drop. —संदिग्ध a. indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाष्पायते Den. A. 1 To shed tears, weep; तत्किमिति बाष्पायितं भगवत्या Mâl. 6; V. 5. 9. -2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त a. (स्ती f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाह: 1 The arm. -2 A horse.

बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिंगितोगताभिः शाखाबाहाभिः S. 4. -Comp. —बाहवि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहूबाहवि.

बाहीक a. (की f.) External, outer. —का: (pl.) The people of the Punjab. —क: 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. -2 An ox.

बाहु: [बाध् कु धस्य हः Tv.] 1 The arm; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. -2 The fore-arm. -3 The fore foot of an animal. -4 A door-post. -5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body (opp. सक्थि). -7 The bar of a chariot-pole. -8 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. —हू (du.) The lunar mansion *Ardrâ*. -Comp. —उत्क्षेपं ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहूत्क्षेपं क्रंदितुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. —कुंठ, —कुब्ज a. crippled in the arms. —कुंथ: a wing (of a bird). —चाप: the distance measured by the extended arms. —ज: 1. a man of the Kshatriya caste; cf. बाहू राजन्यः कृतः Rv. 10. 90. 12; also Ms. 1. 31. -2. a parrot. -3. sesamum growing spontaneously. —ज्या a sine (in math.). —त्र:, -त्रं, -त्राण vantbras (armour for the arms). —दंड: 1. staff-like arm. -2. punishment with the arm or fist. —पाश: 1. a particular attitude in fighting. -2. the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. -प्रतिबाहौ the opposite sides of a figure. —प्रसार:-प्रसारणं stretching the arms (for embracing &c.). —प्रहरण: a boxer. (-णं) boxing. —फलं (in geom.) the result for the base sine —बल strength of arm, muscular strength. —भूषणं, -भूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —भेदिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —मूलं 1. The armpit. -2. the shoulder-blade. —युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. -योध:, -योधिन् m. a pugilist, boxer. —लता an arm like a creeper. °अंतरं the breast, bosom. —विक्षेप: 1. the act of throwing about the arms, moving the arms. -2. swimming —वीर्यं strength of arm. —व्यायाम: athletic exercise. —शालिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 of Bhîma. —शिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —संभव: a man of the Kshatriya caste. —सहस्रभृत् m. an epithet of king Kârtavîrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).

बाहुक a. 1 Swimming with the arms. -2 Servile, dependent. -3 Dwarfish. —क: 1 A monkey. -2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkoṭaka.

बाहुमत् m. An epithet of Indra.

बाहुगुण्यं 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences. -2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदंतिन् m. बाहुदंतेय: An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुरूप्यं Manifoldness, variety.

बाहुल a. Manifold. —ल: 1 Fire. -2 The month Kârttika. —लं 1 Manifoldness. -2 An armour for the arms, vant-bras. —ली The day of full-moon in the month of Kârttika. -Comp. —ग्रीव: a peacock.

बाहुलकं 1 Manifoldness. -2. The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a terms frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छंदासि.

बाहुलेय: An epithet of Kârttikeya.

बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. -3 The usual course or common order of things. (बाहुल्यात्, -ल्येन 1. usually, commonly. -2. in all probability).

बाहुश्रुत्यं Erudition, great learning.

बाहुबाहवि ind. Arm to arm, hand-to hand, in close encounter (बाहुभिर्बाहुभिः प्रहृत्येदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं).

बाह्य *a.* [बहिर्भवः ष्यञ् टिलोपः] 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without ; विरहः किमिवानुताप-यद्वद् बाह्यैर्विषयैर्विपश्चितं R. 8. 89 ; बाह्योद्यान Me. 7 ; Ku. 6. 46 , बाह्यनामन् 'the outer name', *i. e.* the address or superscription written on the back of a letter ; अदृत्तबाह्यनामानं लेखं लेखयित्वा Mu. 1. -2 Foreign, strange ; Pt. 1. -3 Excluded from or out of the pale of ; जातास्तदूर्वोरुपमा न बाह्याः Ku 1. 36. -4 Expelled from society, outcast. —ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner ; Pt. 1. 259 ; 5. 26. -2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. —ह्यं, -बाह्येन, -बाह्यतः *ind.* Outside, on the outside, externally.

ब्रा चर्यं Traditional teaching of the *Rigveda.*

बिट् 1 P. (बेटति) 1 T ?in wear, to curse. -2 To shout, excl ?. -3 To address harshly.

बिटकः -कं, बिटका A boil.

बिठं Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

बिडं A kind of salt.

बिडालः 1 A cat. -2 The eyeball. —ली A female cat. -Comp. —पदः, -पदकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Mâshas.

बिडालकः 1 A cat. -2 Application of the ointment to the exterior part of the eye. —कं Yellow orpiment.

बिडौजस् *m.* An epithet of Indra; *S.* 7. 34.

बिद्, बिंद् 1 P. (बिंदति) 1 To split. -2 To divide. -3 To form a part.

बिदलं See विदल.

बिंदविः A drop.

बिंदुः [बिंद्-उ] 1 A drop, small particle ; जलबिंदुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते घटः 'small drops make a pool' ; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिंदुरिवांभसि Ms. 7. 33 ; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके घृतबिंदुरिवांभसि 7. 34 ; अधुना (कुतूहलस्य) बिंदुरपि नावशेषितः *S.* 2. -2 A dot, point. -3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant ; Ku. 1. 7. -4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकूपौघमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यबिंदवः N. 1. 21. -5 (In geom.) A point having no parts or no magnitude. -6 A drop of water taken as a measure.-7 The dot over a letter representing the अनुस्वार. -8 (In manuscripts) A mark over an erased word (which shows that the word ought not to be erased). -9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress. -10 A peculiar mark like a dot made in cauterizing. -11 The part of the forehead between the eyebrows. -12 (In dramas) The sudden development of a secondary incident which, like a drop of oil in water, quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies important elements in the development of the plot, it is the source of an intermediate object, while the 'Bija' is that of the principal one ; अवांतरार्थविच्छेदे बिंदुरच्छेदकारणं S. D. 319. -Comp. —चित्रकः the spotted antelope. —जालं,-जालकं 1. a number of drops.-2. marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. -तंत्रः 1. a die -2 a chess-board. -देवः an epithet of Siva. —पत्रः a kind of birch tree. —फलं a pearl. —रेखकः 1. an anusvâra. -2. a kind of bird. —रेखा a line of dots. —वासरः the day of conception.

बिब्बोकः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride ; मनाक्प्रियकथालापे बिब्बोकोऽनादरक्रिया Pratâparudra or बिब्बोकस्त्वतिगर्वेण वस्तुनीष्टेऽप्यनादरः S. D. 139. -2 Haughty indifference in general. -3 Playful or amorous gestures ; संशय्य क्षणमिति निश्चिकाय कश्चिद्बिब्बोकैर्बकसहवासिना परोक्षैः Si. 8. 29. (विलासैः Malli.). (Also written बिव्वोक and विब्बोक)

बिभित्सा A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.

बिभित्सु *a.* Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

बिभीषक *a* Frightening, terrifying.

बिभीषण *a.* 1 Terrifying, frightening, intimidating. -2 Formidable, terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering (as language). —णं, —णा 1 Terrifying. -2 A means of terrifying, terror. —णः N. of a demon and brother of Râvana. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sitâ by Ravana and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sitâ to Rama if he cared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf ear to his warnings At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana, Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins ; see चिरजीविन्.]

बिभीषिका 1 Threatening, terror. -2 That which threatens or scares away ; यदि ते संति संत्येव केयमन्या बिभीषिका U. 4. 29.

बिभ्रक्षु *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3 Wishing to destroy. —क्षुः Fire.

बिभ्रज्जिषु *a.* Wishing to fry. —षुः fire.

बिंबः-बं 1 The disc of the sun or moon ; वदनेन निर्जितं तव निलीयते चंद्रबिंबमंबुधरे Subhâsh. ; so सूर्य°, रवि° &c. -2 Any round or disc-like surface ; as in नितंबबिंबः &c. -3 An image, shadow, reflection ; U. 2. 4. -4 A mirror. -5 A jar. -6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिबिंब to which it is compared). —बः A lizard. —बं The fruit of a tree (which when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्ताशोकरुचा विशेषितगुणो बिंबाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5 ; पक्वबिंबाधरोष्ठि Me. 82 ; cf. N. 2. 24. -Comp. —ओष्ठ *a.* (बिंबो-बौ-ष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit ; M. 4. 14. (-ष्ठः) a lip like the Bimba fruit. —फलं the Bimba fruit ; उमामुखे बिंबफलाधरोष्ठे Ku. 3. 67.

बिंबकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba fruit.

बिंबटः The mustard plant.

बिंबिका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba plant.

बिंबित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. -2 Pictured.

बिल् 6 P., 10 U. (बिलति-बेलयति-ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

बिलं 1 A hole, cavity, burrow ; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः...प्राप्नोति नखभंगं हि Pt. 3. 17 ; R. 12. 5. -2 A gap, pit, chasm. -3 An aperture, opening, outlet. -4 A cave, hollow. -5 The hollow of a dish. -6 The vagina. —लः 1 N. of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. -2 A sort of cane. -Comp. —ओकस् *m.* any animal that lives in holes. —कारिन् *m.* a mouse. —योनि *a.* of the breed of Bila ; यत्राश्वा बिलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. —वासः a pole-cat. —वासिन् (also बिलेवासिन्) *m* a snake. —शायिन् *m.* any animal living in burrows.

बिलंगमः A serpent, snake.

बिलेशयः 1 A snake. -2 A mouse, rat. -3 Any animal living in burrows. -4 A hare.

बिल्मं Ved. A (broken) helmet.

बिल्लं 1 A pit -2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल) -3 The plant Asa Fœtida. -Comp. —सूः a mother of ten children.

बिल्वः A species of tree, Aegle Marmelos or wood-apple. —ल्वं 1 The fruit of this tree. -2 A particular weight (= one pala). -Comp. —दंडः an epithet of Siva. —पेशिका —पेशी the shell of the Bilva fruit.

—वनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

बिल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

बिस् 4 P. (बिस्यति) 1 To go, move. -2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. -3 To throw, cast. -4 To split. -5 To grow.

बिसं 1 The fibre of a lotus. -2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus ; पाथेयमुत्सृज बिसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15 ; बिसमलमशनाय स्वादु पानाय तोयं Bh. 3. 22 ; Me. 11 ; Ku. 3. 37, 4. 29 -Comp. —कंठिका, -कंठिन् m. a small crane. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं, -प्रसूनं a lotus ; जक्षुर्बिसं धृतविकाशिबिसप्रसूनाः Si. 5. 28. -खादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. -ग्रंथिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. —छेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —जं a lotus flower, lotus. —तंतुः the lotus-fibre. —नाभिः f. the lotus-plant (पद्मिनी). —नासिका a sort of crane. —वर्त्मन् n. a particular disease of eyelids.

बिसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

बिसवती A place abounding in lotus-fibres.

बिसिनी 1 The lotus plant; Bh. 3. 36. -2 Lotus-fibres. -3 An assemblage of lotuses.

बिसिल a. Coming from or relating to a Bisa q. v.

बिस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 Raktika's or gunja's .

बि ल्हणः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramânkadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain ; अरण्यबीजांजलिदानलालिताः Ku. 5. 15 ; बीजांजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीढः Mk. 1. 9 ; R. 19. 57 ; Ms. 9. 33. -2 A germ, element. -3 Origin, source, cause ; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1. v. 1. -4 Semen virile ; Ku. 2. 5, 60. -5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c.; see S. D. 318. -6 Marrow. -7 Algebra. -8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. -9 Truth, divine truth. -10 A receptacle, place of deposit. —जः The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means.-1.to sow with seed; बीजमानि बीजाकुरुते Bv. 1. 98. -2. to plough over after sowing). -Comp. —अक्षरं the first syllable of a Manntra. —अंकुरः a seed-shoot, first shoot ; Ku. 3. 18 ; Pt. 1. 223. (-रौ) seed and sprout. °न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout ; see under न्याय. —अध्यक्षः an epithet of Siva. —अपहारिणी a witch. —अश्वः a stallion. —आढ्यः, -पूरः, -पूरकः the citron tree. (-रं-रकं) the fruit of citron. —उत्कृष्टं good seed. —उदकं hail. —उप्तिः f. sowing seed. —कर्तृ m an epithet of Siva. —कृत् a. producing semen. (-n) an aphrodisiac. —कोशः, -कोषः 1. the seed-vessel. -2. the seed-vessel of lotus. (-शी) a pod, legume. —क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. —गणितं 1. analysis of primary causes. -2. the science of Algebra. —गुप्तिः f. a pod, legume. —दर्शकः a stage-manager. —धान्य coriander. —न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. —पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. —पुष्पः, -पूरणः the citron tree. -पेशिका the scrotum. -प्रदः a procreator, generator. —फलकः the citron tree. —मतिः f. a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. —मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. —मातृका the pericarp of a lotus. —रुहः grain, corn. —वपनं 1. a field. -2. the act of sowing seed. —वरः a kidney-bean. —वापः 1. a sower of seed. -2. sowing seed. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. —सूः the earth. —सेक्तृ m. a procreator, progenitor —हरा, -हारिणी a witch

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. -2 A lemon or citron. -3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. —कं Seed.

बीजल a. Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक a. Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. -2 (At the end of comp.) Of the seed or blood of. —m. 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. क्षेत्रिन् the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman); see Ms. 9. 51. et seq. -2 A father in general. -3 The sun.

बीज्य a. 1 Born from seed. -2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स a. [बध् स्वार्थे सन्] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting ; इंत बीभत्समेवाग्रे वर्तते Mâl. 5 'Oh ! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. -2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. -3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. -4 Estranged in mind. -5 Loathing, detesting.-6 Sinful, wicked.—त्सः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. -2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 rasas in poetry ; जुगुप्सास्थायिभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236. (e. g. Mâl. 5. 16.). -3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्सु a. 1 Loathing, abhorring, detesting. -2 Disgusted. —त्सुः An epithet of Arjuna ; (Mb. thus explains the word :—न कुर्यां कर्म बीभत्सं युध्यमानः कथचन । तेन देवमनुष्येषु बीभत्सुरिति विश्रुतः ॥)

बीरिटः Ved. 1 The air. -2 A crowd, multitude.

बुक्क ind. An imitative word. -Comp. —कारः 1. the roaring of a lion. -2. the cry of an animal.

बुक्क् 1 P., 10 U. (बुक्कति, बुक्कयति-ते) 1 To bark ; H. 3. 52. -2 To speak, talk. -3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः-क्कं 1 The heart. -2 The bosom, chest ; बुक्काघातैर्युवतिनिकटे प्रौढवाक्येन राधा Udb. -3 Blood. —क्कः 1 A goat. -2 Time (समय) —क्का Blood.

बुक्कन् n. The heart.

बुक्कनं n Barking, yelping. -2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कसः A chânḍâla.

बुक्का-क्की The heart.

बुट् 1 P., 10 U. (बोटति, बोटयति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुड् 6 P. (बुडति) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. -2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. (बोदति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. -2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुदः 1 A bubble ; सततं जातविनष्टाः पयसामिव बुद्बुदा पयसि Pt. 5. 7.-2 A type of anything very transitory. -3 Embryo five days old : पंचरात्रेण कललं बुद्बुदाकारतां व्रजेत्.

बुध् 1 U., 4 A (बोधति-ते, बुध्यते, बुद्ध) 1 To know, understand, comprehend ; क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबोधि सः Si. 1. 3 ; 9 24 ; नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48 ; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिशुः स्तनंधयः Bv. 1. 53. -2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark ; हिरण्मयं हंसमबोधि नैषधः N. 1. 117 ; अपि लंघितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47 ; 12. 39. -3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. -4 To heed, attend to. -5 To think, reflect. -6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep ; ददृपि गिरमंतर्बुध्यते नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4 ; ते च प्रापुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R 10. 6. -7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; शनैरबोधि सुग्रीवः सोऽलुंचीत्कर्णनासिकं Bk 15. 57. -8 To advise, admonish. —Caus. (बोधयति-ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. -2 To teach, communicate, impart. -3 To advise, admonish ; बोधयंतं हिताहितं Bk. 8. 82 ; Bg. 10. 9. -4 To revive, restore to life, bring

to senses or consciousness. -5 To remind, put in mind of; स्मारिष्यति त्वा न स बोधितोऽपि सन् S. 4. 1.-6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.), अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81, 5 75. -7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). -8 To cause to expand, open; मधुरया मधुबोधितमाधवी Si. 6. 20; सविता बोधयति पंकजान्येव S. 5. 28. -9 To signify, convey, indicate. —*Desid.* (बुबु-बो-धिषति-ते, बुभुत्सते) To wish to know &c.

बुद्ध *p. p.* [बुध्-क्त] 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Awakened, awake. -3 Observed. -4 Enlightened, wise; (see बुध्). —द्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. -2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvâṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. -3 'The enlightened', N. of Sâkyasimha, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishṇu; thus Jayadeva says:—निंदसि यज्ञविधेरहह श्रुतिजातं सदयहृदय दर्शितपशुघात केशव धृतबुद्धशरीर जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1). —द्धं Knowledge. -Comp. —आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bauddha religion. —उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. —गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गुरुः a Buddhist spiritual teacher. —मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः *f.* [बुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Perception, comprehension. -2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णा नारुंतुदा बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. -3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्यस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power'; P. I. 4. 52. -4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. -5 Mind; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृपण°, पाप° &c. -6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. -7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; दूरात्तमवलोक्यं व्याघ्रबुद्ध्या पलायंते H. 3; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1 'in this belief', अनुक्रोशबुद्ध्या Me. 115. -8 Intention, purpose, design; Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally,' 'purposely,' 'deliberately'). -9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Mâl. 4. 10. -10 (In Sân. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sânkhyas.-Comp. —अतीत *a.* beyond the range or reach of the intellect. —अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अप्राप्तकाले वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन्। प्राप्नोति बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं॥ Pt. 1. 63. —इंद्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेंद्रिय), (these are five:—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). —गम्य, -ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of or attainable to intellect. —जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. —तत्त्व the second element of the Sânkhya philosophy. —पूर्व *a.* purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. —पूर्वं, -पूर्वकं, -पुरःसरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. —भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind. —योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. —लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्रारब्धस्यांतगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. —वैभवं strength of intellect. —शस्त्र *a.* armed with understanding. —शालिन्, -संपन्न *a.* intelligent, wise. —शुद्ध *a.* honest in purpose, frank-minded. —सखः, -सहायः a counsellor. —हीन *a* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमत् *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. -2 Wise, learned. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

बुद्धिमत्ता,-त्वं Wisdom, sagacity.

बुध *a.* [बुध्-क] 1 Wise, clever. learned. -2 Intelligent. -3 Waking, awaking. —धः 1 A wise or learned man; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियंते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 A god; N. 1. 1. -3 The planet Mercury; रक्षस्येनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6. (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13. 76. —धा Spikenard. -Comp —जनः a wise or leraned man. —तातः the moon —दिनं,-वारः, -वासरः Wednesday. —रत्नं an emerald. —सुत an epithet of Purûravas.

बुधान *a.* [बुध्-आनच् किच्] 1 One who teaches the Vedas. -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, leaked, prudent. -4 Waking. (Ved.) 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood.

बुधिल *a.* Learned, wise.

बुध्य *a.* 1 Observable, noteworthy. -2 To be awaked or roused.

बुध्नः 1 The bottom of a vessel. -2 The foot of a tree. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्न्य in the last sense). -5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky.

बुंद्, बुध् 1 U (बुंदति-ते, बुंधति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear.

बुबुरं Ved. Water.

बुभुक्षा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying a ything.

बुभुक्षित *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुभुक्षितः किं द्विकरेण भुंक्ते Udb.

बुभुक्षु *a.* Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. मुमुक्षु.)

बुभुत्सा Desire to know, curiosity.

बुभुत्सु *a.* Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

बुभूषा Wish to be or become.

बुभूषु *a.* Wishing to be or become, प्रभुर्बुभूषुर्भुवनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1. 49.

बुल् 10 U. (बोलयति-ते) 1 To sink. plunge; बोलयति प्लवः पयसि. -2 To cause to sink.

बुलिः *f.* Fear (भय).

बुल्व *a.* Oblique, awry.

बुस् 4 P. (बुस्यति) 1 To discharge, emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, distribute.

बुसं (पुं) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour curds. -6 Water (Ved.).

बुस्त् 10 U. (बुस्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect, -2 To disrespect, treat with disrepect or contempt.

बुस्तं 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

बूकं = बुक्क q. v.

बृशी, बृषी (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बृंह् I. 1, 6 P. (बृंहति, बृंहित) 1 To grow, increase; बृंहितमम्बुवेग Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar. —*Caus.* To cause to grow, nourish. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (बृंहति, बृंहयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

बृंहण *a.* Fostering, nourishing.—णः A kind of sweetmeat.—णं 1 Nourishing. -2 The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

बृंहित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. —तं The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

बृह 1, 6 P. (बर्हति, बृहति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. -2 To roar. WITH उद् 1. to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 88. —नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

बृहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृह्-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Mâl. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; दिलीपसूनोः स बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54.

-3 Vast, ample, abundant. -4 Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall ; बृहद्वदारुवृहद्भुजः Ku. 6. 51. -6 Full-grown. -7 Compact, dense.-8 Eldest, or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud (as sound). —*m*. N. of Vishṇu.—*f*. Speech ; *Si*. 2. 68.-ती 1 A large lute. -2 The lute of Nârada. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the body between the breast and back-bone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A reservoir. -7 The egg-plant. -8 N. of a metre. —*n*. 1 The Veda. -2 N. of a Sâman ; Bg. 10. 35. -3 Brahman. (बृहत्, बृहता *ind*. 1 Greatly, highly. -2 Clearly, brightly) -Comp. —अंग, -काय *a*. large-bodied, gigantic. (-गः) a large elephant.—आरण्यं, -आरण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brahmaṇa. -एला large cardamoms. —कथा N. of a work ascribed to Guṇâḍhya.—काय *a*. big-bodied. bulky, gigantic. —कुक्षि *a*. large-bellied. —केतुः an epithet of Agni. —गृहः N. of a country. —गोल a water-melon. —चित्तः the citron tree. —जनः an illustrious person. —जघन *a*. broad-hipped. —जीवंतिका, -जीवंती a kind of plant. -ढक्का a large drum. —तृणं 1. strong grass. -2. the bamboo cane. —नदः, -नलः, -ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virâta. —नलः the arm. —निवेश *a*. large, protuberant. —नेत्र *a*. far-sighted, prudent. —पाटलिः the thorn-apple. -पादः the fig-tree. -पालः the Indian fig-tree. —पालिन् *m*. wild cumin. फल *a*. 1. having or bearing large fruits. -2. yielding good fruit or reward. —भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgâ. —भानुः fire. —भास *a*. very bright, brightly shining. -रथः 1. An epithet of Indra. -2. N. of a king, father of Jarâsandha. -वादिन् *a*. talking much, a boaster, swaggerer. —राविन् *m*. a kind of small owl. —श्रवस् *a*. highly praised, far-famed. —स्फिच् *a*. broad-hipped, having large buttocks.

बृहतिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper.

बृहस्पतिः [बृहतः वाचः पतिः पारस्करादि°] 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods ; (for the abduction of his wife Târâ by the moon, see under तारा and सोम). -2 The planet Jupiter ; बुधबृहस्पतियोगदृश्यः R. 18. 76. -3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti ; Y. 1. 4. -Comp. —पुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. -वारः, -वासरः Thursday.

बेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुसीदिन्).

बेडा A boat.

बेह् 1 A. (बेहते) To endeavour, strive, attempt.

बैजिक *a*. (की *f*. [बीजेन निवृत्तं ठञ्] 1 Seminal. -2 Original. -3 Relating to conception. -4 Relating to sexual union. —कः A sprout, young shoot. —कं 1 Cause, source, origin. -2 The spiritual cause of existence, soul, spirit. -3 Oil of the शिग्रु plants.

बैडाल *a*. (ली *f*.) [बिडालस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to cat. -2 Peculiar to cats. -Comp. —व्रतं 'a cat-like observance,' concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue.—व्रतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses).-व्रतिकः, -व्रतिन् *m*. a religious hypocrite, an impostor.

बैदल See वैदल.

बैंबिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant, lover ; दाक्षिण्यं नाम बिंबोष्ठि बैंबिकानां कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14.

बैल्व *a*. (ल्वी *f*.) [बिल्वस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. -2 Covered with Bilva trees. -ल्वं The fruit of the Bilva tree

बोध *a*. Knowing, understanding. —धः [बुध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Perception, knowledge, apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुखबोधाय T. S. -2 Idea, thought. -3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom. -4 Waking up, becoming awake, a waking state, consciousness. -5 Opening, blooming, expanding. -6 Instruction, advice, admonition. -7 Awakening, rousing. -8 An epithet, designation. -9 N. of a district. -Comp. —अतीत *a*. unknowable, incomprehensible. —कर *a*. one who teaches or informs. (-रः) 1. a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master, by singing appropriate songs, in the morning.-2. an instructor, a teacher. —गम्य *a*. intelligible. —पूर्व *a*. intentional, conscious ; cf. अबोधपूर्व *S*. 5. 2. —वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kârttika when Vishṇu is supposed to rise from his four months' sleep ; see Me. 110, and प्रबोधिनी.

बोधक *a*. (धिका *f*.) [बुध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Informing, apprising. -2 Instructing, teaching. -3 Indicative of. -4 Awakening, rousing. —कः 1 A spy. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A minstrel, bard.

बोधन *a*. [बुध्-णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] 1 Informing, acquainting. -2 Explaining, indicating. -3 Arousing, waking. -4 Kindling, inflaming. —नः The planet Mercury (बुध) ; V. 5. 21. —नं 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of ; भयरूपोश्च तद्दिंगितबोधनं R. 9. 49. -2 Denoting, signifying. -3 Arousing, awakening ; समयेन तेन चिरसुप्तमनोभवबोधन सममबोधिषत *Si*. 9. 24. -4 Observing, perceiving. -5 Waking, being awake. -6 Making attentive. -7 Burning incense. —नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kârttika when Vishṇu rises from his four mocth's sleep. -2 Long pepper. -3 Understanding, knowledge.

बोधयितृ *m*. 1 A teacher, preceptor. -2 A waker.

बोधान *a*. [बुध्-आनच्] Wise, prudent. —नः 1 A wise man. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

बोधिः [बुध्-इन्] 1 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. -2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. -3 The sacred fig-tree. -4 A cock. -5 An epithet of Buddha. -Comp. —तरुः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. —दः an *arhat* (of the Jainas). —सत्त्वः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has onle a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation ; (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds) ; एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधिसत्त्वैः Mâl. 10. 21.

बोधित *p*. *p*. [बुध्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Made known, informed, apprised. -2 Reminded. -3 Advised, instructed.

बोधिन् *a*. [बुध्-णिनि] 1 Knowing, familiar with. -2 Acquainting, informing, making known.-3 Teaching, explaining.-4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य *a*. 1 To be known or understood. -2 Intelligible, perceivable. -3 To be informed, instructed &c.

बौद्ध *a*. (द्धी *f*.) [बुद्ध-द्धि-अण्] 1 Relating to *Buddhi* or understanding. -2 Relating to Buddha. —द्धः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha.

बौधः [बुध-अण्] 'Budha's son,' an epithet of Purûravas.

बौधायनः N. of an ancient writer.

ब्रध्नः 1 The sun. -2 The root of a tree. -3 A day. -4 The *arka* plant. -5 Lead (*m*. ?). -6 A horse. -7 An epithet of *Siva* or Brahmâ. -8 The point of an arrow.

ब्रह्मन् *n*. [बृंह्-मनिन् नकारस्याकारे ऋतो रत्व ; cf. Un. 4. 145] **1** The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action ; (according to the Vedântins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed ; अस्ति तावन्नित्यशुद्धबुद्धमुक्तस्वभाव सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिसमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.) ; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. ; 3. 84 ; Ku. 3. 15. **-2** A hymn of praise. **-3** A sacred text. **-4** The Vedas ; Ku. 6. 16 ; U. 1. 15. **-5** The sacred and mystic syllable *om*; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. **-6** The priestly or Brâhmanical class (collectively) ; Ms. 9. 320. **-7** The power or energy of a Brâhmaṇa ; R. 8. 4. **-8** Religious penance or austerities. **-9** Celibacy, chastity; शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते *S*. 1. **-10** Final emancipation or beatitude. **-11** Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. **-12** The Brâhmana portion of the Veda. **-13** Wealth. **-14** Food. **-15** A Brâhmaṇa. **-16** Truth. —*m*. **1** The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but according to Manu Smriti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and desposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmâ-the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Ramayana) Brahma sprang from ether ; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kasyapa. From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu ; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq*. Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishṇu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvati. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by *S*iva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus]. **-2** A Brâhmaṇa ; *S*. 4 3. **-3** A devout man. **-4** One of the four *Ritvijas* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. **-5** One conversant with sacred knowledge. **-6** The sun. **-7** Intellect. **-8** An epithet of the seven Prajâpatis:—मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. **-9** An epithet of Brihaspati. **-10** Of Siva.

—**Comp.** —अक्षर the sacred syllable *om*. —अंगभूः **1**. A horse. **-2**. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras ; Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). —अंजलिः **1**. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. **-2**. obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda). —अंड 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe ; ब्रह्माडच्छत्रदंडः Dk. 1. °पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purânas. —अद्रि(द्रि)-जाता an epithet of the river Godâvarî. —अधिगमः, -अधिगमनं study of the Vedas. —अम्भस् *n*. the urine of a cow. —अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. —अयणः-नः an epithet of Nârâyaṇa. —अरण्यं **1**. a place of religious study. **-2**. N. of a forest. —अर्पणं **1**. the offering of sacred knowledge. **-2**. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. **-3**. N. of a spell. **-4**. a mode of performing the *S*râddha in which no Piṇdas or rice-balls are offered. —अस्त्रं a missile presided over by Brahman. —आत्मभूः a horse. —आनंदः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahman ; ब्रह्मानंदसाक्षात्क्रिया Mv. 7. 31. —आरंभः beginning to repeat the Vedas ; Ms. 2. 71. —आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvati and Drishadvati (north-west of Hastinâpura) ; सरस्वतीदृषद्वत्योर्देवनद्योर्यदंतरं । तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19 ; Me. 48. —आसनं a particular position for profound meditation. —आहुतिः *f*. **1**. the offering of prayers ; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. **-2**. the study of the Vedas. —उज्झता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57 (अधीतवेदस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणं Kull.) —उत्तर *a*. **1**. treating principally of Brahman. **-2**. consisting chiefly of Brâhmaṇas. —उद्यं explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. —उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. °नेतृ *m*. the Palâsa tree. —ऋषिः (ब्रह्मर्षिः or ब्रह्मऋषिः, a Brâhmanical sage. °देशः N. a district ; (कुरुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पंचालाः शूरसेनकाः । एष ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्तादनंतरः Ms. 2. 19). —ओदनः-नं food given to the priests at a sacrifice. —कन्यका an epithet of Sarasvatî. —करः a tax paid to the priestly class. —कर्मन् *n* **1**. the religious duties of a Brâhmana **-2**. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. —कला an epithet of Dâkshâyanî (who dwells in the heart of men). —कल्पः an age of Brahman. —कांडं the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge —काष्ठः the mulberry tree. —कूर्चं a kind of penance ; अहोरात्रोषितो भूत्वा पौर्णमास्यां विशेषतः । पंचगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातर्ब्रह्मकूर्चमिति स्मृतम् ॥ —कृत् *a*. one who prays. (*-m*.) an epithet of Vishnu. —कोशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas ; क्षात्त्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तनुं ब्रह्मकोशस्य गुप्त्यै U. 6. 9. —गुप्तः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A D. —गोलः the universe. —गौरवं respect for the missile presided over by Brahman ; Bk. 9. 76 (मा भून्मोघो ब्राह्मः पाश इति) —ग्रंथिः N. of a particular joint of the body. —ग्रहः, -पिशाचः, -पुरुषः, -रक्षस् *n*., -राक्षसः a kind of ghost the ghost of a Brâhmana, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others, and the property of Brâhmaṇas; (परस्य योषितं हृत्वा ब्रह्मस्वमपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3.212, cf. Ms. 12. 60 also). —घातकः, -घातिन् *m*. the murderer of a Brâhmaṇa. —घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. —घोषः **1**. recital of the Veda. **-2**. the sacred word, the Vedas collectively ; U. 6. 9. v. l. —घ्नः the murderer of a Brâhmana. —चर्यं **1**. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brâhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life ; अविप्लुतब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2 ; 2. 249 ; Mv. 1. 24. **-2**. religious study, self-restraint. **-3**. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (-र्यः) a religious student ; see ब्रह्मचारिन् (-र्या) chastity, celibacy. °व्रतं a vow of chastity. °स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence —चारिकं the life of a religious student. —चारिन् *a*. **1**. studying the Vedas. **-2** practising continence or chastity. (*-m*.) **1**. a religious student, a Brâhmana in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life ; Ms. 2. 41, 175 ; 6. 87. **-2**.

one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -3. an epithet of *Siva*. -4. of Skanda. —चारिणी 1. an epithet of Durgâ. -2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. —जः an epithet of Kârttikeya. —जन्मन् *n.* 1. spiritual birth. -2. investiture with the sacred thread. —जारः the paramour of a Brâhmana's wife. —जीविन् *a.* living by sacred knowledge. (*-m.*) a mercenary Brâhmana (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brânhmana who lives by sacred knowledge. —ज्ञ, -ज्ञानिन् *a.* one who knows Brahman. (-ज्ञः) 1. an epithet of Kârttikeya. -2. of Vishnu. —ज्ञानं true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahman. —ज्येष्ठः the elder brother of Brahman. —ज्योतिस् *n.* 1. the light of Brahman or the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. —तत्त्व the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —तेजस् *n.* 1. the glory of Brahman.-2. Brâhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brâhmaṇa. —दः a spiritual preceptor. —दंडः 1. the curse of a Brâhmaṇa. -2. a tribute paid to a Brâhmaṇa. -3. an epithet of *Siva*. —दानं 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. —दायः 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge received as an inheritance. -3. the earthly possession of a Brâhmaṇa. —दायादः 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brâhmaṇa. -2. the son of a Brâhmana —दारुः the mulberry tree. —दिनं a day of Brahman. —देय *a.* married according to the Brâhma form of marriage. —दैत्यः a Brâhmaṇa changed into a demon ; cf. ब्रह्मग्रह. —द्विष्, -द्वेषिन् *a.* 1. hating Brâhmaṇas. -2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. —द्वेषः hatred of Brâhmaṇas. —धर *a.* possessing sacred knowledge. —नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —नाभः an epithet of Vishṇu. —निर्वाणं absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —निष्ठ *a.* absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (-ष्ठः) the mulberry tree. —नीडं the resting-place of Brahman. —पदं 1. the rank or position of a Brâhmaṇa. -2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. —पवित्रः the Kusa grass. —परिषद् *f.* an assembly of Brahmaṇa. —पादपः, —पत्रः the Palâsa tree. —पारायणं a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Veda ; U. 4. 9 ; Mv. 1. 14. —पाशः N. of a missile presided over by Brahman ; Bk. 9. 75. —पितृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —पुत्रः 1. a son of Brahman. -2. N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —पुरं the heart. —पुरं, —पुरी 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). -2. N. of Benares.—पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.—पुरुषः a minister of Brahman (the five vital airs).—प्रलयः the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. —प्राप्तिः *f.* absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —बंधुः 1. contemptuous term for a Brahmaṇa, an unworthy Brahmana (cf. Mar. भटुर्गा) ; M. 4 ; V. 2. -2. one who is a Brahmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brahmana. —बीजं 1. the mystic syllable *om*. -2. the mulberry tree. —ब्रुवः, -ब्रवाणः one who pretends to be a Brahmana. —भवनं the abode of Brahman. —भागः 1. the mulberry tree. -2. the share of the chief priest. —भावः absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —भावनं imparting religious knowledge. —भुवनं the world of Brahman ; Bg. 8. 16. —भूत *a.* become one with Brahman, absorbed into the upreme Spirit. —भूतिः *f.* twilight. —भूयं 1. identity with Brahman, absorption or dissolution into Brahman, final emancipation ; स ब्रह्मभूयं गतिमाजगाम R. 18. 28 ; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26 ; Ms. 1. 98. -2. Brahmaṇahood, the state or rank of a Brahmana. —भूयस् *n.* absorption into Brahman. —मंगलदेवता an epithet of Lakshmî. —महः a festival in honour of Brahmânas. —मित्र *a.* having Brâhmanas for friends.—मीमांसा the Vedânta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahman or Supreme Spirit. —मूर्ति *a.* having the form of Brahman. —मूर्धभृत् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —मेखलः the Munja plant. —यज्ञः one of the five daily Yaj*nas* or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञ: Ms. 3.70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). —योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. —योनि *a.* 1. sprung from Brahman ; गुरुणा ब्रह्मयोनिना R. 1. 64.(-निः)*f.* 1. original source in Brahman. -2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman ; Ku. 6. 18. °स्थ *a.* intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge ; Ms. 10. 74. —रत्नं a valuable present made to a Brâhmaṇa. —रंध्रं an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. —राक्षसः see ब्रह्मग्रह. —रातः an epithet of *Suka*. —राशिः 1. the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. -2. an epithet of Parasurâma. —रीतिः *f.* a kind of brass. —रे-(ले)खा -लिखित -लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. —लोकः the world of Brahman. —वक्तृ *m.* an expounder of the Vedas. —वर्चः knowlege of Brahman. —वधः, -वध्या, -हत्या the murder of a a Brâhmana. —वर्चस् *n.* वर्चसं 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge ; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63; Ms. 2. 37, 4. 94. -2. the inherent sanctity or power of Brâhmana ; *S.* 6. —वर्चसिन्, -वर्चस्विन् *a.* holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (*-m.*) an eminent or holy Brâhmana. —वर्तः see ब्रह्मावर्त. —वर्धनं copper. —वादिन् *m.* 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas ; U. 1 ; Mâl. 1. -2. a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. (-नी) an epithet of Gâyatrî. —वासः the abode of Brâhmanas. —विद्, -विद् *a.* knowing the Supreme Spirit. (*-m.*) a sage, theologian, philosopher.—विद्या, -वित्त्वं knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —विं(विं)दुः a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Vedas. —विवर्धनः an epithet of Vishṇu.—वृक्षः 1. the Pal*a*sa tree. -2. the Udumbara tree. —वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood of Brahmana. —वृंदं an assemblage of Brahmanas. —वेदः 1. knowledge of the Vedas. -2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahman. -3. the Veda of the Brahmaṇas (opp. क्षत्रवेद) -4. N. of the Atharvaveda. —वेदिन् *a.* knowing the Vedas ; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. —वैवर्तं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas —व्रतं a vow of chastity. —शाला 1. the hall of Brahman. -2. a place for reciting the Vedas. —शासनं 1. a decree addressed to Brahmaṇas. -2. a command of Brahman. -3. the command of a Brahmaṇa. -4. instruction about sacred duty. —शिरस्, -शीर्षन् *n.* N. of a particular missile. —संसद् *f.* an assembly of Brâhmaṇas. —सती an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —सत्रं 1. repeating and teaching the Vedas (= ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.) -2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —सत्रिन् *a.* offering the sacrifice of prayer. —सदस् *n.* the residence of Brahman. —सभा the hall or court of Brahman. —संभव *a.* sprung or coming from Brahman. (-वः) N. of Narada.—सर्प

a kind of snake. —सवः distillation of Soma. —सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मभूय. —सार्ष्टिता identification with Brahman; Ms. 4. 232. —सावर्णिः N. of the tenth Manu. -सुतः 1. N. of Narada, Marichi &c. -2. a kind of *Ketu*. —सूः 1. N. of Aniruddha. -2. N. of the god of love. —सूत्रं 1. the sacred thread worn by the Brahmanas or the twice-born over the shoulder. -2. the aphorisms of the Vedanta philosophy by Badarâyana. —सूत्रिन् *a.* invested with the sacred thread. —सृज् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —स्तंबः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. —स्तेयं acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. -स्थानः the mulberry tree.-स्वं the property or possessions of a Brahmaṇa. Y. 3. 212. °हारिन् *a.* stealing a Brahmana's property. —स्वरूप *a.* of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. —हत्या, -वधः Brahmanicide, killing a Brahmana. —हन् *a.* murdering a Brahmana. —हुत one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74. —हृदयः -यं N. of a star (Capella).

ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit.

ब्रह्मण्य *a.* [ब्रह्मणे हितः] 1 Relating to Brahman. -2 Relating to Brahmâ or the creator. -3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. -4 Fit for a Brahmana. -5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brahmaṇa.—ण्यः 1 One well versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. -2 The mulberry tree. -3 The palm tree. -4 Munja grass. -5 The planet Saturn. -6 An epithet of Vishnu.-7 Of Karttikeya. —ण्या An epithet of Durga. -Comp. —देवः an epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मण्वत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मता-त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit.-2 Divine nature.-3 Godhead.-4 The state of a Brahmaṇa, Brahmanhood.

ब्रह्ममय *a.* 1 Consisting of or derived from the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence; ज्वलन्निव ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. -2 Fit for a Brahmaṇa. —यं A missile; presided over by Brahman.

ब्रह्मवत् *a.* Possessed of Spiritual knowledge.

ब्रह्मसात् *ind.* 1 To the state of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -2 To the care of Brahmaṇas.

ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. -2 An epithet of Durga. -3 A kind of perfume (=रेणुका). -4 A kind of brass.

ब्रह्मिन् *a.* Relating to Brahman.-*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मिष्ठ *a.* Thoroughly proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमाधाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्रह्मिष्ठमेव स्वतनुप्रसूतं R. 18. 28. —ष्ठा An epithet of Durga.

ब्रह्मी N. of a medicinal plant.

ब्रह्मेशयः 1 An epithet of Karttikeya. -2 Of Vishnu.

ब्राह्म *a.* (ह्मी *f.*) [ब्रह्मन् इदं तेन प्रोक्तं वा अण् टिलोपः] 1 Relating to Brahmâ or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2 40, Bg. 2. 72. -2 Brahmanical, belonging to Brahmaṇas. -3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. -4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic. -5 Holy, sacred, divine. -6 Presided over by Brahman as a मुहूर्त (see ब्राह्ममुहूर्त), or a missile. -7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. —ह्मः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him; (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय दीयते शक्त्यलंकृता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. -2 N. of Narada.-3 Quicksilver. -4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king; आवृत्तानां गुरुकुलाद् विप्राणां पूजको भवेत्। नृपाणामक्षयो ह्येष ब्राह्मो धर्मो विधीयते ॥ —ह्मं 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. -2 Holy or sacred study. -3 N. of a Purana. -4 N. of the constellation Rohini. -Comp. —अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. —देया a girl to be married according to the Brahma form. —मुहूर्तः a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यामे मुहूर्तो ब्राह्म उच्यते); cf. ब्राह्मे मुहूर्ते किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36.

ब्राह्मण *a.* (णी *f.*) [ब्रह्म वेद शुद्धं चैतन्यं वा वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Belonging to a Brahmana. -2 Befitting a Brahmana. -3 Given by a Brahmana. -4 Relating to religious worship. -5 One who knows Brahman. —णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brahmana (born from the mouth of the *Purusha*); ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 96; (जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते। विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेन वृत्तेन स्वाध्यायेन श्रुतेन च। एभिर्युक्तो हि यस्तिष्ठेन्नित्यं स द्विज उच्यते).-2 A priest, theologian. -3 An epithet of Agni. -4 N. of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra. —णं 1 An assemblage or society of Brâhmaṇas. -2 That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the *Mantra* portion of the Veda. -3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brâhmaṇa portion (regarded as Sruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves) Each of the four Vedas has its own Brâhmaṇa or Brâhmaṇas :—ऐतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौशीतकी or सांख्यायन belonging to the Rigveda; शतपथ to the Yajurveda, पंचविंश and षड्विंश and six more, to the Sâmaveda, and गोपथ to the Atharvaveda). -4 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. -Comp. —अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brâhmanas, insult to Brâhmaṇas; ब्राह्मणातिक्रमत्यागो भवतामेव भूतये Mv. 2. 10. —अपाश्रयः seeking shelter with Brâhmanas. —अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* protection or preservation of or kindness shown to a Brâhmaṇa. —आत्मक *a.* belonging to Brâhmaṇas. —घ्नः the slayer of a Brâhmaṇa. —चांडालः 1. a degraded or outcast Brâhmaṇa; Ms. 9. 87. -2. the son of a Sûdra father by a Brâhmaṇî woman. —जातं, -जातिः *f.* the Brâhmaṇa caste. —जीविका the occupation or mens of livelihood prescribed for a Brâhmana; अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा। दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट्कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥ षण्णां तु कर्मणामस्य त्रीणि कर्माणि जीविका। याजनाध्यापने चैव विशुद्धाच्च प्रतिग्रहः ॥ —द्रव्यं, -स्वं a Brâhmaṇa's property. —निंदकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brâhmaṇas. —प्रियः N. of Vishnu. —ब्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brâhmaṇa, one who is a Brâhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणब्रुवा निवसंति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. -भूयिष्ठ *a.* consisting for the most part of Brâhmaṇas. —वधः the murder of a Brâhmaṇa, Brâhmanicide. —संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brâhmaṇa ((only in name). -2 A family of such a Brâhmaṇa. -3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणता-त्वं The state or rank of a Brâhmaṇa.

ब्राह्मणत्रा *ind.* Among Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणसात् *ind.* In the possession of Brâhmaṇas, as in ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणाच्छंसिन् *m.* N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called *Brahman* q.v.

ब्राह्मणायनः A Brâhmaṇa descended from learned and holy progenitors.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brâhmaṇa caste. -2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. -3 Intellect ; (बुद्धि according to नीलकंठ). -4 A kind of lizard. -5 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. -Comp. —गामिन् m. the paramour of a Brâhmaṇa woman.

ब्राह्मण्य a. Befitting a Brâhmaṇa —ण्यः An epithet of the planet Saturn. —ण्यं 1 The station or rank of a Brâhmaṇa, priestly or sacerdotal character , सत्य शपे ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5 ; Pt. 1. 66 ; Ms. 3. 17 ; 7. 42. -2 A collection of Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. -2 Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. -3 Speech. -4 A tale or narrative -5 A pious usage or custom. -6 N. of the constellation Rohiṇî. -7 N. of Durgâ.-8 A woman married according to the *Brâhma* form of marriage. -9 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. -10 A kind of medicinal plant. -11 A kind of brass. -12 N. of a river. -Comp. —कंदः a species of bulbous plant. —पुत्रः the son of a Brâhmî, see above ; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्म्य a. (ह्मी f.) [ब्रह्मन् इदं ष्यञ्] 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. -2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -3 Relating to the Brâhmaṇas.—ह्म्यं 1 Wonder, astonishment (विस्मयं).-2 Worship of the Brâhmaṇas. -Comp. —मुहूर्तः=ब्राह्ममुहूर्त q. v. —हुतं hospitality to guests ; see मनुष्ययज्ञ ; Ms. 3. 74.

ब्रू 2 U. (ब्रवीति, ब्रूते or आह ; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from वच्) 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); तां......ब्रूया एवं Me. 101 ; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8; or माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूते Sk. किं त्वां प्रति ब्रूमहे Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing) ; अहं तु शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि *S*. 2. -3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate ; ब्रवते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कंठेन निजोपयोगितां N. 2. 48 ; स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मंडलाभ्यां ब्रवीति Ratn. 2. 13. -4 To name, call, designate ; छंदांसि दृक्षा ये कवयस्तन्मणिमयं ते ब्रुवते *S*rut. 15. -5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नान् -6 To call or profess one-self to be. -WITH अनु to say, speak, declare. —निस् to explain, derive. —प्र to say, speak, tell ; Bk. 8. 85. -प्रति to speak in reply, answer or reply, प्रत्यब्रवीच्चैनं R. 2. 42. —वि 1. to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रुव, ब्रुवाण a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title (at the end of comp.), as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव &c.

ब्लेष्कं A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of *S*ukra. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural ; cf. अग and पद्. —भं 1 A star. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A bee. -Comp. —इनः, -ईशः the sun. —कक्षा the path of the asterisms. —गणः, -वर्गः 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac.-3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. —गोलः the starry sphere. —चक्रं, -पंजरः, -मंडलं the Zodiac. °नाभिः the centre of the zodiac. —पतिः the moon. —सूचकः an astrologer.

भक्तिका A cricket.

भक्त p. p. [भज्-क्त] 1 Distributed, allotted assigned. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful ; Bg 9. 34 -6 Dressed, cooked (as food). -7 Forming a part of, belonging to. -8 Loved, liked (at the end of comp.). —क्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant ; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3 ; 9. 31 ; 7. 23. —क्तं 1 A share, portion. -2 Food ; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice ; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. -5 Adoration, worship. -Comp. —अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. —उपसाधकः a cook. —कंसः a dish of food. —करः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. —कारः a cook. —छंदः appetite. —जा nectar. —तूर्यं a musical instrument played during meals. —द, -दातृ, -दायक a. supporter, maintainer. —दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services ; Ms. 8. 415. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —पुलाकः a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. —मंडः the scum of boild rice. —रुचिः f. appetite. —रोचन a stimulating appetite. —वत्सल a. kind to worshippers or devotees. (-लः) N. of Vishṇu. —शाला 1. an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). -2. a dining-hall. —सिक्थं = भक्तमंड q. v.

भक्तिः f. [भज्-क्तिन्] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division. portion, share. -3 (*a*) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness ; Ku. 7. 37 ; R. 2. 63 ; Mu. 1. 15. (*b*) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement; भवति विरलभक्तिम्लीनपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74. -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment ; आबद्धमुक्ताफलभक्तिचित्र Ku. 7. 10. 94 ; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विरचितां भूतिमंगे गजस्य Me. 19 ; R. 13. 55, 75 ; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to. -Comp. —छेदः 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration ; Me. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Vishṇu. *a*. —नम्र making a humble obeisance. —पूर्वं, -पूर्वकं *ind.* devoutly, reverentially.—भाज् a. 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. —मार्गः the way of devotion. *i. e.* devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attain-

ment of final emancipation an eternal bliss. —योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. —रसः a sense of devotion. —रागः affection, deep devotion. —वादः assurance of attachment.

भाक्तिक *a.* Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Devout, having pious faith -2 Loyally devoted or attached, faithful, loyal. -3 Religious, pious.

भक्तिल *a.* Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्तृ *a.* 1 An adorer, a worshipper. -2 Devoulty attached.

भक्ष् 10. U. (भक्षयति-ते, भक्षित) 1 To eat, devour ; यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि Pt. 1. -2 To use up, consume. -3 To waste, destroy. -4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. -2 Food. -3 Drink, drinking (Ved.) -Comp. —कारः a cook. —पत्रा betel pepper.

भक्षक *a.* (क्षिका *f.*) [भक्ष्-ण्वुल्] 1 One who eats or lives upon. -2 Gluttonous, voracious. —कः Food.

भक्षण *a.* (णी *f.*) Eating, one who eats or devours. —णं [भक्ष्-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. -2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

भक्षणीय *a.* Eatable, edible.

भक्षिका 1 A meal. -2 Eating (at the end of comp.).

भक्षित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, devoured. -2 Slurred over. -तं Food. -Comp. —शेषः leavings, remnants of food.

भक्ष्य *a.* [भक्ष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] Eatable, fit for food. —क्ष्यं 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also); भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिर्विपत्तेरेव कारणं H. 1. 55 ; Ms. 1. 113. -2 Water. -Comp. —कारः (also भक्ष्यंकारः) a baker, cook. —वस्तु *n.* eatables, victuals.

भगः [भज्-घ] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun ; the sun. -2 The moon. -3 A form of Siva. -4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness ; आस्ते भग आसीनस्य Ait. Br. ; भगमिन्द्रश्च वायुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो ददुः Y. 1. 282. -5 Affluence, prosperity. -6 Dignity, distinction. -7 Fame, glory. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 Excellence, distinction. -10 Love, affection. -11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. -12 The pudendum muliebre ; Y. 3. 88 ; Ms. 9. 237. -13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (धर्म). -14 Effort, exertion. -15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. -16 Final beatitude. -17 Strength. -18 Omnipotence ; (said to be *n.* also in the last 15 senses). -19 N. of an *Aditya* presiding over love and marriage. -20 Knowledge. -21 Desire, wish. -22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight *Siddhis* or powers of *Siva*; see अणिमन्. —गं 1 The asterism called उत्तराफल्गुनी. -2 The perinæum of males. -Comp. —अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. -आधानं granting matrimonial happiness. —घ्नः an epithet of *Siva*. —देवः a thorough libertine. —देवता the deity presiding over marriage -दैवत *a* conferring conjugal felicity (-तं) the constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. -नंदनः an epithet of Vishnu. —नेत्रघ्नः an epithet of *Siva*. —भक्षकः a pander, procurer. —वेदनं proclaiming matrimonial felicity. —हन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu.

भगंदरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, illustrious. -2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः *S.* 5 ; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81 ; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. -3 Fortunate (Ved.). —*m.* 1 God, a deity. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 Of *Siva*. -4 Of Jina. -5 Of Buddha. -Comp. —गीता N. of a celebrated sacred work, (it is an episode of the great Bhârata and purports to be a dialogue between Kṛishṇa and Arjuna).

भगवती 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 Of Lakshmî. -3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu.

भगालं A skull.

भगालिन् *m.* An epithet of *Siva*.

भगिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. -2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी [भगं यत्नः अंशो वा पित्रादीनां द्रव्यदानेऽस्त्यस्याः इनि ङीप्] 1 A sister. -2 A fortunate woman. -3 A woman in general. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. -Comp.—पथः, -प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagîratha, used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. -सुता an epithet of the Ganges.

भग्न *p. p.* [भंज्-क्त] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. -2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. -3 Checked, arrested, suspended. -4 Marred, impaired. -5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished ; U. 5. -6 Demolished, destroyed. (See भंज्). —ग्नं Fracture of the leg. -Comp. —आत्मन् *m* an epithet of the moon. —आपद् *a.* one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. —आश *a.* disappointed ; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. —उत्साह *a.* broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. —उद्यम *a.* foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled ; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धाताऽपि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165. —क्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression ; see प्रक्रमभंग. —चेष्ट *a.* disappointed, frustrated -दर्प *a.* humbled, crest-fallen. -निद्र *a.* whose sleep is interrupted. —पार्श्व *a.* suffering from a pain in the sides. —पृष्ठ *a.* 1. having a broken back. -2. coming in front. -प्रक्रमः 1. disorder, confusion. -2. absence of regularity or symmetry ; see प्रक्रमभंग . —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promises. —मनस् *a.* discouraged, disappointed. -मनोरथ *a.* disappointed in expectations; Ku. 5. 1. -मान *a.* disgraced, dishonoured. —व्रत *a.* faithless in one's vows ; Pt. 4. 10. —संकल्प *a.* one whose designs are frustrated. —संधिकं butter-milk.

भग्नी A sister.

भंका(गा)री A gad-fly.

भंक्तिः *f.* Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [भञ्ज् भावादौ घञ्] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down. splitting, dividing; वार्यर्गलाभंग इव प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. -2 A break, fracture, breach. -3 Plucking off, lopping ; आम्रकलिकाभंग *S.* 6. -4 Separation, analysis. -5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion ; पुष्पोच्चयः पल्लवभंगभिन्नः Ku. 3. 61 ; R. 16. 16. -6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin ; as in राज्य,° सत्त्व° &c. -7 Breaking up, dispersion ; यात्राभंग Mâl. 1.-8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout ; Pt. 4. 41; *Si.* 16. 72. -9 Failure, disappointment, frustration ; R. 2. 42, आशाभंग &c. -10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 52. 11 A chasm, fissure. -12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance ; निद्रा°, गति° &c. -13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. -14 Taking to flight, flight. -15 (*a*) A bend, fold. (*b*) A wave. -16 Contraction, bending

knitting; भ्रीवाभंगाभिरामं S. 1. 7; so भ्रूभंग U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20 A canal, water-course. -21 A circumlocutory of round-about way of speaking or acting; see भंगि. -22 Hemp. -Comp. —नयः removal of obstacles. —वासा turmeric. —सार्थ a. dishonest, fraudulent.

भंगा 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -Comp. —कटं the pollen of hemp.

भंगिः-गी f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; ध्रूभंगीभिः प्रथममधुरासंगमे चुंबितेऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. -7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भंग्यंतरेण कथनात् K. P. 10; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते कथ्यते &c; बहुभंगिविशारदः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यप्रतिबिंबभंग्या धारांभसः फेनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step, R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Modesty. -Comp. —भक्तिः f. division into a series of waves or wavelike steps, a wavy staircase; Me. 60.

भंगिन् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तद्वपि तत्क्षणभंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. -2 Cast in a suit.

भंगिमत् a. Wavy, crisped.

भंगिमन् m. 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

भंगिलं A defect in the organs of sense.

भंगुर a. [भज् घुरच्] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः H. 1. 188; Si. 16. 72. -3 Changeful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5 Curved, curled; शशिमुखि तव भाति भंगुरभ्रूः Git. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. —रः The bend of a river. -Comp —निश्चय a. vacillating, unsettled in mind.

भंगुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. -2 To curl.

भंग्यं A field of hemp.

भज् I. 1 U. (भजति-ते but usually Atm. only; बभाज, भेजे, अभाक्षीत्, अभक्त, भक्ष्यति-ते, भक्त) 1 (a) To share, distribute, divide, भजेरन् पैतृकं रिक्थं Ms. 9. 104; न तत्पुत्रैर्भजेत्सार्धं 209, 115. (b) To assign, allot, apportion; गायत्रीमग्नयेऽभजत् Ait. Br. -2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; पित्र्यं वा भजते शीलं Ms. 10, 59. -3 To accept, receive; Mâl. 5. 25. -4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिलातलं भेजे Ku. 179; भातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21; Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain, विधुरपि भजतेतरां कलंकं Bv. 1. 74; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; व्यर्कि भजस्यप्रगाः S. 7. 8; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; Mâl. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. -6 To wait or attend upon, serve; R. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To adore, honour, worship (as a god). -8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजंते M. 1. 2. -9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. -10 To be attached or devoted to; Pt. 1. 35. -11 To take possession of. -12 To fall to the lot of any one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To supply, furnish (Ved.). -15 To favour. -16 To decide in favour of, declare for. -17 To love, court (affection). -18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. -19 To cook, dress (food). -20 To employ, engage. (The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected :— e. g. निद्रां भज् to go to sleep; मूर्छां भज् to swoon; भावं भज् to show love for &c. &c.) —Caus. 1 To divide. -2 To put to flight, pursue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U. (भाजयति-ते, regarded by some as the caus. of भज् I) 1 To cook. -2 To give.

भजकः [भज्-ण्वुल्] 1 A divider, distributer. -2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भजनं [भज्-ल्युट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, adoration, worship. -4 Waiting or attending upon.

भजमान a. 1 Dividing. -2 Enjoying. -3 Fit, right, proper.

भंज् I. 7 P. (भनक्ति, बभंज, अभांक्षीत्, भंक्ष्यति, भंक्तुं, भग्न desid. बिभंक्षति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भनज्मि सर्वमर्यादाः Bk. 6. 38; भंक्त्वा भुजौ 4. 3; बभंजुर्त्रलयानि च 3. 22; गुरुरभाजि यत्त्वया R. 11. 76. -2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. -3 To make a breach (in a fortress). -4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. -5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend; as in भग्ननिद्रः. -6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परिभूय रामात्क्षात्रयादभज्यत स द्विजेंद्रः N. 22. 133. WITH अव to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. —प्र 1. to break down, shatter, splinter. -2. to stop, arrest, suspend. -3. to frustrate, disappoint. -II. 10. N. (भंजयति-ते) 1 To brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

भंजक a. (जिका f.) [भंज्-ण्वुल्] Breaking, dividing.

भंजन a. (नी f.) [भंज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arresting, checking. -3 Frustrating. -4 Causing violent pain. —नं 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. -2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तदुदितभयभंजनाय यूना Git. 10. -3 Routing, vanquishing. -4 Frustrating. -5 Checking, interrupting, disturbing. -6 Afflicting, paining. —नः Decay of the teeth.

भंजनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भंजरुः A tree growing near a temple.

भंजा N. of Durgâ.

भट् I. 1 P. (भटति, भटित) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. -2 To hire. -3 To receive wages. -II. 10. U. (भटयति-ते) To speak, converse.

भटः [भट्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भटचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12; वादित्रसृष्टिर्घटते भटस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 101. -2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. -3 An outcast, a barbarian. -4 A demon. -5 N. of a degraded tribe. —टा Coloquintida (इंद्रवारुणी).

भटित्र a. Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः [भट्-तन्] 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes.) -2 A title used with the names of learned Brâhmaṇas; भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mâl. 1; so कुमारिलभट्टः &c. -3 Any learned man or philosopher. -4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists; क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः. -5 A bard, panegyrist. -Comp. —आचार्यः 1. a title given to learned man or any celebrated teacher. -2. a great doctor. —प्रयागः=प्रयाग q. v.

भट्टारः a. [भट्टं स्वामित्वमृच्छति, ऋ-अण्] 1 Revered, worshipful. -2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहरिचंद्रस्य गद्यबंधो नृपायते Hch. —रः A noble lord,

भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c. ; see भट्टार above.—कः 1 A sage, saint. -2 The sun. -3 A god, deity. -4 (In dramas) A king. -5 An epithet applied to great and learned, men. -Comp. -वारः, -वासरः Sunday.

भट्टारिका 1 A noble lady. -2 A goddess, tutelary deity

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess ; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). -2 A lady of high rank. -3 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa.

भडः A particular mixed caste.

भडिलः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति, भणित) 1 To say, speak , पुरुषोत्तमे इति भणितव्ये V. 3 ; Bk. 14. 16. -2 To describe ; काव्यः स काव्येन सभामभाणीत् N. 10. 59. -3 To name, call. -4 To sound.

भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking-speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation ; न येषामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39 ; 2. 77 ; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरमितं Gît. 7 ; इव रसभणने *ibid.*

भंड् I. 1 A (भंडते) 1 To chide, upbraid. -2 To mock, deride. -3 To speak. -4 To jest, joke. -II. 10 U. (भंडयति-ते) 1 make fortunate. -2 To cheat (properly भद्). -3 To be fortunante. -4 To do an auspicious act.

भंडः [भंड्-अच्] 1 A buffoon, jester, mime ; त्रया वेदस्य कर्तारो भंडधूर्तपिशाचकाः Sarva S. -2 N. of a mixed caste ; cf. भड. -Comp. —तप, स्विन् *m.* a pseudo -ascetic. —हासिनी a harlot, courtezan.

भंडकः A species of wag-tail.

भंडनं [भंड्-ल्युट] 1 Mail, armour. -2 War, battle. -3 Mischief, wickedness.

भंडिः-डी *f.* [भंड्-इ] A wave.

भंडिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate —लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. -2 A messenger. -3 A workman, artisan. -4 The Sirisha tree.

भदंतः [Uṇ. 3. 130] 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist ; भदंत तिथिरेव न क्षुभ्यति Mu. 4. -2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भदाकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* [भंद्-रक् नि॰ नलोपः Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 Good happy, prosperous. -2 Auspicious, blessed ; as in भद्रमुख. -3 Foremost, best, chief; पप्रच्छ भद्रं विजितारिभद्रः R. 14. 31. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good ; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. -6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful ; Pt. 1. 181. -7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. -8 Beloved, dear. -9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. —द्रं 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity ; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Mâl. 1. 3 , 6 7 ; त्वयि वितरतु भद्रं भूयसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48 ; oft. used in pl. in this sense , सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतु , भद्रं ते ' god bless you ', ' prosperity to you'. -2 Gold. -3 A fragrant grass. -4 Iron, steel. -5 The seventh Karaṇa. —द्रः 1 A bullock. -2 A species of wag-tail. -3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. -4 An impostor, a hypocrite ; Ms. 9 258. -5 N. of Siva. -6 An epithet of mount Meru. -7 The Devadâru tree. -8 A kind of *Kadamba*. (भद्राकृ means 'to shave' ; भद्राकरणं shaving). -Comp. —अंगः an epithet of Balarâm. —अश्वः N. of a Dvîpa. —आकार, —आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. —आत्मजः a sword. —आश्रयः the sandal tree. —आसनं 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. -2. a particular posture in meditation. —ईशः an epithet of Siva. —एला large cardamoms. —कपिलः an epithet of Siva. —कारक *a.* propitious. —काली N. of Durgâ. —काष्ठं the tree called Devadâru. —कुंभः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. —गणितं the construction of magical diagrams. —घटः -घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn —दारु *m.*, *n.* a sort of pine. —नामन् *m.* 1. a wag-tail. -2. the wood-pecker. —पीठं 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne ; R. 17. 10. -2. a kind of winged insect. —बलनः an epithet of Balarâma. —मुख *a.* ' of an auspcious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir' ; *S.* 7. (-खी) good lady ; V. 2. —मृगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. —रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. —वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine. —शाखः an epithet of Kârttikeya. -श्रयं, -श्रियं sandal-wood. —श्रीः *f.* the sandal tree. —सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (द्रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. -2 Handsome, beautiful. —कः 1 The Devadâru tree. -2 A kind of bean.

भद्रंकर *a.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. —*n.* The Devadâru tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow. -2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. -3 The celestial Ganges. -4 N. of various plants. -5 N. of Subhadrâ, sister of Krishna and Balarâm. -Comp. —श्रयं sandal-wood.

भद्रिका 1 An amulet. -2 = भद्रा (2) above.

भन 1 P. (भनति) 1 To worship. -2 To cry, shout, resound.

भंद् I. 1 A. (भंदते) 1 To tell a good news. -2 To be glad. -3 To be fortunate. -4 To be excellent. -5 To honour, worship. -6 To shine. -II. 10 U. (भंदयति-ते) 1 To do an auspicious act. -2 To cause to thrive.

भंदिलं 1 Prosperity, good fortune. -2 Tremulous motion. -3 A messenger (*m.* ?)

भंभः 1 A fly. -2 Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभराली 1 A gadfly. -2 gnat.

भंभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भयं [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी-अपादान अच्] 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (oft. with abl.) ; भोगे रोगभयं कुले च्युतिभयं वित्ते नृपालाद्भयं Bh. 3. 35. यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. -2 Fright, terror ; जगद्भयं &c. -3 A danger, risk, hazard ; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं । आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्याद्यथोचितं H. 1. 57. -4 The sentiment of fear ; see भयानक below ; रौद्रशक्त्या तु जनितं चित्तवैकल्यजं भयं S. D. 6. —यः Sickness, disease. -Comp. —अन्वित, -आक्रांत *a.* overcome with fear. -अपह *a.* warding off or removing fear. (-हः) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a king. —आतुर, -आर्त *a.* afraid, alarmed, frightened. —आवह *a.* 1. causing fear, formidable. -2. risky ; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —उत्तर *a.* attended with or succeeded by fear. —एकप्रवण *a.* wholly overpowered by fear. —कंपः tremour of fear. —कर (also भयंकर) *a.* 1. frightening, terrible, fearful. -2. dangerous, perilous ; so भयकारक, भयकृत्. —कृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —डिंडिमः a drum used in battle. —त्रातृ *a.* a deliverer from fear. —दर्शिन् *a.* 1. fearful. -2. intimidating. —द्रुत *a.* fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. —नाशन *a.* removing fear. (-नः) N. of Vishṇu. —प्रतीकारः warding off or removal of fears. —प्रद *a.* inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. —प्रस्तावः an occasion of fear. —ब्राह्मणः a timid Brâhmaṇa, a Brâhmaṇa who, to save himself from danger, declares his

caste relying on the inviolability of a Brâhmaṇa.—भ्रष्ट *a.* put to flight. —विद्रुत *a.* panic-struck. —व्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger. —शील *a.* timid. —स्थानं, -हेतुः a cause of fear. —हर्तृ, -हारिन् *a.* removing fear, dispelling alarm.

भयंकर *a.* = भयकर q. v. (-रः) A kind of owl.

भयानक *a.* [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी-आनक् ; Uṇ. 3. 82] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमतः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2 ; Si. 17. 20 ; Bg. 11. 27. —कः 1 A tiger. -2 N. of Râhu. -3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry ; see under रस. -कं Terror, fear.

भर *a.* [भृ-अप्] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp.). —रः 1 A burden, load, weight ; खुरत्रये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजंबू &c. U. 2. 20 ; भरव्यथा Mu. 2. 18. -2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude ; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीना Bv. 1. 94, 54 ; Si. 9. 47. -3 Bulk, mass. -4 Excess , निर्व्यूढसौहृदभरेति गुणोज्ज्वलेति Mâl. 6. 17 ; शोभभरैः संभृताः Bv 1. 103 ; कोपभरेण Gît. 3. -5 A particular measure of weight. -6 Theft, taking away. -7 Attacking, a battle (Ved.). -8 A hymn or song of praise.

भरटः [भृ अटन्] 1 A potter. -2 A servant.

भरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [भृ-ल्युट् वा] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. —णं 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting ; R. 1. 24 ; S. 7. 33. -2 (*a*) The act of bearing or carrying. (*b*) Wearing, putting on. -3 Bringing or procuring. -4 Nutriment. -5 Hire, wages. —णः The constellation Bharaṇî.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars. -Comp. —भूः an epithet of Râhu.

भरंडः [भृ-अंडन्] 1 A master, lord. -2 A prince, king. -3 An ox, a bull. -4 A worm.

भरण्यं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Wages, hire. -3 The lunar mansion Bharaṇî. —ण्या 1 Wages, hire. -2 A woman. -Comp. —भुज् *m.* a hired servant, hireling.

भरण्युः 1 A master. -2 A protector. -3 A friend. -4 Fire. -5 The moon. -6 The sun.

भरतः [भरं तनोति तन् ड] 1 N. of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntalâ, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatavarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas , cf. S. 7. 33. -2 N. of a brother of Râma, son of Kaikeyî, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Râma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyî, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Râma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. -3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. -4 An actor, a stage player ; तरिक्रमित्युदासते भरताः Mâl 1. -5 A hired soldier, mercenary. -6 A barbarian, mountaineer. -7 An epithet of Agni. -8 A weaver. -9 N. of the sage Jadabharata. -Comp. —अग्रजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Râma ; R. 14. 73.—ऋषभः, -शार्दूलः, -श्रेष्ठः the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata. —खंडं N. of a part of India. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science. —पुत्रकः an actor. —वर्षः 'the country of Bharata', *i. e.* India. —वाक्यं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science) ; तथापीदमस्तु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

भरथः 1 A sovereign, king. -2 Fire. -3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरद्वाजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages. -2 A sky-lark.

भरि *a.* Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting (at the end of comp.), as in उदरंभरि &c.

भरित *a.* 1 Nourished, maintained. -2 Filled with, full of ; जगज्जालं कर्तुं कुसुमभरसौरभ्यभरितैः Bv. 1. 54 ; 33. -3 Green. —तः The green colour.

भरित्रं Ved. The arm.

भरिमन् *m.* 1 Supporting, nourishing. -2 A family. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

भरुः 1 A husband. -2 A lord. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 Gold. -6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी *f.*) A jackal.

भरुटकं Fried meat.

भर्गः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Radiance, lustre. -4 Roasting.

भर्ग्यः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन *a.* [भ्रस्ज् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] 1 Roasting, frying, baking. -2 Annihilating. —नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. -2 A frying-pan.

भर्तृ *m.* [भृ-तृच्] 1 A husband ; यद्भर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 8 , स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. -2 A lord, master, superior ; भर्तुः शापेन Me. 1 ; गण°, भूत° &c. -3 A leader, commander, chief ; R. 7. 41. -4 A supporter, bearer, protector. -5 The creator. -6 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. —घ्नी a woman who murders her husband. —दारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). —दारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas).—व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (-ता) a virtuous and devoted wife ; cf. पतिव्रता. —शोकः grief for the death of the husband. —हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (शृंगार, नीति and वैराग्य) and also वाक्यपदीय and भट्टिकाव्य.

भर्तृमती A married woman whose husband is living ; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17.

भर्तृसात् *ind.* In the possession of a husband ; °कृता married.

भर्त्री 1 A mother. -2 A female supporter.

भर्त्स् 10 A. (भर्त्सयते; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. -2 To revile, reproach, abuse. -3 To deride.

भर्त्सकः [भर्त्स्-ण्वुल्] A threatener, reviler.

भर्त्सनं, भर्त्सना [भर्त्स्-ल्युट्] 1 Threatening, reviling. -2 A threat, menace. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 A curse.

भर्त्सित *p. p.* Reviled, reproached, abused. —तं Reviling &c. See भर्त्सन.

भर्म 1 Wages, hire. -3 Gold. -3 The navel.

भर्मण्या Wages, hire.

भर्मन् *n.* [भृ-मनिन्] 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment. -2 Wages, hire. -3 Gold. -4 Gold coin. -5 The navel. -6 A burden, load. -7 A house.

भल् I. 10 A. (भालयते, भालित) To see, behold. -II. 1 A. 1 See भल्ल्. -2 To expound, explain.

भल्ल् 1 A. (भल्लते, भल्लित) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. -2 To wound, hurt, kill. -3 To give.

भल्लः -ल्ली -ल्लं [भल्-अच्] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow ; क्वचिदाकर्णविकृष्टभल्लवर्षी R. 9. 66 ; 4. 63 ; 7. 58 —ल्लः 1 A bear. -2 An epithet of Śiva. -3 The marking-nut-plant (भल्ली also).

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लातः, भल्लातकः The marking nut-plant, (also *n.*)

भल्लुकः A bear.

भल्लूकः 1 A bear ; दृषति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लकयूनां U. 2. 21. -2 A dog.

भव *a.* [भवत्यस्मात्, भू-अपादाने अप्] (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in —वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्ता). -2 Birth, production ; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14 , S. 7 27. -3 Source, origin. -4 Worldly existence ; mundane or worldly life, life ; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c., Ku 2. 51. -5 The world. -6 Well-being, health, prosperity. -7 Excellence, superiority. -8 N of Śiva , दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21 , 3. 72. -9 A god, deity. -10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). —वौ (dual.) Śiva and Bhavānī. -Comp. —अतिग *a.* overcoming worldly existence. —अंतकृत् *m.* 1. N. of Buddha -2 an epithet of Brahman. —अंतरं another existence (previous or future) ; Pt. 1. 121 —अब्धिः, -अर्णवः, -समुद्रः, -सागरः, -सिंधुः the ocean of worldly life. —अभवौ (*m.* dual) 1. existence. -2. prosperity and adversity. —अभीष्टं bdellium. —अयना -नी the Ganges. —अरण्यं 'a forest of worldly life,' a dreary world. —आत्मजः an epithet of Gaṇesa or Kārttikeya. —आर्त *a* sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. —ईशः N. of Siva. —उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence. R. 14. 74 -क्षितिः *f.* the place of birth. -दस्मरः a forest-conflagration —छिद् *a.* cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth ; भवच्छिद्स्त्र्यंबकपादपांशवः K. 1. —छेदः prevention of recurring birth ; Si 1. 35. —दारु *n.* the *devadaru* tree. -नाशिनी N. of the river Sarayu —प्रतिसंधिः coming into being. —मंवेशः N. of Siva. —भाज् *a.* living in the world of mortals. —भूतं the source of all beings, *i. e.* the Supreme being. -भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.) ; भवभूतेः संबंधाद्भूधरभूरेव भारती भाति । एतत्कृतकारुण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति ग्रावा ॥ Aryā S 36. —मोचनः N. of Krishna. —रुद् *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. -वीतिः *f.* 1 liberation from worldly existence, Ki. 6. 41. -2. end of the world.

भवक *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् *a.* (न्ती *f.*) 1 Being, becoming, happening. -2 Present , समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78. —*pron. a.* (ती *f.*) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by 'your honour,' 'your lordship, worship or highness' ; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb), अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1 , भवंत एव जानंति रघूणा च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23 , R. 2. 40, 3. 48 , 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र (see the words), and sometimes to स also , य स्मा विधेयविषये सभवान्नियुक्ते Māl. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. -2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं 1 [भू-आधारे ल्युट्] Being, existence. -2 Production, birth. -3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion, अथवा भवनप्रत्ययात् प्रविशोस्मि Mk 3, Me. 32. -4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अभिनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191 -5 A building. -6 A field. -7 Nature. -Comp. —उदरं the interior of a house. —पतिः, -स्वामिन् *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater familias.*

भवनीय *a.* 1 To be about to take place. -2 Impending.

भवंतः -तिः The time being, present time.

भवंती 1 A virtuous wife. -2 Time being, present time. -3 (In gram.) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Parvati, wife of Śiva; आलंबताग्रकरमत्र भवो भवान्याः Ki 5. 29 ; Ku. 7. 84 ; Me. 36, 44. -Comp. —गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himalaya. —पतिः an epithet of Śiva; अधिवसति सदा यदेनं जनैरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), भवादृश् *a.* भवादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) Like your honour, like you.

भाविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. -2 Happy, prosperous. —कं Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य *pot. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like भाव्य impersonally, *i. e.* in the neuter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word ; त्वया मम सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2 , गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S 6. —व्यं What is destined to happen ; भवितव्यं भवत्येव नालिकेरफलांबुवत् ... Subhash.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny , भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6 ; सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23.

भवितृ *a* (त्री *f*) [भू-तृच्] 1 About to become, future , R 6. 52 , Ku. 1 50. -2 Imminent, impending. -3 Being or faring well.

भविन् *a.* Living, being. —*m.* A living being.

भविनः A poet , also भविनिन् *m.*

भविल *a.* [भू नविष्यति इलच्] 1 Being, living. -2 Future. —लः 1 A paramour -2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्णु *a.* [भू-इष्णुच्] 1 To be about to become or take place. -2 Future.

भविष्य *a.* 1 Future. -2 Imminent, impending ; Pt. 1. 91. —ष्यं The future, futurity. -Comp. —कालः the future tense. —ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भविष्यत् *a* (ती or न्ती *f.*) About to be, become or come to pass, future. -*n.* The future time. -Comp. —आक्षेपः 1. denying the occurrence of a possible future event. -2. a kind of Alankāra or figure of speech; see Kāv. 2. 126. —कालः futurity. —वक्तृ, -वादिन् *a.* predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य *a* [भू कर्तरि नि॰ यत्] 1 Existing, being, being present. -2 Future, about to be. -3 Likely to become. -4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy ; Ki. 11. 13. -5 Good, nice, excellent. -6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy ; Ku. 1. 22 ; Ki. 3. 12 ; 10. 51. -7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. -8 Calm, tranquil, placid. -9 True. —व्या N. of Pārvatī. —व्यं 1 Existence. -2 Future time. -3 Result, fruit. -4 Good result, prosperity ; R. 17. 58. -5 A bone.

भवदीय *a.* Your honour's, your, thine.

भष् 1 P. (भषति) 1 To bark, growl, bark at -2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भषः, -भषकः A dog.

भषणः A dog. -णं The barking of a dog, a growl.

भस् I. 3. P. (बभस्ति) 1 To shine. -2 To revile, blame, abuse. -II. 1 P. (भसति) To eat.

भसद् *m.* [Un. 1. 127] 1 The sun. -2 Flesh. -3 A kind of duck. -4 Time. -5 A float (प्लव). -6 The hinder parts (said to be *f.* and *n.* also). -7 Pudendum muliebre. -8 A month.

भसन A bee.

भसंतः Time.

भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. **—तं** Ashes ; Bv. 1. 84.

भस्त्रका, -भस्त्रा, -भस्त्रि *f.* [भस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A bellows. -2 A leathern vessel for holding water. -3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्त्रिका A little bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. -2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. -3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n* [भस्-मनिन्] 1 Ashes ; (कलने) ध्रुवं चिताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79 -2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body), (भस्मनि हु 'to sacrifice in ashes ', *i. e.* to do a useless work). **–Comp.** -अग्निः morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —अवशेष *a.* remaining in the form of ashes ; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार Ku. 3. 72 ; *S.* 3. 2. —आह्वयः camphor. -उद्धूलन, गुंठनं smearing the body with ashes:- भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —कारः a washerman. —कूटः a heap of ashes. -गंधा, -गंधिका, -गाधेनी a kind of perfume. -तूलं 1. frost, snow. -2 a shower of dust. -3. a number of villages. -प्रियः an epithet of *S*iva. -भूत *a.* dead. -मेहः a sort of gravel. —रोगः a kind of disease ; cf. भस्माग्नि. —लेपनं smearing the body with ashes —विधिः any rite performed with ashes. -वेधकः camphor. -शायिन् *m.* N. of *S*iva. -स्नानं purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of ashes ; °कृ ' to reduce to ashes ' °भू to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा(स्मी)कृ 8 U. To reduce to ashes.

भस्मीकरणं 1 Reducing to ashes. -2 Completely consuming or burning. -3 Calcining.

भस्मीकृत *a.* 1 Reduced to ashes. -2 Calcined (as a metal).

भस्मीभू 1 P. To be reduced to ashes ; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S.

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात , *caus.* भापयति-ते ; *desid.* बिभासति) 1 To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous ; पंकैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना । कटुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना Bv. 1. 116 ; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20 , R. 3. 18. -2 To seem, appear; कुसुमितं न भवति भाति किंचित् Mbh. -3 To be, exist. -4 To show oneself.

भा [भा अङ् टाप्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty , तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. -2 A shadow, reflection.-3 Likeness, resemblance. -4 The shadow of a gnomon.-**Comp.** -कोशः षः the sun. -गणः the whole group of constellations. —निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. -नेमिः the sun. -मंडलं a halo of light. -रूपः the soul. (-पं) Brahman. -वनं a mass of rays or light.

भाःकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक्त *a.* 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. -2 Fit for food. -3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य), often used in the S. B. in this sense. -4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्तिकः A retainer, dependant

भाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भक्षा शीलमस्य अण्] Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः [भज् भावे घञ्] 1 A part, portion, share, division : as in भागहर, भागजा &c. -2 Allotment, distribution, partition. -3 Lot, fate ; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A part of any whole, a fraction. -5 The numerator of a fraction. -6 A quarter, one-fourth part. -7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. -8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. -9 The quotient. -10 Room, space, shot, region, place, R. 18. 47. -**Comp.** —अनुबंधजातिः *f* assimulation of quantities by fractional increase. —अपहारजातिः *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease. —अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of a share. —अर्ह *a.* entitled to a share or inheritance. —कल्पना allotment of shares. -जातिः *f.* reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). -धेयं 1. a share, part, portion ; नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः R. 1. 50. (*b*). -2. fortune, destiny, luck. -3. good fortune or luck ; तद्भागधेय परमं पशूनां Bh. 2. 12. -4. property. -5. happiness. (-यः) 1. a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमेते तपस्विनो निर्वपंति *S.* 2. -2. an heir. -भाज् *a.* interested, a sharer or partner. -भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign. -लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning ; also called जहदजहल्लक्षणा ; *e. g.* सोऽयं देवदत्तः. -हरः 1. a coheir. -2. division (in math.). -हारः division (in math.). —हारिन् *a.* entitled to a share, inheriting. (-*m.*). 1. an heir. -2. division.

भागकः A divisor.

भागनं 1 The period of the sun's dassing through the signs of the zodiac. -2 The circumference of a great circle.

भागशस् *ind.* 1 In parts or portions, part by part. -2 According to the share.

भागिक *a.* 1 Relating to a part. -2 Forming a part. -3 Fractional. -4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं शतं 'one part in a hundred ', *i e.* one per cent , so भागिका विंशतिः &c.).

भागिन् *a.* [भाग-इनि] 1 Consisting of shares or parts. -2 Sharing, having a share -3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. -4 Concerned in, affected by. -5 A possessor, owner ; Ms. 9. 53 ; -6 Entitled to a share ; Ms. 9. 165 ; Y. 5. 125. -7 Lucky, fortunate. -8 Inferior, secondary. —*m.* A coheir. —नी A coheiress.

भागवत *a.* (ती *f.*) [भगवतः भगवत्या वा इदं सोऽस्य देवता वा अण्] 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. -2 Pertaining to a god. -3 Holy, divine, sacred. —तः A follower or devotee of Vishṇu or Krishna. —तं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

भागिनेय· [भगिन्या अपत्यं ढक्] A sister's son. —यी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी [भगीरथेन सानीता तेन भागीरथी स्मृता] 1 N. of the river Ganges ; भागीरथीनिर्झरशीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. -2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्यं *a.* [भज्-ण्यत् कुत्वं] 1 To be divided, divisible. -2 Entitled to a share. -3 Forming a part. -4 Subject to fractional deduction. -5 Lucky, fortunate. —ग्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune ; स्त्रियश्चरित्रं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhâsh. ; oft. in pl. ; *S.* 5. 30. -2 Good fortune or luck ; R. 3. 13. -3 Prosperity, affluence ; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी *S.* 4. 17. -4 Happiness, welfare. (भाग्येन fortunately, happily). -**Comp.** —आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate ; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं *S.* 4. 17. —उदयः dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence. —क्रमः course or turn of fortune ; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. —योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. —विप्लवः illluck, adverseness of fate ; R. 8. 47. —वशात् *ind.* through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् *a.* 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. -2 Prosperous.

भांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [भंगाया इदं अण्] Made of hemp, hempen,

भांगीनं [भंगाया भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] A field of hemp.

भांगकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भाज् 10 U. To divide, distribute, see भज् *caus.*

भाज् *a*, (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to; पाप° Ku. 5. 83 ; दोष° guilty. -2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining ; सुख°, रिक्थ°. -3 Entitled to. -4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. -5 Devoting oneself to. -6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in ; as in कुहरभाज , दरीभाज &c. -7 Going or resorting to, seeking. -8 Worshipping -9 Falling to the lot of. -10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य) , Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः [भज्-ण्वुल्] 1 Dividing. -2 (In arith) A divider.

भाजनं [भाज्यतेऽनेन भाज्-ल्युट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Division (in arith.) -3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate ; पुष्पभाजनं *S.* 4 , R. 5. 22 -4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository ; स श्रियो भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 243 ; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mâl. 1. 3 ; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8.-5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person ; भवादृशा एव भवंति भाजनान्युपदेशानां K. 108. -6 Representation. -7 A measure equal to 64 *palas.*

भाजित *a.* Shared, divided. —तं A share, portion.

भाजिन् *m.* [भज्-णिनि] A servant.

भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्य *a.* [भज्-ण्यत्] Divisible. —ज्यं 1 A portion, share. -2 An inheritance. -3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटं, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः *f.* 1 Wages, hire. -2 The earnings of harlots.

भाट्टः [भट्टस्यानुयायी, अण्] A follower of Bha*tt*a, a follower of that school of the Mîmâmsâ philosophy which was founded by Kumârila Bha*tt*a.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition ; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v. ; भाणः स्याद्धूर्तचरितो नानावस्थांतरात्मकः। एकांक एक एवात्र निपुणः पंडितो विटः ॥ S. D. 513 ; see the next stanzas also ; *e. g.* वसंततिलक, मुकुंदानद, लीलामधुकर &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भांडं [भांड्-अच् भण्-ड स्वार्थेअण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलीभांडं ' an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभांडं ' a milk-pail ' ; सुरा°, मद्य° &c -2 A box, trunk, chest, case ; क्षुरभांडं Pt 1 -3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. -4 A musical instrument. -5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock ; मधुरागागीनि भांडानि Pt. 1. -6 A bale of goods -7 (Fig.) Any valued possession treasure ,शातं वा रघुनंदने तदुभयं तत्पुत्रभांडं हि मे U. 4. 26. -8 The bed of a river. -9 Trappings or harness of a horse -10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भंड) -11 An ornament in general —डाः (*m.* pl.) Wares, merchandise. Comp. —अ(आ)गारः,-रं 1. a store house, store-room (lit where household goods and utensils &c are kept) , भांडागाराण्यकृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभाजि Vikr 18. 45. -2. treasury ; ज्ञान°. -3. a collection, store, magazine. —आगारिकः 1. a store-keeper -2. a treasurer.-पतिः a merchant. —पुटः a barber. —पुष्पः a sort of snake. —प्रतिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. —भरकः the contents of a vessel. —मूल्यं capital in the form of wares —वादनं playing on a musical instrument. —शाला a store-house, store.

भांडकः-कं A small vessel, cup. —कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भांडारं A store-house, store.

भांडारिक = भांडागारिक q. v.

भांडारिन् *m.* The keeper of a store-house.

भांडिः *f.* A razor case. -Comp. —वाहः a barber. —शाला a barber's shop.

भांडिकः-लः A barber.

भांडिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भांडिनी A chest, basket.

भांडीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p. p.* [भा-क्त] Shining, brilliant, bright. —तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः *f.* [भा-क्तिन् 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः [भद्राभिर्युक्ता पौर्णमासी भाद्री सा यस्मिन् मासे अण्] N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). —द्राः (*f.* pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhadrapada.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुरपत्यं).

भानं [भा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Appearing, being visible. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Perception, knowledge.

भानुः [भा-नु Un. 3. 32] 1 Light, lustre, brightness -2 A ray of light; मंडिताखिलदिक्प्रांताश्चंडांशोः पांतु भानवः Bv. 1. 129 , Si. 2. 53 ; Ms 8. 132. -3 The sun ; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव *S.* 5. 4 , भीमभानौ निदाघे Bv. 1. 30 -4 Beauty.-5 A day.-6 A king, princes, sovereign. -7 An epithet of *Siva.* —*f.* A handsome woman -Comp. —केश(स)रः the sun. —जः the planet Saturn. —दिनं, -वारः Sunday

भानुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —*m* The sun ; Ku. 3. 65 ; R. 6. 36 ; Ks. 5. 2. —ती N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भाम् 1 A. (भामते) To be angry.

भामः [भाम्-घञ्] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3 Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's husband. —मा 1 A passionate woman. -2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा. -Comp —नी *m.* the Supreme being.

भामिन् *a.* 1 Passionate, angry. -2 Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful.

भामिनी 1 A beautiful young woman (कामिनी) ; R. 8. 28. -2 A passionate woman, (often used like चंडी as a term of endearment) ; उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते मुखस्य नित्यं Bv. 2. 1. -Comp. —विलासः N. of a poem by Jagannatha Pa*n*dit.

भारः [भृ घञ्] 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also) ; कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27 ; so श्रोणिभार Me. 82 ; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mal. 9. 37. -2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle) ; N. 5. 5. -3 Excess, pitch ; R. 14 68. -4 Labour, toil, trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity ; कुच°, जटा°. -6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. -7 A yoke for carrying burdens.-8 An epithet of Vish*n*u. -Comp. —आक्रांत *a.* heavily laden, over-burdened. —उद्वहः a porter, burden-carrier. —उपजीवनं living by carrying burdens, a porter's life ; Pt. 1. 280. —भृत् *m.* an epithet of Vish*n*u. —यष्टिः a pole for carrying burden. —वाह् *a.* (भारौही *f.*) bearer of burdens. —वाहः a burden carrier, porter. (-ही) indigo. —वाहनः a beast of burden. (-नं) a cart, waggon. —वाहिकः a porter. —सह *a.* 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. —साधन *a.* effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects. —हरः, -हारः a burden-bearer, porter. —हारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krish*n*a.

भारक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Loaded with. —कं A load, burden, weight.

भारायते Den. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारिन् a. 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy. —m. A burden-carrier, porter.

भारंगी A female supporter.

भारंडः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुंड), Pt. 5. 102.

भारत a. (ती f.) [भरतस्येदं- भारतान् भरतवस्यानधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रंथः अण्] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. —तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. -2 An inhabitant of *Baratavarsha* or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. —तं 1 India, the country of Bharata : Si. 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyasa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); श्रवणांजलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यममृतं यः। तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासगिरां निर्यासं सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वंदे। भूषणतयैव संज्ञां यदंकितां भारती वहति ॥ *Arya* S. 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. — ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence ; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3 ; समर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79 ; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -3 N. of a particular kind of style ; भारती संस्कृतप्रायो वाग्व्यापारो नटाश्रयः S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general.

भारद्वाजः [भरद्वाजस्यापत्यं अण्] 1 N. Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. -2 Of Agastya. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven *Rishis*. -5 A sky-lark. —जं A bone. -जी The wild cotton shrub.

भारयः A sky lark.

भारवं A bow-string. —वी The sacred basil.

भारविः N. of the author of the Kiratarjuniya ; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः। उदिते च पुनर्माघे भारवेर्भा रवेरिव ॥ ; भारवेरर्थगौरव Udb. See App. II.

भारिः A lion.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः [भृगोरपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. -2 N. of Parasurama ; see परशुराम. -3 An epithet of Siva. -4 An archer. -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Jamadagni. -7 Of Markandeya. -8 N. of an eastern country. -Comp. -प्रियः a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The Durva grass. -2 An epithet of Lakshmi. -3 Of Parvati. -4 Of Devayani.

भार्य a. [भृ ण्यत्] To be supported or cherished. —र्यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या [भर्तुं योग्या] 1 A lawful wife, सा भार्या या गृहे दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजावती। सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. -2 The female of an animal. -Comp. —आट a. living by the prostitution of his wife. —ऊढ a. married (as a man); भार्योढं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. —जितः, —आत्मिकः 1. a hen-pecked husband. -2 a kind of deer.

भार्यारुः 1 A kind of deer. -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भार्श्यं 1 Violence, vehemence. -2 Excessiveness, intensity.

भालं [भा लच्] 1 The forehead, brow; यद्धात्रा निजभालपट्टलिखितं स्तोकं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49 ; (स्मरस्य) वपुः सद्यो भालानलभसितजास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light. -3 Darkness. -Comp. —अंकः 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise. —चंद्रः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Ganesa. (-द्रा) N. of Durgâ. —दर्शनः N. of Siva. —दर्शनं red lead. —दर्शिन् a. 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. —दृश् m., —लोचनः an epithet of Siva. —पट्टः -ट्टं the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु(ल)कः, भाल्लु(ल्लू)कः, A bear.

भावः [भू-भावे घञ्] 1 Being, existing, existence ; नासतो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being ; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4 ; U. 6. 23 ; so कातरभावः विवर्णभावः &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity ; देवीभावं गमिता K. P. 10 ; so प्रेष्यभावं ; किंकरभावं &c. -6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality ; Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion , त्वयि मे भावनिबंधना रतिः R. 8. 52 ; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition ; Pt. 3. 43 ; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bha'vas* are either स्थायिन् primary, or व्यभिचारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment ; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first *a'nana*, or K. P. 4.) -10 Love, affection, attachment; इंद्राणि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35; कुमुद्वती भानुमतीव भावं (बबंध) R 6 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance . इतिभावः (often used by commentators) -12 Meaning, intention, sense, import ; Mâl. 1. 25. -13 Resolution, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind , तयोर्विवृतभावत्वात् Mâl. 1. 12 , Bg. 17. 16. -15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance , जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Mâl. 1. 17. 36 ; R. 3. 41, U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (= भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (a) Gesture, behaviour. (b) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love ; S. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superhuman power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address) ; भाव अयमस्मि V. 1 , तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः Mâl. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word ; भावे क्तः. -28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. -Comp. —अनुग a. not forced, natural. (-गा) a shadow. —अंतरं a different state. —अद्वैत 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3. identity of conception, oneness of view. —अर्थः 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.). -2. the subject-matter. —आकूतं (secret) thoughts of the mind ; Amaru. 4. —आत्मक a. real, actual. —आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. —आलीना a shadow. —एकरस a. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love ; Ku. 5. 82. —गंभीरं ind. 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply, gravely. —गम्य a. conceived by the mind ; Me. 85. —ग्राहिन् a. 1. understanding the sense. -2. appreciat-

ing the sentiment —जः 1 love -2. the god of love —ज्ञ, -विद् a knowing the heart. -दर्शिन् a see भावदर्शिन —बंधन a. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24 —बोधक a. indicating or revealing any feeling. -मिश्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas), प्रसीदंतु भावमिश्राः S. 6 -रूप real, actual. —वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. —वाचकं an abstract noun. —वृत्तः an epithet of Brahman. —शबलत्वं an mixture of various emotions (भावानां बाध्यबाधकभावमापन्नानामुदासीनानां वा व्यामिश्रणं R. G., vide examples given ad. loc.). —शुद्धिः f. purity of mind, honesty, sincerity. —शून्य a. devoid, of real love; M. 3. 3 —संधिः the union or co-existence of two emotions (भावसंधिरन्योन्यानभिभूतयोरन्योन्याभिभावनयोग्ययोः सामानाधिकरण्यं R. G., see the examples there given). —समाहित a. abstracted in mind, devout. —सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; i. e. the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. भौतिकसर्ग or material creation). —स्थ a. attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. —स्थिर a. firmly rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. —स्निग्ध a. affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भावक a. [भाव-स्वार्थे क] 1 Effecting, bringing about -2 Promoting any one's welfare. -3 Fancying, imagining. -4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. —कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. -2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (specially of love).

भावन a. (नी f.) [भू-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Effecting &c.; see भावक above. —नः 1 An efficient cause. -2 A creator; Mâl. 9. 4. -3 An epithet of Siva; -4 Of Vishnu. —नं, ना 1 Creating, manifesting. -2 Promoting any one's interests. -3 Concepion, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मधुरिपुरहमिति भावनशीला Gît. 6; or भावनया त्वयि लीना 4: Pt. 3. 162. -4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. -5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. -6 A supposition, hypothesis. -7 Observing, investigating. -8 Settling, determining; Y. 2. 149. -9 Remembering, recollection. -10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. -11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic): see भावना and स्मृति in T. S. -12 Proof, demonstration, argument -13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid -14 Scenting, decorating with flowers and perfumes -15 (In arith.) Finding by combination or composition -16 Nature, essence (at the end of comp.) —ना 1 A crow -2. Water —न Apprehension, perception -Comp. -आश्रयः N. of Siva. -मय a. imaginary —युक्त a. 1. thoughtful -2 anxious

भावाटः [भाव भावन वा अटति, अट्-अण् अच् वा] 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment -2 The external indication of the feeling of love -3 A pious or holy man -4 An amorous man -5 An actor. -6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक (की f) [भावेन निर्वृत्त ठक्] 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate -2 Sentimental, pervaded by a feeling or sentiment -3 Future. —कः An equation involving the products of unknown quantities. —कं 1 Language full of love or passion. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammata; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः। तद्भाविकं K. P. 10.

भावित p. p. [भू-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Created, produced, obtained, got. -2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited, भावितविषवेगविक्रियः Dk. -3 Cherished, fostered. -4 (a) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. (b) Known, recognized, acknowledged. -5 Thought of, meditated upon. -6 Made to become, transformed into. -7 Sanctified by meditation; see भावितात्मन्. -8 Proved, established. -9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. -10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. -11 Perfumed, scented. -12 Mixed with. -13 (In math) Involving the products of unknown quantities —तं Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. -Comp. —आत्मन्, -बुद्धि a. 1. one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. -2. pure, devout, holy, Pt. 3. 66. -3. thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. -4. engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38. (-m.) a sage, saint.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावत्रं [भू-णि त्रन्] The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाविता 1 The state of being or becoming. -2 Futurity. -3 Predestination.

भावित्वं Inevitableness, necessity.

भाविन् a. [भू-णिनि गिनि] 1 Being, becoming, भूत्वभावि R. 11. 49. -2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भावी पितुरेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38; Me. 41. -3 Future, ममतेन च भवद्य भावि च R. 8. 78, प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10, N. 3. 11. -4 Capable of taking place -5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined, यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1. -6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious -7 Attached or devoted to. -8 Possessed of (at the end of comp.) —m. N. given to every vowel except अ and आ. —नी 1 A handsome woman. -2 A noble or virtuous lady. Ku. 5. 38. -3 A wanton woman.

भावुक a. [भू उकञ्] 1 About to be or happen. -2 Becoming. -3 Prosperous, happy. -4 Auspicious, blessed. -5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. —कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). —कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity. मरातु वो दुश्च्यवनो भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अप्रयुक्तत्व). -2 Language full of love and passion.

भाव्य a. [भू-ण्यत्] 1 About to be or happen, oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यं q. v, किं तैर्भाव्यं मम सुदिवसैः Bh. 3. 41. -2 Future. -3 To be performed or accomplished. -4 To be conceived or imagined. -5 To be proved or demonstrated. -6 To be determined or investigated. —व्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. -2 Futurity.

भावत a. (ती f.), भावत्क a. (की f.) Your honor's, your (respectfully).

भावाव a. Delicate, tender.

भाष् 1 A. (भाषते, भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81. oft. with two acc.; भीतां प्रियामेत्य वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66; आखंडलः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. -2 To speak, to, address; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. -3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्चैः प्रीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषतेव R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. -5 To name, call. -6 To describe. —With अनु 1. to speak, say. -2. to communicate, announce; Ms 11. 229.

भाषक a. [भाष्-ण्वुल्] (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking about.

भाषणं [भाष् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. -2 Speech, words; talk. -3 Kind words.

भाषा [भाष्-अ] 1 Speech, talk; as in चारुभाषः -2 Language, tongue

Ms. 8. 164. -3 A common or vernacular dialect, (*a*) the *spoken* Sanskrit language (opp. छंदस् or वेद), विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181, (*b*) any Prâkrita dialect (opp. संस्कृत), Ms. 9. 332. -4 Definition, description ; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. -5 An epithet of Sarasvati the goddess of speech. -6 (In law) The first of the four stages of a law suit ; the plaint, charge or accusation. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. another dialect or language -2 translation (?) -पादः a charge, plaint ; see भाषा (6) above -समः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prâkrita (one or more of its varieties) ; *e. g.* मंजुलमणिमंजीरे कलगंभीरे विहारसरसीतीरे । विरसासि केलिकीरे किमालि धीरे च गंधसारसमीरे ॥ S. D. 642. (एष श्लोकः संस्कृतप्राकृतशौरसेनीप्राच्यावर्तीनागरापभ्रंशेष्वेकविध एव) ; किं त्वां भणामि विच्छेददारुणायासकारिणी । काम कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिरंभणं Mâl 6. 11 (which is in Sanskrit or Saurasenî) ; so 6. 10.

भाषिक *a.* Belonging to common or vernacular speech.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित *p. p.* [भाष्-कर्मणि क्त] Spoken, said, uttered. -तं Speech, utterance, words, language ; Ms 8. 26 -Comp. -पुंस्क = उक्तपुंस्क q. v.

भाषिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking; as in अल्प° &c. -2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्यं [भाष्-ण्यत्] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary ; as in वेदभाष्य. -4 Especially, a commentary which explains *Sûtra* or aphorism word by word with comments of its own ; (सूत्रार्थो वर्ण्यते यत्र पदैः सूत्रानुसारिभिः स्वपदानि च वर्ण्यंते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥) संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवंतु मे Si. 2. 24 ; फणिभाषितभाष्यफक्किका N. 2. 95. -5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjali on Pânini's Sûtras. -6 A sort of house. -Comp. -करः, -कार, -कृत् *m.* 1. a commentator, scholiast. -2. N. of Patanjali.

भास् 1 A. (भासते, भासित) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright ; तावत्काम नृपातपत्रसुषमं बिंबं बभासे विधोः Bv. 2 74 ; 4. 18 ; Ku. 6 11 ; Bk 10. 61. -2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind, त्वदृगमार्द्रे दृष्टे कस्य चित्ते न भासते । मालतीशशभृल्लेखाकदलीनां कठोरता Chandr 5. 42. -3 To appear. -*Caus.* (भासयति-ते) 1 To brighten, irradiate, illuminate ; आधिवसंतडुमस्वरद्योतिताससभासमभासयद्दीश्वरः R. 9. 21 Bg 15 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest, Bk. 15. 42

भास् *f.* [भास्-भावे क्विप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, दृशा निशेंदीवरचारुभासा N. 22. 43, R 9. 21, Ku. 7. 3 -2 A ray of light, Ki. 5. 38, 46, 9 6 ; Ratn. 1. 24, 4. 16 -3 A reflection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -करः 1. the sun, *Si.* 11 49, R. 11. 7, 12. 25, Ku. 6. 49. -2. a hero. -3. fire. -4. an epithet of *Siva*. -5 N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A D. (-रं) gold °द्युतिः N of Vishnu. °प्रियः a ruby. °सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha. -करिः the planet Saturn.

भासः [भास्-भावे घञ्] 1 Brightness, light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A cock. -4 A vulture. -5 A cowshed (गोष्ठ). -6 N of a poet, भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22, M. 1.

भासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) [भास् ण्वुल्] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. -कः N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity.

भासनं [भास्-ल्युट्] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भासंत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star -4 The bird भास q. v. -ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासस् *n.* Brightness, light.

भासुः The sun.

भासुर *a.* [भास्-घुरच्] 1 Shining, bright, splendid ; Ki. 5. 5, R. 5. 30. -2 Terrible. -रः 1 A hero. -2 A crystal.

भास्वत् *a* Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent ; Ku. 1. 2 ; 6. 60. -*m.* 1 The sun ; भास्वानुदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhâsh ; R 16. 44. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A hero. -4 Ved. Dawn. -ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर *a.* [भास्-वरच्] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भास्मन *a.* (नी *f.*) [भस्मनो विकारोऽण्] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy ; Si. 4. 65.

भिक्ष् 1 A. (भिक्षते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask, beg or ask for (with two acc.) भिक्षमाणो वनं प्रियां Bk. 6. 9. -2 To beg (as alms) न यज्ञार्थं धनं शूद्राद्विप्रो भिक्षेत कर्हिचित् Ms 11. 24, 25 -3 To ask without obtaining. -4 To be weary or distressed -5 To obtain.

भिक्षणं [भिक्ष्-ल्युट्] Begging, begging alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा [भिक्ष् अ] 1 Asking, begging, soliciting, Ms. 6. 56 -2 Anything, given as alms, alms ; भवति भिक्षां देहि -3 Wages, hire. -4 Service. -Comp. -अटनं wandering about begging for alms. (-नः) a beggar, mendicant -अन्नं food obtained by begging, alms. -अयनं (णं) - भिक्षाटन q v. -अर्थिन् *a.* begging for alms or charity. (-*m.*) a beggar. -अर्ह *a.* worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. -आशिन् *a.* 1 living on alms. -2 dishonest. -आहारः begged food. -उपजीविन् *a.* living on alms, a beggar. -करण asking alms, begging. -चरः, -चारः a beggar or mendicant. -चरणं, -चर्यं, -चर्या wandering about begging for alms. -पात्रं a begging-bowl, an alms-dish, so भिक्षाभांडं, भिक्षाभाजनं. -माणवः a young beggar. (used as a term of contempt). -वासस् *n* a beggar's dress. -वृत्तिः *f.* living by begging, a mendicant's life.

भिक्षाकः (की *f.*) A beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षित *p. p.* Begged, asked, &c.

भिक्षुः [भिक्ष् उन्] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general, भिक्षां च भिक्षवे दद्यात् Ms. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brahmana in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms), a *Sany'asin.* -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brâhmana (सन्यास). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -Comp. -चर्या begging, a mendicant's life. -संघः a society of Buddhist mendicants -संघाती old or tattered clothes (चीवर). -सूत्रं a collection of rules for mendicants.

भिक्षुकः [भिक्ष्-उक] A beggar, mendicant ; Ms. 6. 51. -की A female mendicant.

भिद् I. 1 P. (भिंदति) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 U. (भिनत्ति, भिंते, बिभेद, बिभिदे, अभैत्सीत्, अभिदत्, अभित्त, भेत्स्यति-ते, भेत्तुं, भिन्न) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down; अतिशीतलमप्यंभः किं भिनत्ति न भूभृतः H. 3. 45 ; तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34 ; Si. 8. 39 ; Ms. 3. 33 ; R. 8. 93 ; 12. 77 -2 To dig or tear up, excavate ; U. 1. 23

-3 To pass through, Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 (*a*) To divide, separate; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखंडिभिः R. 1 39. (*b*) To displace, R. 14. 3. -5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe; समयं लक्ष्मणोऽभिनत् R. 15. 94, निहतश्च स्थितिं भिंदन् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. -6 To remove, take away, Si. 15. 87. -7 To disturb, interrupt as in समाधिभेदिन्. —8 To change, alter; (न) भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहंते मृगाः S. 1. 14. -9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open, सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविंद Ku. 1. 32; नवोषसा भिन्नमिवैकपंकजं S. 7. 16, Me. 107. -10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिन्नसारंगयूथः S. 1. 33, V. 1. 16. -11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. -12 To loosen, relax, dissolve; पर्यंकबंधं निबिडं बिभेद Ku. 3 59. -13 To disclose, divulge. -14 To perplex, distract. -15 To distinguish, discriminate. —*Pass*. (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22, Pt. 1. 139. -2 To be divided or separated. -3 To expand, blossom, open. -4 To be loose or relaxed; प्रस्थानभिन्नां न बबंध नीविं R. 7. 9, 66. -5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37, U. 4. -6 To be destroyed. -7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. -8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -9 To be frightened or alarmed, Pt. 1. 102. -10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. —*Caus*. (भेदयति ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. -2 To destroy, dissolve. -3 To disunite, set at variance. -4 To perplex. -5 To seduce. —*Desid*. (बिभित्सति-ते) To wish to break &c.

भित्तं [भिद् -क नि० तस्य न नः] 1 A part, portion. -2 A fragment, bit. -3 A wall, partition.

भित्ति *f*. [भिद् -क्तिन्] 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 A wall, partition; समया सौध भित्तिं Dk.; Si. 4 67. -3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय) to work anything upon; चित्रकर्मरचना भित्तिं विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. -4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. -5 Anything broken. -6 A rent, fissure. -7 A mat. -8 A flaw, defect. -9 An opportunity -Comp. —खातनः a rat. —चौरः a house-breaker. —पातनः 1. a kind of rat. -2 a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. -2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् *a*. (At the end of comp.) Breaking, splitting; destroying &c. —*f*. 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 Difference. -3 A sort, kind.

भिदकः [भिद् -क्वन्] A sword —कं 1 A diamond. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदा [भिद् -भावे अङ्] 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing, Si. 6. 5. -2 Separation. -3 Difference. -4 Kind, species, sort. -5 Coriander.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदुर *a*. [भिद् -कुरच्] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting -2 Fragile, brittle. -3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled, नीलाश्मद्युतिभिदुरांभसोऽपरत्र Si. 4. 26, 19 58, 20. 1. —रः The *Plaksha* tree. —रं A thunderbolt.

भिदेलिम *a*. Fragile, brittle.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. -2 N of a particular river; तोयदागम इवोद्ध्यभिद्ययोर्नामधेयसदृशं विचेष्टितं R. 11. 8; (see Malli.), Kir. K. 4. 58.

भिद्रं A thunderbolt.

भिंद् (दि) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिंदु *a*. Destroying. —दुः A drop; cf. बिंदु. —दुः *f*. A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिन्न *p*. *p*. [भिद् क्त] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. -2 Divided, separated -3 Detached, disuntited, disjoined. -4 Expanded, blown, opened. -5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्मादयं भिन्नः. -6 Different, varied. -7 Loosened. -8 Mingled, mixed, blended. -9 Deviating from. -10 Changed. -11 Furious, in rut -12 Without, deprived of. (See भिद्). —न्नः A defect or flaw in a gem. —न्नं 1 A bit, fragment, part. -2 A blossom. -3 A wound, stab. -4 A fraction. -Comp. —अंजनं a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयाति...भिन्नांजनवर्णतां घनाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Rs. 3. 5. —अर्थ *a*. clear, evident, intelligible; स्फुटभिन्नार्थसुदाहरद्वचः Si. 16. 1. (-र्थं) *ind*. clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically; न खल्ववगच्छामि भिन्नार्थमभिधीयतां S. 2 —उदरः 'born of a different womb or mother, a half-brother.' —कट *a* furious, in rut, R. 4. 83. —करटः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). -कूट *a*. deprived of a leader (as an army) —क्रम *a*. out of order, disordered. —गति *a*. 1. going with broken steps. -2. going quickly. —गर्भ *a*. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. —गुणनं multiplication of fraction. —घनः the cube of a fraction. —दर्शिन् *a*. making or seeing a difference, partial. —देश *a*. belonging to different places, S. 2. 17. —देह *a*. wounded. —नौ *a*. shipwrecked. —परिकर्मन् *n*. any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. —प्रकार *a*. of a different kind or sort —भाजनं a potsherd. —मर्मन् *a*. wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded —मर्याद *a*. 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful, आस्तातापवादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5. -2 unrestrained, uncontrolled. —रुचि *a*. having different tastes, भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6 30. —लिंगं, —वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition, see K. P. 10. —वर्गः the square of a fraction. —वर्चस्, वर्चस्क *a*. voiding excrement. —वर्ण *a*. 1. discoloured, pale. -2. of a different caste or tribe. —वृत्त *a*. 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. -2. containing a metrical fault —वृत्ति *a*. 1. leading a bad life, following evil courses. -2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions, -3. having different occupations. —व्यवकलितं subtraction of fractions. —संहति *a*. disunited, dissolved. —संकलनं, —संकलितं addition of fractions. —स्वर *a*. 1. having a changed voice, faltering. -2. discordant. —हृदय *a*. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिन्नकः A Buddhist.

भिरिंटका N. of a plant (धवगुंजा).

भिल्लः N. of a wild tribe. —ल्ली The *lodhra* tree. -Comp. —गवी the female of the *Bos gavæus*. —तरुः the *lodhra* tree. —भूषणं the *gunja* plant.

भिल्लोटः -टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भिषज् *m*. बिभेत्यस्मात् रोगः, भी-षुक् ह्रस्वश्च Un. 1 134] 1 A physician, doctor; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Medicine, a remedy. —*m. dual*. The two Asvins (physicians of gods). -Comp. —जितं a drug or medicine. —पाशः a quack doctor. —वरः an excellent physician. (-रौ) the two Asvins.

भिषजावर्तः N. of Krishna.

भिषज्यं 1 Healing, curing. -2 A remedy, cure.

भिस्मा, भिस्मिका टा, भिस्सटा, भिस्सिटा Parched or fried grain.

भिस्सा Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (बिभेति, बिभाय बिभयांचकार, अभैषीत्, भेष्यति, भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; मृत्योर्बिभेषि किं बाल न स भीतं विमुंचति, रावणाद्बिभ्यतीं भृशं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. -2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). —*Caus*.

(भाययति) To frighten (any one) with anything, कुञ्चिकयैनं भाययति Sk.; (भापयते, भीषयते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate, मुंडो भापयते Sk., स्तनितेन भीषयित्वा धारास्तैः परामृशसि Mk. 5. 28.

भियस् *n.* Ved. Fear.

भिया Fear, apprehension

भी *f.* Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8, वपुष्मान् वीतभीर्वाग्मी दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत *p. p.* [भी क्त] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.), न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. -2 Fearful, timid. -3 Placed in danger, imperiled. —तं Fear, dread. —तं *ind.* Timidly -Comp —भीत *a* exceedingly afraid.

भीतंकार *a.* Making (one) afraid.

भीतंकारं *ind.* Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः *f.* [भी क्तिन्] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80. -2 Shaking, tremour. -3 Danger, risk. -Comp. —नाटितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear

भीम *a.* [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी अपादाने मक्] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable, न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; 1. 16; 3. 54. —मः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (= भयानक q. v.). -4 N. of the second Pândava prince. [He was begotten on Kuntî by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhîma. He had too a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhsâsana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadî, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhsâsana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kîchaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virâta, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. —मं Horror, terror. -Comp. —उदरी an epithet of Umâ. —एकादशी the eleventh day in the light half of Mâgha. —कर्मन् *a* of terrific prowess, Bg 1. 15. —तिथिः *f.* = भीमैकादशी. —दर्शन, -रूप *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. -नाद *a.* sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1. a loud or dreadful sound Si. 15. 10. -2. a lion -3. N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world —पराक्रम *a* of terrific prowess. (-मः) N. of Vishnu. —पुरं N. of Kundinapura q. v. —रथी N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period), (सप्तसप्ततितमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी। रात्रिभीमरथी नामन राणामतिदुस्तरा). —रूप *a.* of terrific form. —विक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. -विक्रांत *a.* fearfully powerful. (-तः) a lion — विग्रह *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. —वेग *a.* terribly swift.—शासनः an epithet of Yama. —सेनः 1. N. of the second Pândava prince. -2. a kind of camphor.

भीमयु *a.* Ved Fearful

भीमरं War, battle

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a river.

भीरु *a.* (रु or रू *f.*) [भी -क्रु, cf. P. III. 2. 174] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; क्षात्त्या भीरुः H. 2. 26. -2 Afraid of, (mostly in comp.); पाप°, अधर्म°, प्रतिज्ञाभंग° &c. —रुः 1 A jackal.-2 A tiger. -3 A kind of sugarcane. —रु *n.* Silver. —*f.* 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -Comp. —चेतस् *m.* a deer. —रंध्रः an oven, a furnace. —सत्त्व *a.* timid, fearful. —हृदयः a deer.

भीरु(लु)क *a.* [भी-क-क्लुकन्] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. —कः 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugar-cane. —कं A forest, wood.

भीरुता-त्वं Timidity, cowardice.

भीलु(लू)कः A bear.

भीरू (लू) *f.* A timid woman, त्वं रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भीषण *a.* [भी-णिच्-षुक् ल्यु] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विस्फुर्विडालेक्षणभीषणाभ्यः Si. 3. 45. —णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. -2 N. of Siva -3 A pigeon, dove. -4 The olibanum tree. —णं 1 Anything that excites terror. -2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक = भीषण.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. -2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म *a.* [भी-णिच् षुक्-अपादाने मक्] Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. —ष्मः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric), see भयानक. -2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. -3 An epithet of Siva. -4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangâ. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangâ; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyavatî, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Sântanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Sântanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called Bhîshma. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravîrya, the son of Satyavatî, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kâsirâja (see Ambikâ), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pândavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. —ष्मं Horror, horribleness. -Comp. —अष्टमी the eighth day in the light half of Mâgha (when Bhîshma died). —जननी an epithet of the Ganges. —पंचकं N of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kârttika (said to be sacred to Bhîshma). -सूः *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangâ. -2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukminî was carried off by Krishna.

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजति, भुग्न) 1 To bend. -2 To curve, make crooked. -II. 7 U.

(भुनक्ति-भुंक्ते, भुक्त) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न भुंजीत Ms. 4. 74 ; 3. 146 ; Bk. 14. 92 , Bg. 2. 5. -2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1 , Ms. 8. 146 ; Y. 2. 24. -3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.), सद्वयं भुंक्ते मत्तभुज: R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18 4 , भुक्तां वा कुरूपं वा पुमानित्येव भुंजते Ms. 9. 14. -4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); राज्ये न्यासमिवाभुनक् R. 12. 18 · एकः कृत्स्नां (पारिंदां) नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति S. 2. 15. -5 To suffer, endure, experience, कुर्वो नरो दुःखसहस्राणि भुंक्ते Sk. -6 To pass, live through (as time) -7 (In astr.) To pass through, fulfil. —*Pass.* 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. -2 To be possessed. -3 To be brought under the influence of. —*Caus.* (भोजयति ते) To cause to eat, feed with. —*Desid.* (बुभुक्षति-ते) To wish to eat &c

भुक्त *p. p.* [भुज् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Eaten. -2 Enjoyed, used. -3 Suffered, experienced. -4 Possessed, occupied (in law). -5 Passed (as time). -क्तं 1 The act of eating or enjoying. -2 That which is eaten, food. -3 The place where any one has eaten. -Comp. —उच्छिष्टं, —शेषः, —समुज्झितं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, orts. —भोग *a.* 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). -2. that which has been used, enjoyed or employed. -वृद्धिः *f.* the swelling of food (in the stomach). -सुप्त *a.* sleeping after a meal.

भुक्तिः *f.* [भुज्-क्तिन्] 1 Eating, enjoyment. -2 (In law) Possession, fruition ; Pt. 3. 94 ; Y. 2. 22. -3 Food. -4 The daily motion of a planet. -5 A limit. -Comp. —प्रदः a kind of plant. (मुद्ग·) —वर्जित *a.* not allowed to be enjoyed.

भुग्न *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping ; as in वायुभुग्न, रुजाभुग्न &c. -2 Crooked, curved ; Bk. 11. 8 ; V. 4. 32. -3 Broken (for भग्न).

भुज् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing ; स्वधाभुज्, हुतभुज्, पाप°, क्षिति°, मही°, &c. -2 Useful, serviceable. —*f.* 1 Enjoyment. -2 Profit, advantage.

भुजः [भुज्यतेऽनेन, भुज्-घञर्थे करणे क] 1 The arm ; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति S. 1. 13 ; R. 1. 34, 2. 7 ; 3. 55. -2 The hand. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 A bend, curve. -5 The side of a mathematical figure ; as in त्रिभुजः ' a triangle.' -6 The base of a triangle. -7 A branch (of a tree). -8 (In astr.) The base of a shadow. -Comp. —अग्रं 1 the hand. -2. the shoulder. -अंतरं-अंतरालं the bosom, breast , R. 3. 54, 19. 32 ; M. 5. 10. —आपीडः clasping or folding in the arms. —कोटरः the arm-pit. —अग्र the base sine. -दंडः a staff-like arm. —दलः the hand. —प्रतिभुजं the opposite sides in a plane figure —बंधनं clasping, an embrace (in the arms); घटय भुजबंधनं Gît. 10 ; Ku. 3. 39. —बलं, -वीर्यं strength of arm, muscular strength. —मध्य the breast; R. 13. 73. —मूलं the shoulder. —शालिन् *a.* possessing strong arms. —शिखरं, -शिरस् *n.* the shoulder. -सूत्रं the base-sine.

भुजगः [भुजं-भक्षणं क, भुज कुटिलीभवन् सन् गच्छति, गम् ड] A snake, serpent , भुजगाश्लेषसंवीतजानोः Mk. 1 1, Me. 60. —गी The Aslesha Nakshatra. -Comp. —अंतकः, -अशनः, -आभोजिन् *m.* , —दारणः, -भोजिन् *m.*, epithets of 1. Garuda. 2. a peacock. 3. an ichneumon. —ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Sesha.

भुजंगः [भुजः सन् गच्छति गम्-खच् मुम् डिच] 1 A serpent, snake ; भुजगमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4. -2 A paramour, gallant , अभुमिरेषा भुजंगभंगिभाषितानां K. 196. -3 A husband or lord in general. -4 A catamite. -5 The dissolute friend of a king. -6 The constellation आश्लेषा. -7 The number ' eight '. -Comp. —इंद्रः an epithet of Sesha, the lord of snakes. —ईशः an epithet of 1. Vâsuki. -2. of Sesha. -3. of Patan jali. -4. of the sage Pingala. —कन्या a young female snake. —भं the asterism आश्लेषा. —भुज् *m.* an epithet of 1. Garuda. -2. a peacock. —लता betel-pepper (ताम्बूली). —हन् *m.* an epithet of Garuda ; see भुजगांतक &c.

भुजंगमः 1 A snake. -2 An epithet of Râhu. -3 The number ' eight '. -4 The constellation आश्लेषा. —मी A female snake. —मं Lead.

भुजा 1 The arm ; निहितभुजालतयैकयोपकंठं Si 7. 71. -2 The hand. -3 The coil of a snake (भोग). -4 Winding. -Comp. —कंटः a finger-nail. —दलः the hand. —मध्यः 1. the elbow. -2. the breast. —मूलं the shoulder.

भुजिः Fire. -(dual) Ved. The two Asvins, or eaters of oblations.

भुजिष्य [भुज्-किष्यन्] Independent. -ष्यः 1 A slave, servant. -2 A companion. -3 The string worn round the wrist. -4 A disease (रोग). —ष्या 1 A hand maid, maid-servant, female slave ; अथांगदाश्लिष्टभुजं भुजिष्या R. 6. 53 ; Mk. 4. 8 ; Y. 2. 290. -2 A harlot, prostitute.

भुज्युः [भुज् युच् न जलादेश] 1 Food. -2 A pot, vessel. -3 Fire -4 A sacrifice.

भुंड् 1 A. (भुंडते) 1 To support, maintain. -2 To select -3 To take.

भुरण्यू: (In dual) An epithet of the Asvins

भुरिज् *f.* Ved. 1 The two arms. -2 Earth and heaven. -3 The earth itself

भुर्भुरिका, भुर्भुरी A kind of sweetmeat or eatable.

भुवः Ved 1 Fire. -2 The earth (भुर्लोक).

भुवद्वत् *m. pl.* An epithet of the Adityas.

भुवनं [भवत्यत्र, भू-आधारादौ -क्युन्] 1 A world, the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिभुवन, or fourteen, नन्द हि भुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुंजते Bh. 3 23 (see लोक also); भुवनालोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45 ; भुवनविदितं Me 6 -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind -6 Water. -7 The number ' fourteen '. -8 Abode, residence (Ved) -9 Becoming prosperous. -Comp. —ईशः a lord of the earth, king. —ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Siva. —ओकस् *m.* a god. —कोशः the receptacle of beings. —त्रयं the three words (the earth, atmosphere and heaven ; or heaven, earth and lower regions). —पावनी an epithet of the Ganges. —भर्तृ *m.* the supporter of the earth. —शासिन् *m.* a king, ruler.

भुवन्युः [भू कन्युच्] 1 A master, lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The moon.

भुवर्, भुवस् *ind.* 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyâhritis, (भूर्भुवःस्वः).

भुविस् *m.* The ocean.

भुशुंडिः -डी *f.* A sort of weapon or missile.

भू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, बभूव, अभूत्, भविष्यति, भवितुं, भूत) 1 To be, become ; कथमेवं भविष्याम ; आस्यः किमभवत् Mâl. 9 29 ' what has become her fate', 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27 , यद्भावि तद्भवतु V. 3. ' come what may' ; so दुःखितो भवति, हृष्टो भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced ; यदपत्यं भवेदस्या M. 9. 127 ; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13, -3 To spring or proceed from, arise. क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17;

-4 To happen, take place, occur ; आततायिवधे दोषो हंतुर्भवति कश्चन Ms. 8. 381 ; यदि संशयो भवेत् &c -5 To live, exist ; अभूदभूतपूर्व.... राजा चिंतामणिर्नाम Vâs. ; अभून्नृपो विबुधसखः परंतप, Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe ; त्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि S. 6 : आः चारुदत्तहतक अय न भवसि Mk. 4 ; दुरात्मन् प्रहर त्वयं न भवसि Mâl. 5 ('thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer); Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare ; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide, remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do, इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense) ; भवति भवान् याजयिष्यति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about (with dat.), वाताय कपिला विद्युत्............पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्भिक्षाय सिता भवेत् Mbh ; सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23 ; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27 ; न तस्या रुचये बभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist ; देवा अर्जुनतोऽभवन्. -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः Ait. Br. ; Ms. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.) ; चरणक्षालने कृष्णो ब्राह्मणानां स्वयं ह्यभूत् Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective, भू serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general ; श्वेतीभू to become white ; कृष्णीभू to become black ; पयोधरीभूत 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats'; so क्षपणीभू to be or become a mendicant ; प्रणिधीभू to act the spy ; आर्द्रीभू to melt , भस्मीभू to be reduced to ashes ; विषयीभू to form the subject of , so एकमतीभू ; तरुणीभू &c. &c. *Note* — The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected ; *e. g.* पुनर्भू to marry again ; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविस् ; तिरोभू to disappear ; प्रादुर्भू to arise; be visible, appear ; अग्रेभू to be in front, take the lead ; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included ; ओजस्यंतर्भवंत्यन्ये K. P. 8, दोषाभू to grow evening or dusk-time ; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, be changed ; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; पुरोभू to come forward, stand forth; मिथ्या भू to turn out false; वृथा भू to become useless &c. &c. —*Caus.* (भावयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. -2 To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven ; पुनः सृजति वर्षाणि भगवान् भावयन्प्रजाः Mb ; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयन्तु वः। परस्परं भावयन्तः श्रेयः परमवाप्स्यथ Bg. 3 11 , Bk. 16. 27. -5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy. imagine. -6 To look upon, consider or regard as ; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2. -7 To prove, substantiate, establish ; Y. 2. 1.. -8 To purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To mingle or mix. -11 To change or transform into. -12 To soak, steep. -13 To devote or addict oneself to. -14 To convince. -15 To perfume, scent. —*Desid.* (बुभूषति) To wish to be or become &c. -II. 1 U. (भवति ते) To get, obtain. -III 10 A (भावयते) To obtain, gain. -IV. 10 U (भावयति-ते) 1 To think, reflect. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be purified (connected with caus. of भू q. v. above).

भू *a.* (At the end of comp) Being, existing, becoming, springing from; arising or produced from, &c.; चित्तभू, आत्मभू, कमलभू, मनोभू &c. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 The sacrificial fire.

भूः *f* [भू-क्विप्] 1 The earth (opp. अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग): दिवं मरुत्वानिव भोक्ष्यते भुवं R. 3. 4, 18 4 ; Me 18: मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः -2 Earth as one of the nine substances. -3 The universe, globe. -4 Ground, floor ; प्राग्द्वारोपरिभूमयः Mu 3 : मणिमयभुवः (प्रासादाः) Me. 64. -5 Land, landed property. -6 A place site, region, plot of ground ; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. -7 Matter, subject-matter. -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' -9 The base of a geometrical figure. -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of becoming, arising. -12 The first of the three Vyâhritis or mystic syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brâhmana at the commencement of his daily Sandhyâ. -Comp. —उत्तमं gold. —कदंबः a kind of Kadamba tree. —कंपः an earthquake. —कणः the diameter of the earth. —कश्यपः an epithet of Vasudeva, Krishna's father —काकः 1. a kind of heron -2. the curlew. -3. a kind of pigeon. —केशः the fig-tree. —केशा a female demon, demoness. —क्षित् *m.* a hog. -गर a particular poison. —गर्भः 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. an epithet of Bhavabhûti. —गृहं, —गेहं a cellar, a room underground. —गोलः the terrestrial globe; भूगोलमुद्बिभ्रते Git. 1. °विद्या geography. —घनः the body. —चक्रं the equator. —चर *a.* moving or living on land. -रः) 1. any land-animal (opp. जलचर). -2. an epithet of Siva. —चर्या, -छाया, -छायं 1. earth's shadow (vulgarly called Râhu). -2. darkness. —जंतुः 1. a kind of earth-worm. -2. an elephant. —जंबुः-बूः *f.* wheat. —तलं the suface of the earth. —तृणः, -भूस्तृणः a kind of fragrant grass. —दारः a hog —देवः -सुरः a Brâhmana. —धनः a king. —धर *a.* 1. holding or supporting the earth ; Ku. 3. 10. -2. dwelling on the earth. (-रः) 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Krishna. -4. the number 'seven'. °ईश्वरः, °राजः an epithet of the mountain Himâlaya. °जः a tree. —पः a mountain. —नागः a kind of earth-worm. —नेतृ *m.* a sovereign, ruler, king. —पः a sovereign, ruler, king. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Indra. —पदः a tree. —पदी a particular kind of jasmine. -परिधिः the circumference of the earth. —पवित्रं cow-dung. —पालः 1. a king sovereign. -2. an epithet of king Bhoja. —पालनं sovereignty, dominion. -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of the demon Naraka, q. v. —पुत्री, —सुता 'daughter of the earth', an epithet of Sitâ. —प्रकंपः an earthquake. —प्रदानं a gift of land. -फलः a kind of rat. -बिंबः -बं the terrestrial globe. —भर्तृ *m.* a king, sovereign. —भागः a region, place, spot. —भुज् *m.* a king —भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain ; दाता मे भूभृतां नाथः प्रमाणीक्रियतामिति Ku. 6. 1 ; R. 17 78. -2. a king, sovereign; निष्प्रभश्च रिपुरास भूभृताम् R. 11. 81. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. —मंडलं 1. the earth, (terrestrial globe). -2. the circumference of the earth. —मंडी a kind of sun-flower. —रुह् *m.*, -रुहः a tree. -लता a worm. —लोकः (भूर्लोकः) 1. the terrestrial globe. -2. the country on the southern part of the equator. —वलयं =भूमंडल q. v. —वल्लभः a king, sovereign. -वृत्तं the equator. —शक्रः 'Indra on earth,' a king, sovereign. —शयः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. any animal lying on the earth. -शय्या lying on the ground. -शुद्धिः *f.* purification of the ground by sweeping &c —श्रवस् *m.* an ant hill. —सुरः a Brahmana. —स्पृश् *m.* 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. —स्वर्गः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -स्वामिन् *m.* a landlord.

भूकः-कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. -2 The spring. -3 Time. —कः Darkness.

भूकलः A restive horse.

भूत *p. p.* [भू-क्त] 1 Become, being, existing. -2 Produced, formed. -3 Actually being, really happened, true. -4 Right, proper, fit. -5 Past, gone. -6 Obtained -7 Mixed or join-

ed with. -8 Being like, similar, (see भू). —तः 1 A son, child. -2 An epithet of *S*iva. -3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also भूता). -4 A great devotee. -5 N of a priest of the gods. -6 The dark fortnight of a month (कृष्णपक्ष). —तं 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate) ; Ku. 4. 45 , Pt. 2. 87 -2 A living being, an animal, a creature; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16 ; भूतेषु किं च करुणा बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 122 : U. 4 6. -3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, (*m.* also in these senses).-4 An element; (they are five *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश) ; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. -6 The past, past time. -7 The world -8 Well-being, welfare. -9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -10 Fitness, propriety -Comp. —॰ नुकंपा compassion for all beings ; भूतानुकंपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48. -अंतकः the god of death, Yama. —अरिः Asa Fœtida. -अर्थः 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality , आर्ये कथयामि ते भूतार्थं S. 1. भूतार्थशोभा ह्रियमाणनेत्रा Ku. 7. 13 ; कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24 -2 an element of life. °कथनं, °व्याहृतिः *f.* a statement of facts ; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —आत्मक *a.* consisting or composed of the elements —आत्मन् *a.* 1. one whose soul is purified. -2. composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ms. 12. 12. (-*m.*) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul. -2. an epithet of Brahmâ. -3. of *S*iva. -4. of Vishnu. -5. an elementary substance. -6. the body. -7. war, conflict. -8. the elementary or vital principle. -9. a soul which clings to the elements,a carnal mind; Y. 3. 34. —आदिः 1. the Supreme Spirit. -2. an epithet of *Ahankâra* (in Sânkhya phil.) —आर्त *a.* possessed by a devil. —आवासः 1. the body. -2. an epithet of *S*iva.-3 of Vishnu. —आविष्ट *a.* possessed by a devil or evil spirit—आवेशः demoniac possession. —इज्यं—इज्या making oblations to the Bhûtas. —इंद्रियजयिन् *m.* a kind of ascetic. —इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of *S*iva ; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटा जटाः Mâl. 1. 2. —ईश्वरः an epithet of *S*iva ; R. 2. 46. —उन्मादः demoniac possession. —उपदेशः a reference to past things or such as already exist. —उपसृष्ट, उपहत *a.* possessed by a devil. —ओदनः a dish of rice. —कर्तृ, कृत् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —कालः 1 past time. -2. (in gram.) the past or preterite time —केशी the holy basil. —क्रांतिः *f* possession by a devil. —गणः 1. the collection of created beings. -2. the whole class of spirits or devils ; Bg 17. 4. —ग्रस्त possessed by a devil —ग्रामः 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg 8. 19. -2. a multitude of spirits. -3 the body. —घ्नः 1. a kind of birch tree -2. a camel. -3 garlic. (-घ्नी) the holy basil. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kârttika —चारिन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iv . —चिंता an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. —जयः victory over the elements. —दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence —द्रुह्, द्रुह *a* injurious, malicious.—धरा, धात्री, -धारिणी the earth. —नाथः an epithet of *S*iva —नायिका an epithet of Durgâ. —नाशनः 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. mustard. -3. pepper. (-नं) 1. Asa Fœtida -2. a bead used for rosaries (रुद्राक्ष). —निचयः the body. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —पतिः 1. an epithet of *S*iva : Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2. of Agni. -3 the sacred basil. —पत्री the holy basil. —पूर्णिमा the day of full-moon in the month of *A*svina. —पूर्व *a.* existed before, former , भूतपूर्वखरालयं U. 2. 17. पूर्वं *ind.* formerly —प्रकृतिः *f.* the origin of all beings ; *S*. 1. 1. —बलिः = भूतयज्ञ q. v. —ब्राह्मन् *m.* a low Brâhmana who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol ; see देवल. —भर्तृ *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. —भावनः 1.an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. —भाषा, —भाषितं the language of devils. —भौतिक *a* consisting of the elements —महेश्वरः an epithet of *S*iva. —मातृ *f.* an epithet of Gaurî. —मात्रं, -त्रा the rudiment of an element. —मात्राः *f.* pl. the coarse and subtile elements. —यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily *Yajnas* to be performed by a householder. —योनिः the origin of all created beings. —राज् *m* an epithet of *S*iva. —वर्गः the whole class of spirits. —वासः the Bibhîtaka tree. —वाहनः an epithet of *S*iva.-विक्रिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil.—विज्ञानं, विद्या demonology. —वृक्षः the Bibhîtaka tree. —शुद्धिः *f* purification of the elements (or the body). —संसारः the world of mortals. —संचारः demoniac possession. —संचारिन् *m.* a forest conflagration. —संप्लवः universal deluge or destruction. —सर्गः 1. the creation of the world, the class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. —साक्षिन् *m.* 'all-seeing,' an eye-witness of created beings. —साधनी the earth. —सूक्ष्मं a subtile element. —सृष्टिः *f.* 1 the illusion effected by the power of Bhûtas -2. the whole class of Bhûtas taken collectively. —स्थानं 1. the abode of living beings -2. the abode of demons. —हत्या destruction of living beings —हरः bdellium.

भूतमय *a.* 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूतिः *f.* [भू-क्तिन्] 1 Being, existence -2 Birth, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1 18 , नरपतिकुलभूत्यै 2. 75 , स वोऽस्तु भूत्यै भगवान्मुकुंदः Vikr. 1 2 -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune ; विपत्प्रतीकारपरेण मंगलं निषेव्यते भूतिसमुत्सुकेन वा Ku. 5. 76 -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes ; भूतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् *S*i. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also) , स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शंभुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes ; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विरचितां भूतिमंगे गजस्य Me. 19. -9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of elephants —तिः 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of a class of Manes. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n* any auspicious or festive rite. —काम *a* desirous of prosperity. (-मः) 1. a minister of state. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati —कालः a happy or auspicious hour. —कीलः 1. a hole, pit. -2. a moat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. —कृत् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. —गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhûti. —दः an epithet of *S*iva. —निधानं the lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा —भूषणः an epithet of *S*iva. —वाहनः an epithet of *S*iva.

भूतिकं 1 Camphor. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. कायफळ).

भूमत् *a.* Possessed of land or earth. —*m.* A king, sovereign.

भूमन् *m.* [बहोर्भावः बहु इमनिच् इलोपे भ्वादेशः Tv.] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number ; भूम्ना रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः Mâl 1 4 ; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातन्वते 5. 9. -2 Wealth. -*n.* 1 The earth. -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality (of number) ; आपः स्त्रीभूम्नि Ak. ; cf. पृथुमन्.

भूमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Earthen, earthly made of or produced from earth.

भूमयति Den. P. To augment, increase.

भूमि *f.* [भवन्त्यस्मिन् भूतानि, भू-मि किच्च वा ङीप्] 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, गगन or पाताल); द्यौर्भूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182 ; R. 2. 74. -2 Soil, ground, उत्खातिनी भूमिः *S.* 1 ; Ku. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land ; विदर्भभूमिः -4 A place, spot, grounds, plot of ground, प्रमदवनभूमयः *S.* 6 ; अधित्यकाभूमिः N. 22. 41 ; R. 1. 52, 3. 61 ; Ku. 3. 58. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a house, as in सप्तभूमिकः प्रासादः -8 Attitude, posture. -9 A character or part (in a play) ; cf. भूमिका. -10 Subject, object, receptacle, विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. -11 Degree, extent, limit ; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number 'one'. -Comp. —अंतरः a king of an adjacent district. —आमलकी, -आली N. of a plant. —इच्छा a desire for lying on the ground. —इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः a king, sovereign. —कदंबः a kind of Kadamba. —कंपः an earthquake. —गर्तः, गुहा a hole in the ground. —गृहं a cellar, an underground chamber. —चलः, —चलनं an earthquake. —ज *a.* earth-born, born or produced from the earth. (-जः) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant भूनिंब. (—जा) an epithet of *Sivâ.* —जीविन् *a.* living on (the produce of) land ; an agriculturist. (-*m.*) a Vaisya. —तलं the surface of the earth. —दानं a grant of land. —देवः a Brâhmana. —धरः 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number 'seven'. —नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, पालः, -भुज् *m.* 1. a king, sovereign ; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. —पक्षः a swift or fleet horse. —पिशाचं the wine-palm. —पुत्रः the planet Mars. —पुरंदरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Dilîpa. —भागः a spot or portion of ground. —भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. a king. —मंडा a kind of jasmine. —रक्षकः 1. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or fleet horse. —रुहः a tree. —लाभः death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). —लेपनं cow-dung. —वर्धनः, -नं a dead body, corpse. —शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-यः) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. —शयनं, —शय्या sleeping on the ground. —सत्रं an offering of land. —संभवः, -सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Narak. (-वा, -ता) an epithet of Sîtâ. —संनिवेशः the general appearance of a country. —स्पृश् *a.* 1. blind. -2. lame, cripple. (-*m.*) 1 a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. -4 a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. -2 A place, region, spot (of ground). -3 A story, floor (of a house). -4 Step, degree ; मधुमतीसंज्ञां भूमिकां साक्षात्कुर्वतः Yoga. S., or नैयायिकादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकायामवतारितः Sânkhyapravachanabhâshya. -5 A tablet or board, as for writing ; see अक्षरभूमिका. —6 A part or character in a play, या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः ; कामंदक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Mâl. 1, or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोर्वशी वारुणीभूमिकाया वर्तमानया मेनकया पृष्टा V. 3, Si. 1. 69 ; अन्यरूपैर्यदन्यस्य प्रवेशः स तु भूमिका Bharata). -7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. -8 Decoration (as of an image). -9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth, see भूमि. -Comp. —कदंबः = भूमिकदंब —पतिः, -भुज् *m.* a king. —रुह् *m.*, —रुहः a tree.

भूयं The state of being or becoming ; as in ब्रह्मभूयं, सारथिभूयं *Si.* 14. 81.

भूयशस् *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule -2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. -3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) [अतिशयेन बहु ईयसुन्] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. -2 Greater, larger, Ku. 6. 13. -3 More important. -4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous, भवति च पुनर्भूयान्भेदः फलं प्रति तद्यथा U. 2. 4 ; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन्भूयसे मंगलाय Mâl. 1. 5, U. 3 48 ; R. 17. 11 ; U. 2. 3. -5 Rich or abounding in ; गुणभूयसीं स्वकृतिं Mâl. 1. -6 Vehement, severe. -*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. -2 More, again, further more, moreover ; पाथेयमुत्सृज बिसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15, R. 2. 46 ; Me. 111. -3 Repeatedly, frequently; पूर्वं भूयः first, in the first place -next, in the next place. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure for the greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 : कुसुमपुरभुवो भूयसा दुःखयंति Mu. 6. 9 ; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद् भूयसा पूर्वकायं *S.* 1. 7. -2. generally, as a general rule, भूयसा जीवधर्म एषः U. 5). -Comp. —कर *a.* augmenting, increasing. —दर्शनं 1. frequent observation ; भूयोभूयः सहचारदर्शनेन यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति व्याप्तिं गृहीत्वा T. S. -2. an inference based on frequent and wide observation. —भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly ; भूयोभूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटन्तम् Mâl. 1. 15. —विद्य *a.* 1. more learned. -2. very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 Abundance, plentifulness. -2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन बहु इष्ठन् भ्वादेशो यिट् च] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. -2 Most important, principal, chief. -3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. -4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of comp.) ; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषद् *S.* 1; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽश्यते *S.* 2, राष्ट्रेषु कतमत्पुरुषभूयिष्ठं Dk. ; शिल्पकारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजनं M. 5 ; R. 4: 70. -5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle). अयं उदितभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Mâl. 1, निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं Ku. 3. 52, V. 1. 8 —ष्ठं *ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly, *S.* 1. 31. -2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree, भूयिष्ठं भव दक्षिणा परिजने *Si.* 4. 17, R. 6. 4 ; 13. 14.

भूर् *ind.* 1 One of the three Vyâhritis -2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. -3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

भूरि *a.* [भू-क्रिन् Un 4. 65.] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. -2 Great, large. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu -2 Of Brahman. -3 Of *Siva.* -4 Of Indra. -*n.* Gold. —*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly, नवांबुभिर्भूरिविलंबिनो घनाः *S.* 5.12. -2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -Comp. —गमः an ass. —तेजस् (स्) *a.* possessed of great lustre. (-*m*) fire —द *a.* liberal. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with rich presents or rewards. -2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. —दानं liberality. —धन *a.* wealthy. —धामन् *a.* possessed of great lustre or energy. —प्रयोग *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). —प्रेमन् *m.* the ruddy goose. —भाग *a.* wealthy, prosperous. —मायः a jackal or fox. —रसः the sugar-cane. —लाभः a great gain. —विक्रम *a.* very brave, a great warrior. —वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy rain. —व्यय *a.* spending much, lavish in expenditure, Pt. 1. 425. —श्रवस् *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava slain by Sâtyaki.

भूरिज् *f.* The earth.

भूर्जः The birch-tree, भूर्जगतेऽक्षरविन्यासाः V. 2; Ku. 1. 7. -Comp. -कंटकः a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brâhmana by a woman of the same class; व्रात्यात्तु जायते विप्रात्पापात्मा भूर्जकंटकः Ms. 10. 21. -पत्रः the birch tree.

भूर्णिः f. 1 The earth. -2 A desert.

भूष् 1 P., 10 U. (भूषति, भूषयति-ते, भूषित) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate; शुचि भूषयति श्रुतं वपुः Bk. 20 15. -2 To decorate oneself (Atm.), भूषयते कन्या स्वयमेव. -3 To spread or strew with, overspread; R. 2. 31. —WITH अभि to adorn, grace, give beauty to, Si. 7. 38.

भूषणं [भूष्यतेऽनेन भूष्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Ornamenting, decoration. -2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration; क्षीयन्ते खलु भूषणानि सततं वाग्भूषणं भूषणं Bh. 2. 19, R. 3. 2, 13 57. -णः N. of Vishnu.

भूषा [भूष्-भावे अ] 1 Decorating, adorning. -2 An ornament, decoration; as in कर्णभूषा q. v. -3 A jewel.

भूषित p. p. [भूष्-क्त] Decorated, ornamented, मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः.

भूष्णु a. [भू-ग्स्नु] 1 Being, becoming, as in अलंभूष्णु q. v. -2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity, Ms. 4. 135.

भृ 1, 3 U. (भरति-ते, बिभर्ति, बिभृते, बभार, बभ्रे, बिभरांचकार-चक्रे, अभार्षीत्-अभृत, भरिष्यति ते, भर्तुं, भृत, pass. भ्रियते, desid. बिभरिषति ते or बुभूर्षति-ते) 1 To fill; जठरं को न बिभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 To fill, pervade, fill with; अभार्षीद् ध्वनिना लोकान् Bk. 15. 24. -3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up; धुरं धरित्र्या बिभरांबभूव R. 18. 45, कूर्मो बिभर्ति धरणीं खलु पृष्ठकेन Ch. P. 50; Bk. 17 16. -4 To maintain, foster, cherish, protect, take care of, nourish, दरिद्रान् भर कौंतेय मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15. -5 To bear, have, possess; शिरोभिर्भारं सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मीं Ki. 8. 57, विद्युन्जनं खलु बिभर्ति क्षितीन्द्राः Bv. 1. 74, वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39, इंदोर्दैन्यं त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकान्तिर्बिभर्ति Me. 84, S. 2. 4. -6 To wear, बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11, 6. 5; विवाहकौतुकं ललितं बिभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10. 10; जटाश्च बिभृयान्नित्यं Ms. 6. 6. -7 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (joy, sorrow &c.), भावस्थाद्विसहितैर्हैंडु जनो नाटकैरिव बभार भोजनैः Si. 14. 50; संत्राससमाविभ्रः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108; S. 7. 21. -8 To confer, bestow, give, produce; यौवने सदलंकाराः शोभां बिभ्रति सुभ्रुवः Subhâsh. -9 To keep, hold, retain (as in memory). -10 To hire; Ms. 11. 62, Y. 3. 235. -11 To bring or carry. -12 To take away, transport. -13 Ved. To acquire, gain, (गर्भं भृ to become pregnant, conceive; क्षितिं भृ to rule the earth; जटां भृ to wear matted hair &c.).

भृत् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Bearing, carrying. -2 Supporting, nourishing. -3 Possessing, having, प्रथमे मानभृता न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. -4 Bringing, procuring &c.

भृत p. p. [भृ-क्त] 1 Borne. -2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered. -3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. -4 Full of, filled with. -5 Hired. -तः A hired servant, hireling; mercenary, उत्तमस्त्वायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषीवलः। अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृतः Mit.

भृतक a. [भृत भरणं वेतनमुपजीवति कन्] Hired, paid. -कः A hired servant. -Comp. -अध्यापकः a hired teacher. -अध्यापित a. taught by a paid teacher. (-तः) a student who pays, his teacher for his labour (= 'a paying student' of the modern days), Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः f. [भृ-क्तिन्] 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. -2 Cherishing, maintaining. -3 Bringing, leading to. -4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. -5 Food. -6 Wages, hire. -7 Service for hire. -8 Capital, principal -9 Wages, hire. -Comp. -अध्यापनं teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. -भुज् m. a hired servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य a. [भृ-क्यप् तुक् च] To be nourished or maintained &c. -त्यः 1 Any one requiring to be supported. -2 A servant, dependent, slave. -3 A king's servant, minister of state; H. 2. 142. -4 A subject. -त्या 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of, as in कुमारभृत्या q. v. -2 Maintenance, support. -3 A means of sustenance, food. -4 Wages. -5 Service. -Comp. -अध्यापनं teaching the Veda for hire. -जनः 1. a servant, dependent. -2. servants taken collectively. -भर्तृ m. the master of a family. -वर्गः the body of servants. -वात्सल्यं kindness to servants. -वृत्तिः f. maintenance of servants; Ms. 11. 7.

भृत्यता-त्वं, भृत्यभावः Service, dependence.

भृत्यायते Den. A. To behave like a servant.

भृत्यीभू 1 P. To become a servant, accept service.

भृत्रिम a. Supported, nourished.

भृकुंशः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

भृकुटिः-टी See भ्रु (भ्रू) कुटि.

भृगु ind. An onomatopoetic word expressive of the crakling sound of fire -f. A flame.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhrigus, and described in Ms. 1. 35. as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu; (said to be so called because he was produced along with flames; सह ज्वालाभिरुत्पन्नो भृगुस्तस्माद्भृगुः स्मृतः) [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of the three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and Siva, was best entitled to the worship of Brahmanas, the sage Bhrigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman, and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. (According to another account, Bhrigu was coldly received by Brahman, and he, therefore, cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration; and condemned Siva to take the form of a Linga, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Vishnu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however, the god arose, and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired tenderly whether his foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This', said Bhrigu, 'is the mightiest god. He overtops all by the most potent of all weapons—kindness and generosity'. Vishnu was, therefore, declared to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all]. -2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 The planet Venus. -5 A cliff, precipice; भृगुपतनकरणमपृच्छं Dk. -6 Table-land, the level summit of a mountain. -7 N. of Krishna. -8 An epithet of Siva. -9 Friday. -Comp. -उद्वहः an epithet of Parasurâma. -जः, -तनयः 1. an epithet of Sukra. -2. the planet Venus. -नंदनः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma; वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगुनंदनोऽपि U. 5. 34. -2. of Sukra. -पतिः

an epithet of Parasurâma ; भृगुपति-यशोवर्त्म यत्क्रौंचरंध्रं Me. 57 ; so भृगूणांपतिः -वंशः N. of a family descended from Parasurâma. —वारः, —वासरः Friday. —शार्दूलः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सत्तमः epithets of Parasurâma.-सुतः,-सूनुः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma. -2. of Venus or Sukra.

भृंगः [भृ-गन् कित् नुट् च Un. 1. 122] 1 A large black bee ; Bv. 1. 5, R. 8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man ; cf. भ्रमर. -5 A golden vase or jar.-6 The fork-tailed shrike. -गं Talc. -गी 1 The female of the large black bee ; भृंगीव पुष्पं पुरुषं स्त्री वांच्छति नवं नवम्. -2 A poisonous plant (अतिविष). -Comp. —अधिपः the queen of bees. -अभीष्टः the mango tree. -आनंदा the Yûdhikâ creeper. -आवली a flight of bees. -ज 1. aloe-wood. -2. talc. (-जा) the plant भार्गी. -पर्णिका small cardamoms. -प्रिया the Mâdhavî creeper. -राज् m. 1. a kind of large bee. -2. N. of a shrub. —रिटिः, -रीटिः N. of one of the attendants of Siva (said to be very deformed). —रोलः a kind of wasp. —वल्लभः a species of Kadamba.

भृंगकः 1 (At the end of comp.) A bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

भृंगारः -रं 1 A golden vase or pitcher. -2 A pitcher of a particular shape (Mar. झारी), शिशिरसुरभिसलिलपूर्णोयं भृंगारः Ve. 6. -3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. —रं 1 Gold -2 Cloves.

भृंगालिका, भृंगारी A cricket.

भृंगिन् m. 1 The fig tree. -2 N. of an attendant of Siva. -Comp. —ईशः N. of Siva.

भृंगिरि(री)टिः See भृंगरिटि.

भृंगेरिटिः N. of an attendant of Siva.

भृज् 1 A. (भर्जते) To roast, fry, cf. भ्रस्ज्.

भृज्जनं Ved. A frying-pan.

भृंडिका A species of plant.

भृंडिः f. A wave.

भृमः Ved. A mistake, an error.

भृमिः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 Whirlwind. —f. Ved. Quickness.

भृश् 4 P. (भृश्यति) To fall down ; see भ्रंश्.

भृश a. (compar. भ्रशीयस् superl. भ्रशिष्ठ) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -2 Frequent. —शं ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively in a high degree, greatly ; तमभ्यद्रवदुग्रवेगः भृशं ... 4. 26 ; रघुर्भृशं ... तेन नाहितः R. 3. 61 ; ... भृशं 3. 6 ; Ms 7. 170 , Bs. 1. 11. -2 Often, repeatedly. -3 In a better or superior manner. -Comp. —कोपन a. highly cholerie or irascible. -दुःखित, -पीडित a. exceedingly afflicted. —संहृष्ट a. very much delighted.

भृशायते Den. A. To become powerful or strong.

भृष्ट p. p. [भ्रस्ज् क्त] Fried, roasted, parched. Comp. —अन्नं rice boiled and fried. —यवाः (pl) parched rice.

भृष्टिः f. 1 Frying, parching, roasting. -2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भॄ 9 P. (भृणाति) 1 To bear, nourish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To bend, be crooked.

भेकः [भी कन् कस्य नेत्व , Un. 3. 43] 1 A frog ; पंके निमग्ने करिणि भेको भवति मूर्धगः. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud. —की 1 A small frog. -2 A female frog. -Comp. -भुज् m. a serpent. -रवः -शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेडः [भी उ तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 A ram, sheep. -2 A raft, float. —डी A ewe.

भेडूः A ram.

भेत्तृ a. [भिद् तृच्] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 One who interrupts, an interrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer (of secrets). -4 A factious or seditious man.

भेदः [भिद् घञ्] 1 Breaking, splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark). -2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, separating. -4 Piercing through, perforation -5 (a) Breach, rupture. (b) Breaking open, bursting ; V. 2. 7. -6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Division, separation. -8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. -9 A hurt, injury, wound. -10 Difference, distinction ; तयोर्न भेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99 ; अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12 ; Bg. 18. 19, 29 ; रस°, काल° &c. -11 A change, modification ; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26 -12 Dissension, disunion. -13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः. -14 Treachery, treason. -15 A kind, variety; भेदाः पद्मशंखादयो निधेः Ak. ; शिरीषपुष्पभेदः &c. -16 Dualism. -17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upâyas or means of success against an enemy ; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय. -18 Defeat. -19 (In medicine) Evacuation of the bowels. -Comp. —अभेदौ (dual) 1. disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. -2. difference and sameness ; भेदाभेदज्ञानं. -उन्मुख a. on the point of bursting forth or opening ; V. 2. 7 —कर, -कृत् sowing dissensions —दृष्टि, दृष्टि, बुद्धि a. considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. —प्रत्ययः belief in dualism. —वादिन् m. one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. —विधिः the faculty of discriminating —सह a. 1 capable of being divided or separated. -2. corruptible, seducible.

भेदक a. (दिका f.) (भिद्-ण्वुल्) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating -2 Breaking through, piercing. -3 Destroying, a destroyer. -4 Distinguishing, discriminating. -5 Defining. -6 Evacuating the bowels, purgative. —कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदन a. [भिद्-भिद् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Breaking, dividing &c. -2 Loosening (as the feces), purgative.—नं 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Distinguishing. -4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. -5 Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing, betraying. -7 Disunion, discord. -8 Asa Fœtida. -9 (In astr.) Passing through a constellation. —नः A hog.

भेदिका Destruction, annihilation.

भेदित a. Split, broken, divided.

भेदिन् a. (भिद्-णिनि) Breaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुरं A thunderbolt.

भेद्यं A substantive. -Comp. —रोगः a disease treated by incision —लिंग a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः-री f. A kettle-drum; Bg. 1. 13.

भेरुंड a. Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. —डः A species of bird. —डं Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुंडकः A jakal.

भेल a. [भी-र रस्य लः] 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3 Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5 Agile, quick.—लः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः-कं A boat, raft.

भेष् 1 U. (भेषति-ते) To fear, dread, be afraid.

भेषज a. [भेष रोगभयं जयति जि-ड Tv.] Making well or healthy, curative. —जं 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug ; नरानैव त्रातुं त्वमिह परम भेषजमसि G. L. 15 ; अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरल्पीयसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4.-2 A remedy or cure in general. -3 A kind of fennel.-4 Any spell against diseases. -5 Water (Ved.).-Comp. —अ(आ)-

गारः, -रं an apothecary's shop. —अंगं anything taken after medicine.

भेषज्य *a.* Curative, having healing properties.

भैक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भिक्षेव तत्समूहो वा, अण्] Living on alms. —क्षं 1 Begging, mendicancy ; Ms. 6 55 ; Y. 3. 42. -2 Anything got by begging, alms charity , भैक्षेण वर्तयेन्नित्यं Ms. 2. 188 ; 4. 5. -Comp. —अन्नं alms, food obtained by begging. —आशिन् *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (*-m.*) a beggar, mendicant.—आहारः a beggar. —कालः the time for begging. —चरणं,-चर्य, -चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. —जीविका, -वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy -भुज् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भैक्षवं, भैक्षुक [भिक्षूणां समूहः अञ्] A number of beggars.

भैक्ष्यं [भिक्षा ष्यञ्] Food got by begging, alms, charity , see भैक्ष.

भैम *a.* (मी *f.*) [भीमस्य नृपस्येदं अण्] Relating to Bhîma. —मी 1 'The daughter of Bhîma,' a patronymic of Damayantî, wife of Nala. -2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Mâgha or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसेनिः-न्यः A son of Bhîmasena.

भैरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [भीरोरिदं अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; U. 5. 6. -2 Miserable. -3 Relating to Bhairava. —वः 1 A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -2 The sentiment of terror (भयानक). -3 Fear, terror. -4 N. of a musical mode (राग) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. —वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgâ. -2 N. of a Râgini in the Hindu musical system. -3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgâ at the Durgâ festival. —वं Terror, horror. -Comp. —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu (or Siva ?) , so भैरवतर्जकः. —यातना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजं [भेषजमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A medicine, drug. —जः The bird called लावक or quail.

भैषज्यं [भिषजः कर्म, भेषज-स्वार्थे वा ष्यञ्] 1 Administering medicines, medical treatment. -2 A medicament, medicine, drug. -3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैष्मकी A patronymic of Rukmini, daughter of Bhîshmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तृ *a.* [भुज्-तृच्] 1 One who enjoys or eats. -2 Possessing. -3 Enjoying or making use of. -4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing -5 Protecting, ruling, governing. —*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. -2 A husband. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A lover. -5 An epithet of Vishṇu.

भोक्तृत्व 1 Being a possessor. -2 Enjoyment, possession. -3 Perception.

भोगः [भुज्-घञ्] 1 Eating, consuming. -2 Enjoyment, fruition. -3 Possession. -4 Utility, advantage. -5 Ruling, governing, government. -6 Use, application (as of a deposit). -7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. -8 Feeling, perception. -9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. -10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoymente or pleasure ; भोगे रोगभयं Bh 3. 35 ; Bg. 1. 32. -11 A repast, feast, banquet. -12 Food. -13 Food offered to an idol -14 Profit, gain. -15 Income, revenu . -16 Wealth. -17 The wages of prostitutes. -18 A cover, coil, winding -19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; श्वसदसितभुजंगभोगांगदग्रंथि c. Mâl. 5. 23 ; R. 10. 7, 11. 59. -20 A snake. -21 The body. -22 An army in column. -23 The passing (of an asterism) -24 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshatras. -Comp —अर्ह *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (-र्हं) property, wealth. —अर्ह्यं corn, grain —आधिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. —आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast ; नग्नः स्तुतिव्रतस्तस्य ग्रंथो भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. —आवासः the apartments of women, harem. —कर *a* affording enjoyment or pleasure. —गुच्छं wages paid to prostitutes. —गृहं the women's apartments, harem, zenana. —तृष्णा desire of worldly enjoyments , तदुपस्थितमग्रहीदजः पितुराज्ञेति न भोगतृष्णया R. 8. 2 ; selfish enjoyment , Mâl. 2 —देहः 'the body of suffering,' the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. —धरः a serpent. —पतिः the governor or ruler of a district or province —पालः a groom. —पिशाचिका hunger. —भूमि *f.* 'the land of enjoyment', heaven, paradise (where persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). —भृतकः a servant who works only for livelihood. —लाभः 1. acquisition of enjoyment or profit. -2. well-being, welfare. —वस्तु *n* an object of enjoyment. —सद्मन् *n.* = भोगावास q. v. —स्थानं 1. the body, as the seat of enjoyment. -2 women's apartments.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. —*m.* 1 A snake. -2 A mountain. -3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. -*f.* (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pâtâla or the lower world (पातालगंगा). -2 A female snake-demon. -3 N. of the city of the snake demons in the lower world. -4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [भोग ठन्] A groom, horse-keeper.

भोगिन् *a.* [भोग-इनि] 1 Eating. -2 Enjoying -3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. -4 Using possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses.). -5 Having curves. -6 Having hoods. -7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures ; Pt. 1. 65 (where it has sense 6 also). -8 Rich, opulent —*m.* 1 A snake ; गजाजिनालंबि पिनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. -2 A king. -3 A voluptuary. -4 A barber. -5 The headman of a village. -6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. -Comp. —इंद्रः, -ईशः Sesha or Vâsuki.—कांतः wind, air. —भुज् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. —वल्लभं sandal.

भोग्य *a.* [भुज् ण्यत् कुत्व] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account ; R. 8. 14, Pt. 1. 117. -2 To be suffered or endured , Me. 1. -3 Profitable —ग्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Wealth, property, possessions. -3 Corn, grain. —ग्या A harlot, courtezan.

भोजः [भुज् अच्] 1 N. of a celebrated king of Mâlvâ (or Dhârâ) ; (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning ; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकंठाभरण &c.).-2 N. of a country. -3 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas ; भोजेन दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः R. 5. 39; 7. 18, 29, 35.—जाः (*m* pl.) N. of a people. -Comp. —अधिपः an epithet of 1. Kamsa. -2. Karṇa. —इंद्रः a king of the Bhojas. —कटं N. of a town founded by

Rukmin. —देवः, -राजः king Bhoja ; see (1) above. —पतिः 1. king Bhoja. -2. an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजक a. [भुज् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing ; देवे पित्र्ये च भोजकः Y. 2. 235. -2 An eater.

भोजन a. [भुज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Feeding, nourishing, giving to eat. —नः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. —नं 1 Eating, eating food ; taking one's meals, अजीर्णे भोजनं विषं. -2 Food. -3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. -4 Using, enjoying. -5 Any object of enjoyment. -6 That which is enjoyed. -7 Property, wealth, possessions.-Comp. —अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. —आच्छादनं food and raiment. —कालः,-वेला,-समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time. —त्यागः abstaining from food, fasting. —भांडं a dish of meat. —भूमिः f. a dining-hall.-विशेषः a dainty, delicacy. —वृत्तिः f. a meal, food. —व्यग्र a. 1. engaged in eating. -2. straitened for want of food.-व्ययः expense for food.

भोजनीय a. [भुज् अनीयर्] Eatable, edible. —यं Food.

भोजयितृ a. [भुज् णिच्-तृच्] One who feeds, a feeder.

भोजिन् a. [भुज् णिनि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Eating, enjoying ; using, possessing &c. -2 Feeding, nourishing.

भोज्य pot. p. [भुज्-ण्यत्] 1 To be eaten. -2 To be enjoyed or possessed. -3 To be suffered or experienced. -4 To be enjoyed carnally. —ज्यं 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोक्ता अहं च भोज्यभूतः Pt. 2, Ku. 2. 15 ; Ms. 3. 240.- 2 A store of provisions, eatables. -3 A dainty. -4 Enjoyment. -5 Advantage, profit.-6 Food given to the Manes. -Comp. —कालः meal-time.-संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojas ; R. 6. 59 ; 7. 2, 13.

भोटः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet). -Comp. —अंगः the country called Bhootâna.

भोटीय a. Tibetan.

भोमीरा Coral.

भोलिः A camel.

भोस् ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translateable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'oh,' 'halloo,' 'ah ;' (it drops its final visaraga before vowels and soft consonants); कः कोऽत्र भोः S. 2 ; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र S. 7 ; it is sometimes repeated ; भो भोः शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mâl. 3. भोस् is said to have, in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भौजंग a. (गी f.) [भुजग-अण्] Serpentine. —गं The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भोट्टः A Tibetan.

भौत a. (ती f.) [भूतानि प्राणिनोऽधिकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण्] 1 Relating to living beings -2 Elemental, material. -3 Demoniacal. -4 Mad, crazy. —तः 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. -2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल). -3 One of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder (also called भूतयज्ञ, q. v.). —तं A collection of evil spirits. —ती Night.

भौतक a. Possessed by evil spirits.

भौतिक a. (की f.) [भूत ठक्] 1 Belonging to created or living beings ; Ms. 3. 74. -2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -3 Relating to evil spirits. -4 Possessed by evil spirits. —कः N. of Siva. —कं 1 A pearl. -2 Anything elemental. -Comp. —मठ a monastery. —विद्या sorcery, witch craft.

भौपालः A prince, son of a king.

भौम a. (मी f.) [भूमेरपत्यं तस्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Belonging to the earth. -2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial भौमी मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयं R. 13. 36 ; 15. 59. -3 Earthy, made of earth. -4 Relating to Mars. —मः 1 The planet Mars. -2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3 Water. -4 Light. -5 Sky, atmosphere. -6 N. of Atri. -Comp. —दिनं,-वारः,-वासरः Tuesday ; Si. 15. 17. —रत्नं coral.

भौमकः Any animal living in the earth.

भौमनः N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक a. (की f.), भौम्य a. [भूमि-ठक् यत्-वा] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिकः [भूरि सुवर्णमधिकरोति ठक्] The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasury officer, a treasurer.

भौवनः See भौमन.

भौवादिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with भू, i. e. to the first conjugation.

भ्यस् 1 A., (भ्यसते) To fear.—Caus. To frighten.

भ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रश्यति. भ्रष्ट ; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble ; हस्तोद्भ्रष्टमिदं बिसाभरणं S. 3. 26 : Pt. 1. 130 : Si. 18. 21. -2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from, यूथाद् भ्रष्ट H. 4. R. 14 16. -3 To be deprived of, lose ; बभ्रंशेऽसौ धृतेस्ततः Bk. 14. 71 ; Pt. 2. 108 ; 4 37. -4 To escape flee from, संग्रामात् बभ्रशुः केचित् Bk. 14. 105, 15. 59. -5 To decline, decay, decrease. -6 To disappear, vanish, depart, Mâl. 8 12. —Caus. (भ्रंशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down. -2 To deprive of. -3 To ruin, overturn. -4 To cause to disappear or vanish. -5 To expel

भ्रंशः-सः [भ्रंश्-भावे घञ्] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down, सेऽस्य न भ्रंशमतो न लोभात् R. 16. 74, कनकवलयभ्रंशरिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2. -2 Decline, decrease, decay. -3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. -4 Running away. -5 Disappearance. -6 Losing, loss, deprivation, स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः Bg. 2. 63, so जातिभ्रंश, स्वार्थभ्रंश. -7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from. -8 Abandoning, deserting.

भ्रंशथुः See भ्रभ्रथु.

भ्रंश(स)न a. (नी f.) [भ्रंश् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Throwing down. —नं 1 The act of dropping down. -2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भ्रंशित a Thrown or cast down.

भ्रंशिन् a. [भ्रंश् णिनि] 1 Falling off or down, falling from. -2 Decaying. -3 Straying away from. -4 Ruining, destroying.

भ्रंस् = भ्रंश् q. v.

भ्रकुंशः An actor in female dress,

भ्रकुटिः = भ्रुकुटि q. v.

भ्रक्ष् 1 U. (भ्रक्षति ते) To eat, devour.

भ्रज्जनं [भ्रस्ज् ल्युट्] The act of frying, roasting, or parching

भ्रण् 1 P. (भ्रणति) To sound.

भ्रभंगः = भ्रूभंगः q. v.

भ्रम् 1, 4 P. (भ्रमति, भ्रम्यति, भ्राम्यति, बभ्राम, अभ्रामत्, आभ्रमीत्, भ्रमिष्यति, भ्रमितुं, भ्रांत) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also) ; भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा Mâl. 1. 17 ; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च 31 ; oft. with acc. of place ; भुवं बभ्राम Dk. ; दिग्मंडलं भ्रमसि मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77 ; so भिक्षां भ्रम् 'to go about begging.' -2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle ; सूर्यो भ्राम्यति नित्यमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95 ; भ्रमता भ्रमरेण Gît. 3. -3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. -4 To spread prevail, be current or afloat; अभ्रमच्च पौरजानपदेष्वियं वार्ता Dk,

-5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Mâl. 5. 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आभरणमस्तु तालव्य इति च भ्रमः. 7 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भ्रमति Pt. 4 78. -8 To surround. --*Caus.* (भ्रमयति-ते or भ्रामयति-ते) 1 To cause to move or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; भ्रमय जलदानंभोगर्भान् Mâl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger, विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, brandish, vibrate, लीलारविंदं भ्रमयांचकार R. 6. 13.

भ्रमः [भ्रम्-घञ्] 1 Moving or roaming about, roving.-2 Turning round, whirling, revolving.-3 Circular motion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviating. -5 An error, a mistake, misapprehension, delusion; शुक्तौ रजतमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः. -6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment.-7 An eddy, a whirlpool -8 A potter's wheel -9 A grind-stone. -10 A lathe -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, water-course. -Comp. --आकुल *a.* confused. --आसक्तः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमणं [भ्रम् ल्युट्] 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering unsteadiness, staggering. -5 Erring.-6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion. -8 The orbit of a planet. --णी 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

भ्रमत् *a.* Wandering, roving &c. -Comp. --कुटी a kind of umbrella.

भ्रमरः [भ्रम्-करन्] 1 A bee, large black bee, मलिनेऽपि रागपूर्णां विकासितवदनामनल्पजल्पेऽपि। त्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसां भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100 (where the next meaning is also suggested). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. --री 1 A bee. -2 Lac. -रं Gidddiness, vertigo. -Comp. -अतिथिः the Champaka tree. --अभिलीन *a.* with bees clung or attached to; R. 3. 8. --अलकः a curl on the forehead. --आनंदः 1. the Bakula tree.-2. the Atimukta creeper. --इष्टः the tree called श्योनाक --उत्सवा the Mâdhavî creeper. --करंडकः a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape). --कीटः a species of wasp. --प्रियः a kind of Kadamba tree. --बाधा molestation by a bee; *S.* 1. --मंडलं a swarm of bees. --विलसितं 1. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

भ्रमरकः [भ्रमर स्वार्थे क] 1 A bee. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy. --कः -कं 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead -2 A ball for play ing with. -3 A humming top.

भ्रमरिका Roving in all directions.

भ्रमरायते Den. A 1 To begin turning round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee, *i. e.* to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

भ्रमिः *f.* [भ्रम् इ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement, moving about or round, revolution, U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Mâl. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops -7 An error, a mistake.

भ्रमिन् *a* [भ्रम्-णिनि] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling, &c.

भ्रश् See भ्रंश्

भ्राशिमन् *m* Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity vehemence.

भ्रस्ज् 6 U. [भृज्जति, भृष्ट, *caus* भर्जयति-ते, भ्रज्जयति ते, *desid.* भिर्क्षति बिभ्रक्षति, बिभर्जिषति, बिभ्रज्जिषति] To fry, roast, parch, broil; (fig. also); बभ्रज्ज निहत तस्मिन् शोको रावणमाशिवत् Bk. 14. 86.

भ्राज् 1 A (भ्राजते) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; स्फुरुर्भेजिरे के-ष्वकैर्ह्रुपा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14.78, 15. 21. --*Caus.* To illuminate, irradiate. --WITH वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजते मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

भ्राजः N. of one of the seven suns. --जं N. of a Sâman.

भ्राजक *a.* (जिका *f.*) [भ्राज्-ण्वुल्] Illuminating, irradiating. --कं Bile, gall.

भ्राजथुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भ्राजन [भ्राज् ल्युट्] Illuminating.

भ्राजिन् *a.* Shining, glittering.

भ्राजिष्णु *a.* [भ्राज् इष्णुच्] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant.--ष्णुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

भ्रातृ *m* [भ्राज् तृच् पृषो० ; cf. Un. 2. 96.] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); भ्रातः कष्टमहो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं चिंतय तदिदं भ्रातः Moha M. 3. --*Dual.* A brother and sister. [cf. L. *frater*; Zend *bratar*, Eng. *brother*.]. -Comp. --गंधि, -गंधिक *a.* having only the name of brother, a brother in mere name. --जः a brother's son. --जाया (also भ्रातृजाया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law; Me. 10. --दत्त property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. --द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kârttika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents, the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunâ having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यमद्वितीया). --पुत्रः (also भ्रातुष्पुत्रः) a brother's son. (-त्री) a niece. --वधूः a brother's wife. --भगिन्यौ a brother and sister. --श्वशुरः elder brother of the husband. --हत्या fratricide.

भ्रातृक *a.* Relating to a brother.

भ्रातृव्यः [भ्रातुः पुत्रः व्यत्] 1 A brother's son, nephew -2 An enemy, adversary.

भ्रातृत्वं Brotherhood, fraternity.

भ्रातृवल *v.* Having a brother or brothers.

भ्रात्रीय, भ्रात्रेय *a.* Fraternal. --यः A brother's son, nephew.

भ्रात्र्यं Fraternity, brotherhood.

भ्रांत *p. p.* [भ्रम् क्त] 1 Wandered or roamed about. -2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. -3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. -4 Perplexed, confused. -5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -6 Whirling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. --तः 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A kind of thorn apple. --तं 1 Roaming, moving about, वरं पर्वतदुर्गेषु भ्रांतं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. -2 A mistake, an error.

भ्रांतिः [भ्रम्-क्तिन्] *f.* 1 Moving or wandering about.-2 Turning round, rolling. -3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement, चक्रभ्रांतिररांतरेषु वितनोत्यन्यामिवारावलीं V. 1. 4. -4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; श्रितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाक विषद्रुमं U. 1. 47. -5 Confusion, perplexity, -6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -7 Unsteadiness. -Comp.--कर *a.* confounding, causing delusion.--नाशनः an epithet of Siva. --हर *a.* removing doubt or error. (-रः) a counsellor, minister.

भ्रांतिमत् *a.* 1 Revolving, turning round; भ्रांतिमद्वारियंत्रं M 2. 13. -2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion.--*m.* A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; भ्रांतिमानन्यसंवित्तत्तुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10, *e. g.* कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करान् लेढि शशिनः &c.; see V. 3. 2; Mâl. 1. 2 also.

भ्रामः [भ्रम्-अण्] 1 Roaming about. -2 Delusion, error, mistake.

भ्रामक a. (मिका f.) [भ्रामयति-भ्रम णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to move or whirl. -2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. -3 Deceptive, false. —कः 1 A son-flower. -2 A kind of load stone. -3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. -4 A jackal.

भ्रामणं [भ्रम् णिच् ल्युट्] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

भ्रामर a (री f.) [भ्रमरेण संभृत भ्रमरस्येदं वा अण्] Relating to a bee. —रः -र A kind of loadstone. —रं 1 Whirling round. -2 Giddiness. -3 Epilepsy. -4 Honey. -5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -6 A village. —री 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 Going round, walking round from left to right (= प्रदक्षिणा q. v.); as in वीथंता भ्रामर्यः Karpûr. 4, Vb. 2.

भ्रामरिन् a. 1 Revolving. -2 Having epilepsy, epileptic. -3 Made of honey. -4 Giddy, dizzy.

भ्रामिन् a. Confused, perplexed.

भ्रा(भ्ला)श् 1, 4 A. (भ्राशते, भ्राश्यते, भ्लाशते, भ्लाश्यते) To shine, glitter, blaze.

भ्राष्ट्रः-ष्ट्रं A frying-pan. —ष्ट्रः 1 Light. -2 Ether.

भ्राष्ट्रक-कः A frying pan; Pt. 1. 132.

भ्राष्ट्रमिंध a. One who fries or roasts.

भ्रा(भ्ला)स् See भ्रा(भ्ला)श्.

भ्रु(भ्रू)कुंशः(सः) A male actor in female attire.

भ्रुकुटिः -टी See भृकुटि.

भ्री 9 P. (भ्रीणाति) To fear.

भ्रुड् 6 P. (भ्रुडति) 1 To collect, gather. -2 To cover.

भ्रूः f. [भ्रम्-डू Un. 2. 68] Brow, eyebrow, कांतिभ्रूर्वीरदपलभ्रुवोर्णा Ku 1. 47, विवर्तितभ्रूरियमद्य शिक्षते S 1. 23. -Comp. —कुटिः-टी f contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown, °बंधः, °रचना bending or knitting the eyebrows, °मुखं a frowning face, भ्रुकुटिं बंध् or रच् 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown.' —क्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows, भ्रूक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशा Ku. 3 60. —जाहं the root of the eyebrow. —भंगः-भेदः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown, तरंगभ्रूभंगा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरशना V. 4. 28, सभ्रूभंगं मुखमिव Me. 24, सभ्रूभंगं 'with a frown'. —भेदिन् a. frowning. —मंडलं the arch of the eyebrow. —मध्यं the space between the eyebrows. —लता a creeper-like eyebrow, an arched or curving eyebrow. —विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विक्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows. —विचेष्टितं, -विभ्रमः, -विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eye brows, amorous play of the brows, सभ्रूविलासमथ सोऽयमितीरयित्वा Mâl. 1. 25, Me. 16.

भ्रूण् 10 A. (भ्रूणयते) 1 To hope. -2 To trust, confide. -3 To wish, desire. -4 To fear.

भ्रूणः [भ्रूण्-घञ्] 1 An embryo, foetus. -2 A child, boy. -Comp. —घ्न, -हन् a. one who procures or causes abortion. —हतिः, -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion, भ्रूणहत्या वा एतो ध्नंति, Y. 1. 64.

भ्रेज् 1 A (भ्रेजते) To shine.

भ्रे(भ्ले)ष् 1 U. (भ्रेषति-ते, भ्लेषति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. -3 To fear. -4 To be angry.

भ्रेषः 1 Moving, motion. -2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. -3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. -4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. -5 Loss, deprivation.

भ्रौणहत्यं The killing of an embryo.

भ्लक्ष् See भक्ष्.

भ्लाश् See भ्राश्

म.

मः 1 Time. -2 Poison. -3 A magical formula. -4 The moon -5 N. of Brahman. -6 Of Vishnu. -7 Of Siva. -8 Of Yama. -9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of three long syllables. -10 N. of the fifth (मध्यम) note in music. -मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness, welfare

मंह् 1 A. (मंहते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To giving, grant. -3 To speak. -4 To shine.

मंहनीय a. Ved. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Great, valuable.

मंहिष्ठ a. Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

मकरः [मं विषं किरति कृ-अच् Tv.] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31, मकरवक्त्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comps. below). -2 The sing Capricornus of the zodiac. -3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. -4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. -5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. -6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -7 The tenth arc of thirty degrees in any circle. -Comp. —अंकः an epithet of 1. the god of love. -2 the ocean. -अश्वः an epithet of Varuṇa. —आकरः, -आवासः the ocean. —आलयः 1. the ocean. -2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four.' —कुंडलं an ear-ring in the shape of Makara. —केतनः, -केतुः, -केतुमत् m. epithets of the god of love. —ध्वजः 1. an epithet of the god of love, संप्राप्तं मकरध्वजेन मथनं त्वत्तो मदर्थे पुरा Ratn. 1. 3; तत्प्रेमवारि मकरध्वजतर्पणानि Ch. P. 41. -2 a particular array of troops. -राशिः f. the sign Capri-cornus of the zodiac. —संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign Capri-cornus. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

मकरिन् m. [मकराः संत्यत्र इनि] An epithet of the ocean.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. -Comp. —पत्रं, -लेखा the mark of a Makarî on the face of Lakshmî. -प्रस्थः N. of a town.

मकरंदः [मकरमपि द्यति कामजनकत्वात् दो अवखंडने क पृषो० मुम् Tv.] 1 The honey of flowers, flower juice; मकरंदतुंदिलानाममरंदिवानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6, 8. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 The cuckoo. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. —दं A filament.

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. -ती The *Pa'tala'* creeper or its flower.

मकुटं A crown: cf. मुकुट.

मकुतिः A government order addressed to the Sudras (शूद्रशासन).

मकुरः [मक-उरच् पृषो०] 1 A mirror. -2 The *Bakula* tree. -3 A bud. -4 The Arabian jasmine. -5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. -2 A bud.

मकुष्टः, मकुष्टकः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुष्ठ *a.* Slow. —ष्ठः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकूलकः 1 A bud. -2 The tree called दंती.

मक्क 1 A. (मक्कते) To go, move.

मक्कलः A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen (of lying in women).

मक्कुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मक्कोलः Chalk.

मक्ष् 1 P. (मक्षति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. -2 To be angry.

मक्षः 1 Wrath. -2 Hypocrisy. -3 A multitude, collection. -Comp. —वीर्यः the tree पियाल.

मक्षिकः, -मक्षि(क्षी)का A fly, bee ; भो उपस्थितं नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च M. 2. -Comp. —मलं wax.

मख् or मङ्ख् 1 P. (मखति, मंखति) To go, move, creep.

मख *a.* [मख् संज्ञायां घ] Ved. 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. -2 Lively, active, cheerful. —खः A sacrificial rite ; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16 , Ms. 4. 24 ; R. 3. 39. -Comp. —अंशभाज् *m.* a god. —अग्निः, -अनलः sacrificial fire. —असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —क्रिया a sacrificial rite. —त्रातृ *m.* an epithet of Râma. —द्विष् *m.* a demon, a Râkshasa ; R. 11. 27 ; 3. 45 ; U. 5. 4. —द्वेषिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —हन् *n.* an epithet 1. of Indra. -2. of Siva.

मखस्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for wealth or sacrifice. -2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

मगः 1 A magian. -2 A priest of the sun.

मगधः 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar ; अस्ति मगधेषु पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 1 ; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. -2 A bard, minstrel. —धाः (pl.) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. —धा 1 The town of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. -Comp —ईश्वरः 1. a king of the Magadhas. -2. N. of Parantapa , R. 6. 20. -3. N. of Jarasandha. —उद्भवा long pepper. —पुरी the city of Magadhas —लिपिः *f.* writing or character of the Magadhas

मगधीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

मगंद्यति Den. P. 1 To surround.-2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, (as a bard, waiter &c).

मग्न See मस्ज्.

मघ. 1 N. of one of the Dvipas or divisions of the universe. -2 N. of a country. -3 A kind of drug or medicine. -4 Pleasure. -5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion, see मघा —घं 1 A kind of flower. -2 A gift, present -3 Wealth, riches (Ved.).

मघवत्, मघवन् *m.* N. of Indra.

मघवन् *a* [मह् पूजायां कनिन् नि० हस्य घः वुगागमश्च Un. 1. 156] Liberal, munificent. —*m.* (Nom. sing. मघवा , *m*. pl. मघोन) 1 N. of Indra ; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26, 3 46 : Ki 3 52 Ku. 3. 1. -2 An owl (पेचक). -3 N. of Vyâsa

मघा N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. - Comp —त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada. —भवः, -भूः the planet Venus

मंक् 1 A. (मंकते) 1 To go. move.-2 To decorate, adorn.

मंकिलः A forest conflagration.

मंकुरः A mirror.

मंक्षणं An armour for the legs, greave.

मंक्षु *ind.* 1 Immediately, quickly, soon , मङ्क्षूद्पाते परितः पटलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37. -2 Exceedingly, very much. -3 Truly, really.

मंखः 1 A royal bard. -2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंग् 1 U. (मंगति-ते) To go, move.

मंगः 1 The head of a boat -2 The side of a ship.

मंगल *a.* [मग्-अलच् Un. 5. 70] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate ; as in मंगलदिवसः, मंगलवृषभः &c. -2 Prosperous,doing or faring well. -3 Brave. —लं 1 (*a*) Auspiciousness, propitiousness , जनकानां रघूणां च यत्कृत्स्नं गोत्रमंगलं U. 6. 42 ; R 6. 9 ; 10. 67 (*b*) Happiness, good luck, or fortune, bliss, felicity ; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Mâl. 1. 3 ; U. 3. 48. (*c*) Well-being welfare, good, संगः सतां किमु न मंगलमातनोति Bv. 1. 122 ; (also *m.* in these senses). -2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. -3 A blessing, benediction. -4 An auspicious or lucky object. -5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. -6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). -7 Any ancient custom. -8 Turmeric. —लः 1 The planet Mars. -2 N. of Agni. —ला -ली 1 A faithful wife. -2 Dûrvâ grass. -3 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —अक्षताः (*m.* pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brâhmaṇas when pronouncing blessings. —अगुरु *n.* a variety of sandal. —अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. —अलंकृत *a* decorated with auspicious ornaments ; Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14 —अष्टकं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. —आह्निकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. —आचरणं 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking, or of any work of composition. -2. pronouncing a blessing. —आचारः 1. an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. -2. a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. —आतोद्यं a drum beaten on festive occasions. —आदेशवृत्तिः a fortune teller. —आरंभः an epithet of Gaṇesa. —आलंभनं touching anything auspicious. —आलयः, -आवासः a temple. —इच्छु *a* desirous of happiness or prosperity. -करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking.—कारक, -कारिन् *a.* auspicious. —कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. —कालः an auspicious occasion ; S. 4. —क्षौमं a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; R. 12. 8 - ग्रहः an auspicious planet. —घटः, -पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. —छायः the *plaksha* tree. -तूर्यं, -वाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c , played on festive or auspicious occasions ; R. 3. 19. —देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -पत्रं a leaf serving as an amulet. -पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist ; आः दुरात्मन् वृथामंगलपाठक शैलूषापसद Ve. 1. —पुष्पं an auspicious flower —पूजित *a.* honoured with a sacrificial offering. -प्रतिसरः, -सूत्रं 1. an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives , अंगैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिसराः (अंगनाः)Mâl. 5. 18. -2. the cord of an amulet.-प्रद *a.* auspicious. (-दा) turmeric. -प्रस्थः N. of a mountain. —मात्रभूषण *a.* decked in auspicious

ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffron-mark &c. : सितांशुका मंगलमात्रभूषणा V. 3. 12. -वचस् n.; -वादः a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वादिन् a. expressing blessings or congratulations, wishing joy. -वाद्यं see मंगलतूर्य. —वारः, -वासरः Tuesday. -विधिः 1. a festive or auspicious rite. -2. preparations for a festival. —शब्दः greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्रं see मंगलप्रतिसर. -स्नानं a solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलाव्रतः An epithet of Siva (devoted to Umâ).

मंगलीय A auspicious ; fortunate.

मंगल्य a. [मंगलाय हितं यत्] 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous ; Ms. 2. 31. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -3 Holy, pure, pious ; त्रिलोकीमंगल्यां U. 4. 10. —ल्यः 1 The sacred fig-tree. -2 The cocoanut tree. -3 A sort of pulse. -4 The Bilva tree. —ल्या 1 A species of fragrant sandal. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 A kind of aloe-wood. -4 A particular perfume. -5 A particular yellow pigment. —ल्यं 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). -2 Gold. -3 Sandal-wood. -4 Red lead. -5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यकः A kind of pulse (मसूर).

मंगिनी A boat, ship.

मंघ् I. 1 P. (मंघति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मंघते) 1 To cheat, deceive. -2 To begin. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To go, move, move quickly. -5 To start, set out.

मचू 1 A. (मचते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be vain or proud. -4 To pound, ground.

मचर्चिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind' ; as गोमचर्चिका ' an excellent cow or bull ' ; cf. उद्घ.

मच्छः A fish (corrupted from मत्स्य).

मज्जन् m. [मस्ज्-कनिन् Un. 1. 156] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp. —कृत् n. a bone. —समुद्भवः semen virile.

मज्जनं [मस्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. -2 Inundating, deluging. -3 Bathing, ablution ; प्रत्यग्रमज्जनविशेषविविक्तकांतिः Ratn. 1. 21 ; R. 16.57. -4 Drowning. -5 The marrow of the bones and flesh (= मज्जन्).

मज्जा [मस्ज्-अच् टाप्] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -3 The pith of plants. -Comp. —ज 1. semen virile. -2. a kind of bdellium (भूमिजगुग्गुल). —रजस् n. 1. a particular hell. -2. bdellium. —रसः semen virile. —सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जिका The female of the Indian crane.

मज्जूषा See मंजूषा.

मंच् 1 A. (मंचते) 1 To hold. -2 To grow high or tall. -3 To go, move. -4 To shine. -5 To adore -6 = मच् q. v.

मंचः [मंच्-घञ्] 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat, *dais*, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne, स तत्र मंचेषु मनोज्ञवेषान् R. 6. 1, 3. 10. -3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman). -4 A pulpit. -5 A stage, platform. -Comp —मंडपः 1. a temporary shed resting upon bamboo posts. -2. a platform erected on festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मंचकं [मच स्वार्थे क] 1 A couch, bed, sofa. -2 A raised seat or platform. -3 A stand for holding fire. -Comp. —आश्रयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in general.

मंचिका 1 A chair. -2 A trough, tray.

मंज् 10 U. (मंजयति-ते) 1 To clean, purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

मंजरं 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A pearl. -3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मंजरिः -री f. 1 A shoot, sprout, spring ; निवेपः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38 ; सहृशकांतिरलक्ष्यत मंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51 ; so रुरुतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी Git. 10 ; सुखं मुक्तारुचो धत्ते घर्माभःकणमंजरीः Kâv. 2. 71. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -4 A (parallel) line or row. -5 A pearl. -6 A creeper. -7 The holy basil. -8 The plant *Tilaka*. -Comp. —चामरं a *chowrie* in the form of a sprout, fan-like sprout ; V. 4. 4. —नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

मंजरित a. [मंजरीः संजाता अस्य इतच्] 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. -2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

मंजिः -जी f. 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A creeper. -Comp. —फला the plantain tree.

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

मंजिमन् m. Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिष्ठ a. Bright red.

मंजिष्ठा [अतिशयेन मंजिमती इष्ठन् मतुपो लोपः Tv.] Bengal or Indian madder. -Comp. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रागः 1. the colour of the Indian madder. -2. (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder, *i. e.* durable or permanent attachment.

मंजीरः -रं [मंज् ध्वनौ ईरन्] An anklet or ornament for the foot (नूपुर), सिंजानमंजुमंजीरं प्रविवेश निकेतनं Git. 11 ; or मुखरमधीरं त्यज मंजीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलं 5 ; Mâl 1. —रं A post round which the string of the churning stick passes.

मंजीलः A village mostly inhabited by washermen.

मंजु a. [मंज्-उन्] Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive , स्खलदसमंजसमंजुजल्पितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5 ; तन्मंजु मंदहसितं श्वसितानि तानि 2. 5. -Comp. —केशिन् m. an epithet of Krisuna. —गति, -गमन a. having a lovely gait. (-ना) 1. a goose. -2. a flamingo. —गर्तः N. of the country called Nepâl. —गिर् a. sweet-voiced ; एते मंजुगिरः शुकाः Kâv. 2. 9. —गुंजः a charming hum. —घोष a. uttering a sweet sound. —नाशी 1. a handsome woman. (?) -2. an epithet of Durgâ. -3. of Sachî, wife of Indra. —पाठकः a parrot. —प्राणः an epithet of Brahmâ. —भाषिन्, -वाच्, -वादिन् a. sweet-speaking ; (गिरं) अनुवदति शुकस्ते मंजुवाक् पंजरस्थः R. 5. 74, 12. 39. —वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face, handsome. —स्वन, -स्वर a. sweet-sounding.

मंजुल a. [मंजु-सिध्मा° लच्, मंज्-उलच् वा] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice &c.) ; संप्रति मंजुलवंजुलसीमनि केलिशयनमनुयातं Git. 11 ; कूजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते मदमंजुलं Kâv. 2. 334. —लः A kind of gallinule. —लं 1 An arbour, a bower. -2 A spring, well. -3 The state of being variegated.

मंजूषा [मंज्-ऊषन्] 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle ; मदीयपद्यरत्नानां मंजूषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. -2 A large basket, hamper. -3 Madder (=मंजिष्ठा). -4 A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटस्फटिः ' Beginning of pride, ' incipient pride.

मट्टकं The ridge of a roof.

मठ् 1 P. (मठति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. -2 To go -3 To grind.

मठः, -ठं [मठत्यत्र मठ् वा अर्थे क] 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. -2 A monastery, convent. -3

A seminary, college, place of learning. -4 A temple. -5 A cart drawn by oxen. —ठी 1 A cell. -2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. —आयतनं a monastery, college. —चिंता charge of a convent; Pr. 2. 63.

मठर a. Intoxicated, drunk.

मठिका 1 A small cell. -2 A hut or college.

मड्डुः, मड्डुकः A kind of drum.

मड्डुमडायित a. Gulped down the throat, swallowed up; तस्करी मड्डुमडायिता U. 4.

मण् 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणिः [मण्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] (Said to be *f.* also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते। यथैवास्ते तथैवास्ता काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68; अलब्धशाणोत्कषणा नृपाणां न जातु मौलौ मणयो वसंति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4; 3. 18. -2 An ornament in general. -3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. -4 A magnet, loadstone. -5 The wrist. -6 A water-pot. -7 Clitoris -8 Glans penis. -9 A crystal. -10 The fleshy excrescence on the neck of a goat (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. —इंद्रः, -राजः a diamond. —कंठः the blue jay. —कंठकः a cock. —कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. —काचः the feathered part of an arrow. —काननं the neck. —कारः a lapidary, jeweller. —तारकः the crane or Sârasa bird. —दंड a. having a handle adorned with jewels. —दर्पणः a jewelled mirror. -दीपः 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. —दोषः a flaw or defect in a jewel. —द्वीपः 1. the hood of the serpent Ananta. -2. N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. —धनुः *m.*, —धनुस् *n.* a rainbow. —पाली a female keeper of jewels. —पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Sahadeva; Bg. 1. 16. —पूरः 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रं) 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel (also मणिपूरक). °पतिः an epithet of Babhruvâhan. —प्रवेकः a most excellent jewel. —बंधः 1. the wrist; *S.* 7. -2. the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. —बंधनं 1. fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set: collet; *S.* 6. -3. the wrist; *S.* 3. 13. —बीजः, -वीजः the pomegranate tree. —भित्तिः *f.* N. of the place of Sesha. —भूः *f.* a floor set with jewels. —भूमिः *f.* 1. a mine of jewels. -2. a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels. —मंडपः N. of the residence of Sesha. —मंथं rock-salt. —माला 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -2. lustre, splendour, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). -4. N. of Lakshmî. -5. N. of a metre. —मेखल a. girdled with gems. —यष्टिः *m.* *f.* a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. —रत्नं a jewel, gem. —रागः the colour of jewels. (-गं) vermilion —विशेषः an excellent jewel —शिला a jewelled slab. —सरः a necklace. —सूत्रं a string of pearls. —सोपानं a jewelled staircase. —स्तंभः a pillar inlaid with jewels. —हर्म्यं a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -कं 1 A water-jar. -2 = अजागलस्तन q. v. -3 The front part of the female organ of generation. —का: 1 A crystal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; *Si.* 10. 75.

मणिमत् a. jewelled. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचकः A king-fisher. —कं The moon-stone

मणीवकं A flower

मंठ् 1 A. (मंठते) 1 To long for. -2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंठः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंड् I. 1 P., 10 U. (मंडति, मंडयति-ते, मंडित) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंडयितुं वधूरनंगः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A (मंडते) 1 To clothe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः -डं [मन्-ड तस्य नेत्वं, मंड्-अच् वा] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled rice, नीवारौदनमंडमुष्णमधुरं U 4. 1. -3 Cream (of milk). -4 Foam, froth or scum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pith, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. —डः 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor-oil tree. —डा 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 The emblic myrobalan tree. -Comp. —उदकं 1. barm. -2. decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or exciement. -4. variegatde colour. —प a. drinking scum cream. —हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. -2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. माडे). -3 A particular musical air.

मंडन a. [मंडयति मंड्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Adorning, decorating. -2 Fond of ornaments. —नं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; मामक्षम मंडनकालहानेः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः *S.* 6. 5 -2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment, सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्वभुंक्त Ku. 7. 5, Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. —नः (or मंडनमिश्रः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarâchârya.

मंडपः [मंडं भूषां पाति पा-क, मड्-कपन् वा] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विवाहमंडप -2 A tent, pavilion; R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in लतामंडप Me. 78 -4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. —प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple.

मंडपकः -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडयंतः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor -3 Food. -4 An assembly of women. —ती A woman.

मंडित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated.

मडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल a. [मंड्-कलच्] Round, circular. —लः 1 A circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. —लं 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular: करालफणमंडलं R. 12. 98; आदर्शमंडलनिभानि समुल्लसंति Ki. 5. 41; सुरत्नभामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; so रेणुमंडल, छायामंडल, चापमंडल, सुखमंडल, स्तनमंडल &c. -2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjuror); Mu. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तेनातपत्रामलमंडलेन R. 16. 27; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला (विभावरी) M. 4. 15; द्विनमणिमंडलमंडन भवखंडन ए Git. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; अखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory -12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; सततसुकृती भूयाद्भूपः प्रसादितमंडलः Ve. 6. 44; उपगतोऽपि च मंडलनाभितां &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kâmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a

king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings :—विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names ; see Malli. *ad loc.* ; cf. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more ; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only — the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied), and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral, (the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally). -13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. -14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. -15 A division of the *R*igveda (the whole collection being divided into 10 Mandalas or eight Ashtakas). -16 A kind of leprosy with round spots. -17 A kind of perfume. -18 A circular bandage (in surgery). -19 A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. —ली 1 A circle, orb &c. -2 A group, assemblage. -3 Walking round, circular motion. -4 Bent grass (दूर्वा). -Comp. —अग्र *a.* round pointed. (-ग्रः) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. —अधिपः, —अधीशः —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. -2. a king, sovereign. —आवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement ; U. 3. 19. —उत्तमं a principal kingdom or district. —कार्मुक *a.* having a circular bow. —नृत्यं a circular dance, dance in a ring. —न्यासः describing a circle. —पुच्छकः a kind of insect —वटः the fig-tree forming a circle. —वर्तिन् *m.* a ruler of a small province. —वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. -2 A disc. -3 A district, province. -4 A group, collection. -5 A circular array of troops. -6 White leprosy with round spots. -7 A mirror. —कः A dog.

मंडलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. -2 To turn or whirl round; नानागविर्मंडलयन् जवेन Ki. 16. 44.

मंडलायते Den. A. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मंडलायित *a.* Round, circular. —तं A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलिन् *a.* [मंडल इनि] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. -2 Ruling a country. —*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. -2 A snake in general. -3 A cat. -4 The pole-cat. -5 A dog. -6 The sun. -7 The fig-tree. -8 The ruler of a province.

मंडलीकः A tributary king, तेजो निजं मुकुलयंति च मंडलीकाः Kir. K. 2. 111.

मंडलीकृ 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरणं Rounding, coiling.

मंडलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. -2 Bent, curved (as a bow).

मंडलीभू 1 P. 1 To become round. -2 To form a globe or circle.

मंडूकः [मंडयति वर्षासमय, मंड् ऊकण् Un. 4. 42] A frog, निपानमिव मंडूकाः सरोगणं नरसार्यंति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः Subhâsh. —कं A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —की 1 A female frog. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman. -3 N. of several plants. -Comp. —अनुवृत्तिः, -प्लुतिः *f.* ' the leap of a frog, ' skipping over or omitting at intervals, (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sûtras and supplying from a previous Sûtra) : क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूकप्लुत्यानुवर्तते Sk. —कुलं a collection of frogs. —योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. —सरस् *n* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* [मन्-क्त] 1 Thought, believed, supposed. -2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. -3 Esteemed, honoured, respected ; R. 2. 16, 8. 8. -4 Commended, valued. -5 Conjectured, guessed. -6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. -7 Thought out. -8 Intended, aimed at. -9 Approved, sanctioned. -10 Wished or hoped for. -11 Perceived, observed, known, understood. (See मन्) —तं 1 A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view, निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6 ; केषांचिन्मतेन &c. -2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief ; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठंति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. -3 Advice, instruction, counsel. -4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. -5 Approbation, sanction, commendation. -6 Knowledge. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. —अंतरं 1. a different view. -2. a different creed. —अवलंबनं adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः [माद्यति अनन, मद्-अगच् दस्य त Tv.] 1 An elephant. -2 A cloud. -3 N. of a sage ; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant ; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3, Ki. 5. 47 ; R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote ' excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतल्लिका ' an excellent cow ' ; cf उद्ध.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* [मन् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment ; मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86, अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. -2 Mind, heart, मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात् Bv. 4. 26, so दुर्मति, सुमति. -3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view ; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91 ; Pt. 2. 19 ; Bg. 18. 78. -4 Intention, design, purpose, see मत्या. -5 Resolution, determination. -6 Esteem, regard, respect ; Ki. 10. 9. -7 Wish, desire, inclination ; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्नृपतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94. -8 Counsel, advice. -9 Remembrance, recollection. -10 Ved. Devotion, prayer -11 An adviser. (मतिं कृ,-धा,-आधा ' to set the heart on ', ' resolve upon ', ' think of '. मत्या is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully, मत्या भुक्त्वाचरेत् कृच्छ्रं Ms. 4. 222 ; 5. 19. -12 under the impression that, व्याघ्रमत्या पलायते). -Comp. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Visvakarman. —गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. —द्वैधं difference of opinion. —निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. —पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. —पूर्वं, -पूर्वकं *and* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. —प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. -भेदः change of views. —भ्रमः, -विपर्यासः 1. delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind ; S. 6. 9. -2. an error, a mistake, misapprehension. —विभ्रमः -विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. —शालिन् *a.* intelligent, clever. —हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मतिमत् *a* Clever, intelligent.

मत्क *a.* My, mine ; संशुष्कैव कपे मत्कैः संगच्छस्व वनैः शुभैः Bk. 8 16. —त्कः A bug.

मत्कुणः 1 A bug ; मत्कुणाविव पुरा परिप्लवौ Si. 14. 68. -2 An elephant without tusks. -3 A small elephant -4 A beardless man. -5 A buffalo. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 A flea. —णं An armour for the legs or the thighs. —णी Pudendum (of a young girl). -Comp. —अरिः hemp.

मत्त p. p. [मद्-क्त] 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also), उपेत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोराङ्गनाः Vb. 1. 11, प्रभामत्तश्चन्द्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10, so ऐश्वर्य°, धन°, बल° &c. -2 Mad, insane. -3 In rut, furious (as an elephant), R. 12. 93. -4 Proud, arrogant. -5 Delighted, over-joyed, excited with joy. -6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. —त्तः 1 A drunkard. -2 A mad man. -3 An elephant in rut. -4 A cuckoo -5 A buffalo. -6 The thorn-apple or Dhattura plant. —त्ता Spirituous or vinous liquor. -Comp. —आलंबः a fence ound a large building (as of a rich. rman). —इभ. an elephant in rut °गमना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut, i. e. with a lounging gait. —काशि(सि)नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. —कीशः an elephant. —गामिनी = 1. मत्तेभगमना above. -2. a bewitching or wanton woman. —दंतिन् m., -नागः an elephant in rut. —मयूरः a wild or amorous peacock. (-रं) a kind of metre. —वारणः an elephant in rut. (-णः -णं) 1. a fence round a large building or mansion. -2. a turret or small room on the top of a large building. -3. a veranda. -4. a pavilion. (-णं) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तक a. Somewhat drunk, intoxicated, or proud.

मत्यं [मते समीकरणं साधु यत् Tv.] 1 A harrow. -2 The means of acquiring knowledge. -3 The exercise of knowledge.-4 Harrowing, making even or level (as a field.)

मत्सः 1 A fish. -2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्सर a. [मद्-सरन् ; Un. 3. 73] 1 Jealous, envious. -2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. -3 Niggardly. -4 Wicked. -5 Selfish, self-interested. -6 Ved. Satisfying. -7 Intoxicating (Ved.). —रः 1 Envy, jealousy, अवृत्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45 ; परवृद्धिषु बद्धमत्सराणां Ki. 13. 7, Si. 9. 63, Ku. 5. 17. -2 Hostility, enmity, R. 3. 60. -3 Pride ; Si. 8. 71. -4 Covetousness, greediness. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The Soma.—रः -रा A gnat.

मत्सरिन् a. [मत्सर-इनि] 1 Envious, jealous ; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां Si 15 1, 2. 115, दुर्वारस्मर परगुण-मत्सरी मनुष्यः Mk. 9. 37, R. 18. 19. -2 Hostile, inimical. -3 Greedy of, selfishly addicted to (with loc.) -4 Wicked. -5 Ved Intoxicating. -6 Satisfying.

मत्स्यः [मद् स्यन्, Un 4. 2] 1 A fish, मूले मत्स्यानिवाभ्यस्यन् दुर्बलान्बलवत्तराः Ms. 7. 20. -2 A particular variety of fish. -3 A king of the Matsyas. —त्स्यौ (dual) The sign Pisces of the zodiac —त्स्याः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, the country of Virâta q v., Ms. 2. 19. -Comp. —अक्षका, -अक्षी N. of a kind of Soma plant. —अद्, -अदन, -आद a. feeding on fish, a fish-eater. —अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishnu, (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishnu in the form of a fish), cf. Jayadeva's description of this avata'ra, प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदं । केशव धृतमीनशरीर जय जगदीश हरे । Git. 1. —अशनः 1. a king-fisher. -2. one who eats fish. —असुरः N. of a demon. —आधानी, -धानी a fish-basket (used by fisher-men). —उदरिन् m. an epithet of Virâta. —उदरी an epithet of Satyavati. —उदरीयः an epithet of Vyâsa. —उपजीविन् m., आजीवः a fisherman. —करंडिका a fish-basket. -गंध a. having the smell of fish.(-धा) N. of Satyavati. —घंटः a kind of fish-sauce. —घातः 1. the occupation of a fisherman. -2. a fisherman. -घातिन्, -जीवत्, जीविन् m. a fisherman. —जालं a fishing-net. —देशः the country of the Matsyas. —द्वादशी N. of the twelfth day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष. —नारी 'half-fish, half-woman', an epithet of Satyavati. —नाशकः -नाशनः an osprey. —पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purânas. —बंधः, -बंधिन् m. a fisherman. —बंधनं a fish-hook, an angle. —बंध(धि)नी a fish-basket. —रंक., -रंगः, -रंगकः a halcyon, king fisher. —राजः 1. the Rohita fish. -2. N. of Virâta —वेधन, -वेधनी an angle.—वेधनी a cormorant. —संघातः a shoal of fish.

मत्स्यंडिका, मत्स्यंडी Coarse of unrefined sugar, हीही इयं सीधुपानोद्वेजितस्य मत्स्यंडिकोपनता M. 3.

मथ् See मंथ्.

मथ = माथ q. v.

मथन a. (नी f.) [मथ् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Churning, stirring up. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Killing, destroying, a destroyer ; मुग्धे मधुमथनमनुगतमनुसर राधिके Git. 2. -4 Rubbing —नः N. of a tree (गणिकारिका, used in producing fire by attrition) —नं 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing, friction. -3 Injury, hurting, destruction. -Comp. —अचलः, -पर्वतः the mountain Mandara used as a churning-stick.

मथिः [मथ्-इ] A churning stick.

मथित p p. [मथ्-क्त] 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. -2 Crushed, ground, pinched. -3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. -4 Killed, destroyed. -5 Dislocated ; (see मंथ्). —तं Pure butter-milk (without water).

मथिन् m. [मथ्-इनि] (Nom. sing. मंथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick, मुहुः प्रणुन्नेषु मथां विवर्तनैर्नदत्सु कुंभेषु मृदंगमंथरं Ki. 4. 16 ; N. 22. 44. -2 Wind. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 The penis.

मथु(थू)रा [मथ्-उ-ऊ रच्] N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunâ, the birth-place of Krishna and the scene of his amours and exploits ; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवंति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Satrughna ; निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28, कालिंदकन्या मथुरां गताऽपि गंगोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति 6. 48. -Comp. —ईशः,-नाथः epithets of Krishna.

मद् A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of comps. ; as मदर्थे 'for me', 'for my sake', मच्चिंत 'thinking of me'; मद्वचनं, मत्संदेशः, मत्प्रियं &c. &c.

मद् I. 4 P. (माद्यति, मत्त) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated ; वीक्ष्य मद्यमितरा तु ममाद Si. 10. 27. -2 To be mad. -3 To revel or delight in. -4 To be glad or rejoiced. -5 Ved. To satisfy, delight, gladden. -6 To enjoy supreme felicity. —Caus. (मादयति) 1 To intoxicate ; inebriate, madden. -2 (मदयति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight, मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21 ; प्रकृतिमधुराः संत्येवान्ये मनो मदयंति ये Mâl. 1. 36, Si. 13. 38, Ki. 5. 26. -3 To inflame with passion ; Mâl. 3. 6. -4 (Atm.) To be glad, rejoice, be pleased. -II. 10 A. (मादयते) To please, gratify. -III. 1 P. (मदति) 1 To be proud. -2 To be poor.

मदः [मद्-अच्] 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety, मदेनास्पृष्टे Dk. ; मदविकाराणा दर्शकः K. 45 ; see comps. below. -2 Madness, insanity.

-3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust ; इति मदमदनाभ्यां रागिणः स्पष्टरागान् Si. 10. 91. -4 Rut, ichor, or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut ; मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापेन महीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45 ; so मदकलः, मदोन्मत्त, Me 20, R. 2. 7 , 12. 102. -5 Love, desire, ardour. -6 Pride, arrogance, conceit ; Pt. 1. 240. -7 Rapture, excessive delight -8 Spirituous liquor. -9 Honey. -10 Musk -11 Semen virile. - 12 Soma. -13 Any beautiful object. -14 A river (नद्). —दी 1 A drinking cup. -2 Any agricultural implement (such as a plough &c.) -Comp. —अत्ययः, -आतंकः any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. —अंध a. 1. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion ; अधरमिव मदांधा पातुमेषा प्रवृत्ता V. 4. 13. -2. blinded by passion or pride, arrogant, infatuated. -अपनयं removal of intoxication. —अंबरः 1. an elephant in rut. -2. N. of Airâvata, the elephant of Indra. —अलस a. languid with passion or intoxication.—अवस्था 1. a state of drunkenness. -2. wantonness, lustfulness. -3. rut, being in rut ; R. 2. 7.—आकुल a. 1. furious with rut. -2 full of lust, overpowered by passion. -आढ्य a. drunk, intoxicated.(-ढ्यः)the palm tree.—आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. —आलापिन् m. a cuckoo. -आह्वः musk. —उत्कट a. 1. intoxicated, excited by drink. -2. furious with passion, lustful, -3. arrogant, proud, haughty. -4. ruttish, under the influence of rut ; R. 6. 7. (-टः) 1. an elephant in rut. -2. a dove. (-टा) spirituous liquor.-उदग्र,-उन्मत्त a. 1 drunk,intoxicated.-2. furious, drunk with passion ; मदोदग्राः ककुद्मंतः सरितां कूलमुद्रुजाः R. 4. 22. -3. arrogant, proud, haughty ; Pt. 1. 161. —उद्धत a. 1. drunk with passion , Ku. 3. 31 -2. inflated with pride. -उल्लापिन् m. the cuckoo. —ऊर्जित a. swollen with pride. —कटः a eunuch. —कर a. intoxicating, causing intoxication. —करिन् m. an elephant in rut. —कल a. 1. speaking softly or in articulately, speaking indistinctly ; R. 9. 37. -2. uttering low sounds of love. -3. drunk with passion ; U. 1. 31 ; Mâl. 9. 14. -4. indistinct yet sweet ; मदकलं कूजितं सारसानां Me. 31. -5. ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut; V. 4. 24. -6. furious, mad.(-लः) an elephant in rut. —कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). —खेल a. stately or sportive through passion; V. 4. 16. —गंधा 1. an intoxicating drink. -2. hemp. —गमनः a buffalo. —च्युत् a. 1. distilling rut (as an elephant). -2. lustful, wanton, drunk. -3. gladdening, exhilarating (-m.) an epithet of Indra. (-m. dual) an epithet of the Asvins. -जल, -वारि n. rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. -ज्वरः fever of pride or passion , Bh. 3. 23. —द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut.-प्रयोगः,-प्रसेकः,-प्रस्रवणं, -स्रावः, -स्रुतिः f. the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temple of an elephant. -मुच् a. ' dropping down ichor', furious, intoxicated ; U. 3. 15. -रक्त a. affected with passion. -रागः 1. Cupid. -2. a cock -3. a drunkard. —लेखा a line of rut, a line formed by the juice flowing from an elephant's temples.—विक्षिप्त a. 1. in rut, furious. -2. agitated by lust or passion. —विह्वल a. 1. maddened by lust or pride. -2 stupefied with intoxication. —वीर्यं 1. strength produced by passion. -2. the heroism of love. —वृंदः an elephant. —शौंडकं nutmeg. —सारः a cotton shrub. —स्थलं, -स्थानं an Alehouse, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन a. (नी f.) [मादयति अनेन मद्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Intoxicating maddening. ; -2 Delighting, exhilarating. —नः 1 The god of love, Cupid , व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं S. 1. 27 ; हतमपि निहंत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust , विनयवारितवृत्तिरतस्तया न विवृतो मदनो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11 ; सतंत्रिगीतं मदनस्य दीपकं Rs. 1. 3. R. 5. 63 ; so मदनातुर, मदनपीडित &c -3 The spring season. -4 A bee. -5 Bees' wax. -6 A kind of embrace. -7 The Dhattúra plant. —8 The Khadira tree. -9 The Bakula tree.—ना,-नी 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 Musk. -3 The *atimukta* creeper. (नी only in these two senses). —नं 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. —अग्रकः a species of grain (कोद्रव). —अंकुशः 1. the penis. -2. a finger-nail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation.—अंतकः, -अरिः, -दमनः, -दहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Siva. —अवस्थ a. in love, enamoured. —आतुर, -आर्त, -क्लिष्ट, -पीडित a. afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick ; R. 12. 32. S. 3. 10. —आयुधं 1. pudendum muliebre.-2. 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. —आलयः -यं 1. pudendum muliebre..-2. a lotus. -3. a king. —इच्छाफलं a kind of mango. —उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक a. pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure-garden,' N. of a garden. —कंटकः 1. erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. -2. N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union , °छेदसुलभां Mâl. 2. 12. —काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. —गृहं pudendum muliebre. —गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. —त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. —नालिका a faithless wife.-पक्षिन् m. the Khanjana bird. -पाठकः the cuckoo. —पीडा, -बाधा pangs or torments of love. —महोत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid.—मोहनः an epithet of Krishna. -ललितं amorous sport or dalliance. —लेखः a love-letter. —वश a. influenced by love, enamoured —शलाका 1. the female of the cuckoo. -2. an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (दमनक).

मदयंतिका, मदयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian.)

मदयित्नु a. [मद्-णिच् इत्नुच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Gladdening. —त्नुः 1 The god of love. -2 A cloud. -3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. -4 A drunken man. -5 Spirituous liquor (n. also in this sense).

मदामद a. Being always drunk or excited.

मदारः [मद् आरन् , Un. 3. 134] 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A hog. -3 A thorn-apple or Dhattûra. -4 A lover, libertine. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 A cheat or rogue (?).

मदिः f. A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर a. [मादयति अनेन, मद् करणे किरच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) ; as in सद्यः षाण्मासिकानां मम मदिरदृशा दत्तचंद्रोदयश्रीः Vb. 1. 17 ; see Comps. below. —रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, -ईक्षणा, -नयना, -लोचना A woman with fascinating, or bewitching eyes, मधुकरमदिराक्ष्याः शंस तस्याः प्रवृत्तिं V. 4. 22 ; R. 8. 68; S. 3. 19. —आयतनयन a. having long and fascinating eyes ; S. 3. 4. —आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor ; कांक्षत्यन्यो वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छद्मनास्याः Me. 78 ; Si. 11, 49. -2 A kind of wagtail. -3 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —उत्कट, -उन्मत्त a intoxicated with spirituous, liquor. -गृहं, शाला an alehouse, dram house, a tavern. —सखः the mango tree.

मदिष्टा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me ; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मद्गुः [मस्ज्-उ न्यङ्का० ; cf. Uṇ. 1. 7.] **1** A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. **2** A kind of snake. **-3** A kind of wild animal. **-4** A kind of galley or vessel of war ; कोपि मद्गुरभ्यधावत् Dk. **-5** N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brâhmana by a woman of the bard class ; see Ms. 10. 48. **-6** An outcast.

मद्गुरः [मद् शुक् उरच् न्यङ्का० ; cf. Un. 1. 41] **1** A diver, pearl-fisher. **-2** A kind of sheat-fish. **-3** N. of a degraded mixed tribe ; see मद्गु (5)

मद्य *a* [माद्यत्यनेन करणे यत्] **1** Intoxicating. **-2** Gladdening, exhilarating. **—द्यं** Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink ; रणक्षितिः शोणितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49 ; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. **-Comp. —आमोदः** the *Bakula* tree. **—कीटः** a kind of insect. **—द्रुमः** a kind of tree (माडवृक्ष). **—पः** a drunkard, tippler, sot. **—पंकः** mash. **—पानं 1.** drinking, intoxicating liquor. **-2.** any intoxicating drink. **—पीत** *a.* intoxicated with drink. **—पुष्पा** the plant called Dhâtakî. **—बीं(वीं)जं** a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. **—भाजनं** a wine-glass , so मद्यभांडं. **-मंडः** barm, yeast. **—वासिनी** the plant called धातकी. **—संधानं** distillation of spirit.

मद्रः [मद्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] **1** N. of a country. **-2** A ruler of that country. **—द्राः** (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. **—द्रं** Joy, happiness. (मद्राकृ = भद्राकृ ' to shave or shear '). **-Comp. —कार** *a.* (also मद्रंकार) producing delight. **—सुता** N. of Mâdrî, second wife of Pâṇḍu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. **—कः** A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. **—काः** (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. A. To be glad or delighted.

मद्वन् *a.* [cf. Uṇ. 4. 112] Ved. **1** Fond of enjoyment. **-2** Intoxicating. **—***m.* An epithet of *S*iva.

मधव्यः The month called Vaiśâkha.

मधु *a.* (धु or ध्वी *f.*) [मन्यत इति मधु, मन्-उ नस्य धः Uṇ. 1. 18] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. **—***n.* (धु) **1** Honey ; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्च्योतंति सविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34 ; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वाग्रे हृदये तु हलाहलम्. **-2** The juice or nectar of flowers ; Ku. 3. 36 ; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gît. 10. **-3** A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor ; विनयंते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमं R. 4. 65 ; Rs. 1. 3. **-4** Water. **-5** Sugar. **-6** Sweetness. **-7** Anything sweet. **-8** Ved. Soma juice. **-9** Milk or anything produced from (Ved.) **—***m.* (धुः) **1** The spring or vernal season मधुरया मधुबोधितमाधवी *S*i. 6. 20 , क्व तु ते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकार्मुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25 ; 3. 10, 30 **-2** The month of Chaitra ; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7 ; मासे मधौ मधुरकोकिलभृंगनादै रामा हरंति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. **-3** N. of a demon killed by Vishṇu. **-4** N. of another demon, father of Râvaṇa and killed by *S*atrughna. **-5** The Aśoka tree. **-6** N. of king Kartavîrya. **-Comp —अष्ठीला** a lump of honey, clotted honey. **—आधारः** wax **—आपात** *a.* having honey at the first taste , Ms. 11. 9. **—आम्रः** a kind of mango tree. **-आलु** *n.*, **-आलुकं** sweet potato. **-आवासः** the mango tree. **—आसवः** sweet spirituous liquor(made from honey). **—आस्वाद** *a.* having the taste of honey. **—आहुतिः** *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. **—उच्छिष्टं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं** bees' wax. **—उत्सवः** the spring or vernal festival. **—उदकं** ' honey-water, ' water mixed with honey, hydromel. **—उद्यानं** a spring-garden. **—उपघ्नं** ' the abode of Madhu, ' an epithet of Mathurâ ; R. 15. 15. **—कंठः** the cuckoo. **—करः 1.** a large black bee ; कुब्जे खलु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कथ Bv. 1. 10 ; R. 9. 30 ; Me. 35, 47. **-2.** a lover, libertine. **-3.** sweet lime. (**-री**) a female bee. °गणः, °श्रेणिः *f.* a swarm of bees. **—कर्कटी 1.** sweet lime, a kind of citron. **-2.** a kind of date. **—काननं, -वनं** the forest of the demon Madhu. **—कारः, -कारिन्** *m.* a bee. **—कुक्कुटिका, -कुक्कुटी** a sort of citron tree. **—कुल्या** a stream of honey. **—कृत्** *m.* a bee. **—केशटः** a bee. **—कोशः, -षः 1.** a bee-hive. **-2.** a honey comb. **—क्रमः 1.** a bee-hive. **-2.** a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. **—क्षीरः, -क्षीरकः** a Kharjûra tree. **—गंधि, -गंधिक** *a* scented with honey, sweet-smelling, वनेषु मधुगंधिषु U. 2. 18. **—गायनः** the cuckoo. **—ग्रहः** a libation of honey. **-घोषः** the cuckoo. **-च्युत्, -च्युत, श्च्युत्** *a.* **1.** dropping or distilling honey ; U. 3. 24. **-2.** mellifluous, overflowing with sweets. **—जं** bees' wax. **—जा 1.** sugar-candy. **-2.** the earth. **—जंबीरः** a kind of citron. **—जित्, -द्विष्, -निषूदनः, -निहंतृ** *m*., मथः, **-मथनः, -रिपुः, -शत्रुः, -सूदनः** epithets of Vishṇu इति मधुरिपुणा सखी नियुक्ता Gît. 5 ; R. 9. 48 ; *S*i. 15. **1. —तृणः -णं** sugar-cane. **—त्रयं** the three sweet things ; *i. e.* sugar, honey, and clarified butter. **—दीपः** the god of love. **—दूतः** the mango tree. **—दोहः** the extracting of sweetness or honey. **—द्रुः 1.** a bee. **-2.** a libertine. **—द्रवः** N. of a tree having red blossoms. **—द्रुमः** the mango tree. **—धातुः** a kind of yellow pyrites. **—धारा** a stream of honey. **—धूलिः** *f* a molasses. **—नाडी** a cell in a honey-comb. **—नालिकेरकः** a kind of cocoanut. **—नेतृ** *m.* a bee. **—पः** a bee or drunkard ; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63 (where both meanings are intended). **—पटलं** a bee-hive. **—पतिः** an epithet of Krishṇa. **—पर्कः 1.** ' a mixture of honey ', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride ; (its usual ingredients are five :—दधि सर्पिर्जलं क्षौद्रं सिता चैतैश्च पंचभिः । प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः) ; समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4 ; अस्त्रिस्वदृद्यन्मधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद् व्यधात्तर्कमुदर्कदर्शिनाम् । यदेष पास्यन्मधु भीमजाधरं मिषेण पुण्याहविधिं तदा कृत N. 16. 13 ; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq* . **-2.** the ceremony of receiving a guest. **—पर्क्य** *a.* worthy of *madhuparka* q. v. **—पर्णिका, -पर्णी** the Indigo plant. **—पायिन्** *m* a bee. **—पुरं -री** an epithet of Mathurâ , संप्रत्युज्झितवासनं मधुपुरीमध्ये हरिः सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. **—पुष्पः 1.** the Aśoka tree. **-2** the Bakula tree. **-3.** the Dantî tree. **-4.** the *S*irîsha tree. **—प्रणयः** addiction to wine. **—प्रमेहः** diabetes, saccharine urine. **—प्राशनं** one of the sixteen purificatory Saṃskâras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new born male child). **—प्रियः** an epithet of Balarâma. **—फलः** a kind of cocoanut. **—फलिका** a kind of date. **—बहुला** the Mâdhava creeper. **—बीं(बी)जः** a pomegranate tree. **—बीं(बी)जपूरः** a kind of citron. **—भूमिकः** an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. **—मक्षः, -क्षा, -मक्षिका** a bee. **—मज्जनः** the tree called आखोट. **—मत्त** *a.* **1.** drunk with wine. **-2.** excited by the spring. **—मदः** the intoxication of liquor. **-मंथः** a kind of drink mixed with honey. **—मल्लिः, -ल्ली** *f.* the Mâlatî creeper. **—मस्तकं** a kind of sweetmeat made of honey, flour, oil and ghee. **—माधवं -वौ** the two spring months (चैत्र and वैशाख). **—माधवी 1.** a kind of intoxicating drink. **-2.** any spring-flower. **—माध्वीकं** a kind of intoxicating liquor. **—मारकः** a bee. **—मेहः** = मधुप्रमेह q. v. **—यष्टिः -ष्टी** *f.* sugar-cane. **—यष्टिका, -वल्ली** liquorice. **—रस** *a.* sweet-flavoured, sweet. (**-सः**) **1.** the wine palm. **-2.** sugar-cane. **-3.** sweetness. (**-सा**) **1.** a bunch of grapes. **-2.** vine. **—लग्नः**

N. of a tree. —लिह्, -लेह्, -लेहिन् *m.*, —लोलुपः a bee ; so मधुनोलेहः. -वनं 1. N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where *S*atrughna founded Mathurâ. -2. N. of the forest of Sugrîva. (-नः) the cuckoo. —वाराः (*m.* pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing ; जज्ञिरे बहुमताः प्रमदानामोष्ठयावकनुदो मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59 ; क्षालितं नु शमितं नु वधूना द्रावितं नु हृदयं मधुवारैः *S*i. 10. 14 , sometimes in the sing. also ; see Ki. 9. 57.-व्रतः a bee ; मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117 , तस्मिन्नथ मधुव्रते विधिवशान्माध्वीकमाकांक्षति 46. —शर्करा honey-sugar. —शाखः a kind of tree. —शिष्टं, -शेषं wax.—सखः,-सहायः, सारथिः, -सुहृद् *m.* the god of love. -सिक्थकः a kind of poison. -सूदनः 1. a bee. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -स्थानं a bee-hive. —स्रव *a.* dropping honey or sweetness. (-वा) 1. liquorice. -2. N. of the third day in the bright half of *S*râvaṇa. —स्वरः the cuckoo. —हन् *m.* 1. a destroyer or collector of honey. -2. kind of bird of prey. -3. a sooth-sayer. -4. an epithet of Vishṇu.

मधुक *a.* 1 Sweet. -2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. -3 Of the colour of honey. —कः 1 N. of a tree (=मधूक q. v.). -2 The Asoka tree. -3 A kind of bird. -4 The liquorice root. —कं 1 Tin.-2 Liquorice.

मधुतम *a.* Very intoxicating, sweetest.

मधुमत् *a.* 1 Sweet. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Mixed with honey, honeyed. -4 Rich in honey (as a flower).

मधुर *a.* [मधु-माधुर्यं राति रा-क, मधु-अस्त्यर्थे र वा] 1 Sweet. -2 Honeyed, mellifluous. -3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासां दर्शनं *S*. 1 ; Ku. 5. 9; Mâl. 2. 11 , किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां *S*. 1. 20. -4 Melodious (as a sound).—रः 1 The red sugar-cane. -2 Rice. -3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुड). -4 A kind of mango -5 Cumin-seed. —रा 1 Liquorice. -2 Sour rice-water. -3 N. of the city Mathurâ. —री A kind of musical instrument. —रं 1 Sweetness. -2 A sweet drink, syrup. -3 Poison. -4 Tin. —रं *ind.* Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious. -अम्लकः the hog-plum. —आलाप *a.* uttering sweet sounds. (-पः) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां Ku. 4. 16. (-पा) a kind of thrush. —कंटकः a kind of fish. —जंबीरं a species of lime.—त्र्यं = मधुत्रय q. v.—फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजबदर). —भाषिन्, -वाच् *a.* sweet-speaking. —स्रवा a kind of date tree. —स्वर, -स्वन *a.* warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरक *a.* Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधुरता-त्व Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, render sweet.

मधुरित *a.* Sweetened, made sweet.

मधुरिमन् *m.* Sweetness, agreeableness ; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113.

मधुल *a.* Sweet &c., see मधुर. —लं 1 An intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुस्यति Den. P. To wish or long for honey.

मधूकः 1 A bee. -2 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A flower of the Madhûka tree ; दूर्वावता पांडुमधूकदाम्ना Ku. 7. 14 ; स्निग्धो मधूकच्छविर्गंडः Gît. 10 ; R. 6. 25. -2 Liquorice.

मधूलः [मधु लाति ला-क पृषो०] A kind of tree. —ली 1 The mango tree. -2 Liquorice. -3 A kind of citron.

मधूलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य *a.* [मन्-यत् नस्य ध. Tv.] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre , Me. 46 , Ms. 2. 21.-2 Intervening, intermediate. -3 Middling; moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre, प्रारभ्यविघ्नविहता विरमंति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27.-4 Neutral, impartial. -5 Just, right. -6 Mean (in astr.). —ध्यः, -ध्यं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part ; अह्नः मध्यं midday ; सहस्रदीधितिरलंकरोति मध्यमह्नः Mâl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian ' or ' right over-head ' ; सरति सहसा बाह्वोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11 ; व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -2 The middle of the body, the waist , मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82 ; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39 ; विशालवक्षास्तनुवृत्तमध्यः R. 6. 32. -3 The belly, abdomen ; मध्येन...वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. -4 The inside or interior of anything. -5 A middle state or condition. -6 The flank of a horse. -7 Meantime in music. -8 The middle term of a progression.-9 Cessation, pause, interval. —ध्या 1 The middle finger. -2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty.—ध्यं Ten thousand billions. [The acc., instr., abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (*a*) मध्यं into the midst of, into. (*b*) मध्येन through or between. (*c*) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.) ; तेषां मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (*d*) मध्ये 1. in the middle, between, among, in the midst ; R. 12. 29. -2. in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds ; *e. g.* मध्येगंगं into the Ganges ; मध्येजठरं in the belly ; Bv 1. 61 ; मध्येनगरं inside the city , मध्येनदि in the middle of the river , मध्येपृष्ठं on the back ; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals ; मध्येरणं in the battle ; Bv. 1. 128 ; मध्येसभं in or before an assembly ; N. 6. 76 ; मध्येसमुद्रं in the midst of the sea ; *S*i. 3. 33].-Comp. —अंगुलिः, -ली *f.* the middle finger. —अह्नः (for अहन्) midday, noon. °कृत्यं, °क्रिया a midday rite or observance.°कालः, °वेला, °समयः noontime, midday. °स्नानं midday ablution. —कर्णः a radius. —ग *a.* being or going in the middle or among.—गत *a.* central, middle, being in the middle. —गंधः the mango tree. —ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse.—छाया mean or middle shadow. —दिनं (also मध्यंदिन) 1. midday, noon.-2. a midday offering. -दीपकं a variety of the figure called Dîpaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle : *e. g.* Bk. 10. 24- —देशः 1. the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. -2. the waist.-3. the belly.-4. the meridian. -5 the central region, the country lying between the Himâlaya and Vindhya mountains , हिमवद्विंध्ययोर्मध्यं यत्प्राग्विनशनादपि । प्रत्यगेव प्रयागाच्च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः ॥ Ms. 2. 21. —देहः the trunk of the body, the belly. —पदं the middle word. °लोपिन् see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. —पातः 1. communion, intercourse. -2. (in astr.) the mean occurrence of the aspect. —भागः 1. the middle part. -2. the waist. —भावः 1. middle state, mediocrity. -2. a middling or moderate distance. —यवः a weight of six white mustard-seeds. —योगिन् *a.* being in the middle of a conjunction, completely obscured. —रात्रः, -रात्रिः *f.* midnight. —रेखा the central or first meridian. —लग्नं the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian. —लोकः the middle of the three worlds, *i. e.* the earth or world of mortals. °ईशः, °ईश्वरः a king. —वयस् *a.* middle-aged. —वर्तिन् *a.* 1. middle, central. -2. being among or in the middle. (-*m.*) an arbitrator, a mediator. —वृत्तं the navel. —सूत्रं = मध्यरेखा q. v. —स्थ *a.* 1. being or standing in the middle, central.-2. intermediate, intervening. -3. middling.-4. mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. -5. impartial, neutral. -6. indifferent, unconcerned ; मध्यस्थोः देशबंधुषु Pt. 4. 60 ; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः *S*.

joined with the Imperative, मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण Bv. 4. 41, also (*a*) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh 2 77, मा मूमुहत् खलु भवन्तमनन्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकारघना मतिर्भूत् Mâl. 1. 32, the अ is sometimes retained, मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Râm. (*b*) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा चैनमभिभाषथाः Râm: (*c*) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest,' 'that not'; लघु एनां परित्रायस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2, मा कश्चिन्ममाप्यनर्थो भवेत् Pt. 5, मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमुत्पन्नं भवेत् K. 307; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potential, त्वरतामार्यपुत्र एता समाश्वासयितुं मास्या विकारो वर्धतां M. 4. (*d*) the Present participle when a curse is implied, मा जीवन्यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोऽपि जीवति Si. 2 45, or (*e*) with potential passive participles, मैवं प्रार्थ्यम्। मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so'; मा मैवं; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 30 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the Potential mood; क्लैब्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17, मास्म सीमन्तिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशम्. -Comp. --चिरं, -विलंबं, -विलंबितं *ind.* without delay, shortly, quickly.

2. मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmî, तमाखुपत्रं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhâsh. -2 A mother. -3 A measure. -Comp --पः, -पतिः epithets of Vishṇu.

3. मा 2 P., 3, 4 A (माति, मिमीते or मीयते, मिते) 1 To measure; स्यन्दितमिमान इवावनि पद्भ्यां Si. 7. 13; 9. 2. -2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मित. -3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; Ku. 5. 15. -4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in, तसौ मधुस्तत्र न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुदः Si. 1. 23, वृद्धिं गतेऽप्यात्मनि नैव मांतिः 3. 73; 10. 50; 14. 75, 13 2, 5. 44; मातिः मातुमशक्योऽपि यशोराशिर्यदत्र ते K. P. 10. -5 To prepare, arrange. -6 To infer, conclude. -7 To form, make, build, construct -8 To assign, mete out, apportion. -9 To show, display. -10 To roar; sound. —*Caus.* (मापयति-ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्गे Mk. 3. 16. —*Desid.* (मित्सति-ते) To wish to measure &c.

मांस् *n.* Flesh (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual).

मांसं [मन्-स दीर्घश्च Un, 3 64] 1 Flesh, meat, समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4 (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55 --मां स भक्षयितामुत्र यस्य मांसमिहाद्म्यहम्। एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवदन्ति मनीषिणः॥). -2 The flesh of fish -3 The fleshy part of a fruit. —सः 1 A worm -2 N. of a mixed tribe selling meat. -3 A worm. -4 Time -Comp —अद्, -अद, -आदिन् -भक्ष *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal), Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15. —अर्गलः, -लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. —अर्बुदः, -दं a kind of disease of the membrum virile. —अशनं 1. flesh-meat.-2. flesh eating —अष्टका N. of the eighth day in the dark half of Mâgha. —आहारः animal food. —इष्टा a kind of bird (वल्गुला). —उपजीविन् *m.* a dealer in flesh. —ओदनः 1. a meal of flesh -2. rice boiled with flesh. —कच्छपः a fleshy abscess on the palate. -कंद्री a swelling of the flesh. —कारिन् *n.* blood. —ग्रंथिः a gland. —जं, -तेजस् *n* fat, adeps. —तानः a polypus in the throat. —द्राविन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. —निर्यासः the hair of the body. —पः a Pisâcha or demon —पचनं a vessel for cooking meat —पिटकः, -कं 1. a basket of flesh -2. a large quantity of flesh —पित्तं a bone. —पेशी 1. a muscle -2. a piece of flesh -3. an epithet of the fœtus from the 8th to the 14th day. —फलं the egg-plant.-भेत्तृ, -भेदिन् *a.* cutting the flesh. —योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. —रसः soup. —लता a wrinkle. —विक्रयः sale of meat. —सारः, -स्नेहः fat. —हासा skin.

मांसल *a.* [मांस-लच्; cf. अंसल] 1 Fleshy. -2 Muscular, lusty, brawny, U. 1. -3 Fat, strong, powerful, शाखाः शतं मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34. -4 Deep (as sound), ध्वनिश्च गांभल्यमृदंगमांसलः U. 6. 25; भतिभिन्नपुष्करावर्तवारस्तनितमांसलो वाङ्निर्घोषः Mv. 2. -5 Increased in bulk or quantity; Mâl. 9 13. -6 Pulpy (as fruit). -7 Dense, thick.

मांसिकः [मांस पण्यमस्य ठक्] A butcher.

माकंदः The mango tree, Bv. 1. 29. -दी 1 The myrobalan tree -2 Yellow sandal. -3. N. of a city on the Ganges

माकर *a.* (री *f.*) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v. —री N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

माकरंद *a.* (न्दी *f.*) Derived from or relating to the juice of flowers; full of or mixed with honey; Mâl. 8 1, 9. 13.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mâtali, the charioteer of Indra. -2 The moon.

माक्षिक (क्षी का *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or derived from a bee. —कं [मक्षिकाभिः संभृत्य कृतं अण्] 1 Honey, Bv. 4. 43 -2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -Comp. —आश्रयं 1 bees' wax. -2. honey-comb. —जं bees' wax. -फलः A kind of cocoa-nut. —शर्करा candied sugar.

माख *a.* (खी *f.*) Sacrificial.

मागध *a.* (धी *f.*) [मगधदेशे भवः अण्] Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. —धः 1 A king of the Magadhas. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards), Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. -3 A bard or panegyrist in general. —धाः (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. —धा 1 A princess of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. —धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas; R. 1. 57. -2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prâkṛita. -3 Long pepper. -4 White cumin. -5 Refined sugar. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 A variety of cardamoms. -8 The daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaisya father. -9 Anise. -10 N. of a river (शोणा).

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [मघानक्षत्रयुक्ता पौर्णिमासी माघी साऽत्र मासे अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). -2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupâlavadha or Mâgha kâvya; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20 80 84 and thus concludes.—श्रीशब्दरम्यकृतसर्गसमाप्तिलक्ष्म लक्ष्मीपतेश्चरितकीर्तनचारु माघः। तस्यात्मजः सुकविकीर्तिदुराशयादः काव्यं व्यधत्त शिशुपालवधाभिधानम्॥);उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवं। दंडिनः पदलालित्यं माघे संति त्रयो गुणाः॥, तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —घी The day of full moon in the month of Mâgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत *a* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra. —ती The east. -Comp. —चापं the rainbow; U. 5. 11.

माघवन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or ruled by Indra; ककुभं समस्कुरुत माघवनीं Si. 9. 25; अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माघवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

माच्यं The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

माक्ष् 1 P. (माक्षति) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मंगल ठक्] 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness ; सुदमस्य मांगलिकतूर्यकृतां ध्वनयः प्रतेनुरनुवप्रमपां Ki. 6. 4 ; Mv. 4. 35 , Bv. 2. 57. -2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य *a.* [मंगलाय हितं ष्यञ्] Auspicious, indicative of good fortune ; *S.* 4. 4. —ल्यं 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. -2 A blessing or benediction. 3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -4 An auspicious thing, amulet. -Comp. —मृदंगः a drum beaten on auspicious occasions , U. 6. 25.

माच: A way, road.

माचल: 1 A thief, robber. -2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

माजल: A kind of bird, the blue roller.

मांजिष्ठ *a.* (ष्ठी *f.*) [मंजिष्ठया रक्तं अण्] 1 Red as madder. -2 Dyed with madder ; मांजिष्ठेषु व्यज्यते न स्म सैन्यैः Si. 18. 34. -ष्ठं Red colour.

मांजिष्ठिक *a.* (की*f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder ; मौर्व्या मेखलया नियंत्रितमधोवासश्च मांजिष्ठिकं U. 4. 20; Mv 1. 18.

माठ: A road.

माठर: 1 N. of Vyâsa. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A distiller (शौंडिक Sk.). -4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माठी An armour, mail.

माड: 1 A species of tree. -2 Weight, measure.

माडि: A palace.

माड्डुक: -ड्डिक: A drummer.

माढि: *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. -2 Honouring. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Poverty. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The border or hem of a garment. -7 A double tooth.

माणव: [मनोरपत्यं अण् अल्पार्थे णत्वम्] 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. -2 A little man, manikin (used contemptuously). -3 A pearl-neckless of sixteen (or twenty) strings. -4 A young Brâhmaṇa.

माणवक: 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster (oft. used contemptuously). -2 A little man, dwarf ; manikin ; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhâg. -3 A silly fellow. -4 A scholar, religious student.- 5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणविका A young girl, damsel.

माणवीन *a.* [माणवस्येदं खञ्] Boyish, childish.

माणव्यं [माणवानां समूहः यत्] A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight(equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिबंधं, माणिमंथं Rock-salt.

मांडलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or ruling a province. —क: The ruler of a province.

मातंग: [मतंगस्य मुनेरयं अण्] 1 An elephant; मातंगाः किमु वल्गितैः K. P. 7 ; Si. 1 64. -2 A man of the lowest caste, a Chândâla. -3 A Kirâta, a mountaineer or barbarian. -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything the best of its kind ; *e. g.* बलाहकमातंगः. -Comp. -दिवाकर: N. of a poet. -नक्र: a crocodile as large as an elephant ; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुष: 'One who can act like a man only against his mother,' a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिश्वन् *m.*[मातरि अंतरीक्षे श्वयति वर्धते श्वि-कनिन् डिच्च अलुक्स० Un.1. 156] Wind; पुनरुषसि विविक्तैर्मातरिश्वावचूर्ण्य ज्वलयति मदनाग्निं मालतीनां रजोभिः Si. 11. 17 ; Ki. 5. 36 ; मातरिश्वा वायुर्मातर्यंतरिक्षे श्वसितीति मातर्याशु अनितीति वा Nir.

मातलि: N. of the charioteer of Indra. -Comp. —सारथि: an epithet of Indra.

माता A mother.

मातामह: A maternal grand father. -हौ(dual) The maternal grand-father and grand-mother. -ही The maternal grand-mother.

माति: *f.* 1 Measure. -2 A thought, idea, conception. -3 Accurate knowledge or determination.

मातुल: [मातुर्भ्राता मातृ डुलच्] 1 A maternal uncle , Bg. 1. 26 , Ms. 2. 130, 5. 81. -2 The Dhattûra plant. -3 An epithet of the solar year. -4 A kind of rice. -5 A kind of snake. -Comp. —पुत्रक: 1. the son of a maternal uncle. -2. the fruit of the Dhattûra plant.

मातुलक: 1 A maternal uncle (as a term of endearment). -2 The thorn-apple.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife of a maternal uncle , Ms. 2. 131 ; Y. 3. 232. -2. Hemp.

मातुलेय: (यी *f.*) The son of a maternal uncle.

मातुलिंग:, मातुलुंग: A kind of citron tree ; (ध्रुवो) भाग्यैः प्रेंखितमातुलुंगतरवः प्रेंखो विधास्यंति वां Mâl. 6. 19. —गं The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातृ *f.* [मान् पूजायां तृच् नलोपः Un. 2. 94] 1 A mother , मातृवत्परदारेषु यः पश्यति स पश्यति , सहस्रं तु पितॄन् माता गौरवेणातिरिच्यते Subhâsh -2 Mother as a term of respect or endearment ; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरं Bh 3. 64, 87 ; अयि मातर्देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A cow. -4 An epithet of Lakshmi. -5 An epithet of Durgâ. -6 Ether, sky. -7 The earth. -8 A divine mother , मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1 -9 An epithet of Revatî. -10 N. of several plants आखुकर्णी, इंद्रवारुणी and जटामासी &c. -*pl.* 1 An epithet of the divine mothers, said to attend on *S*iva, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8 —ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा । कौमारी चैव चामुंडा चर्चिकेत्यष्ट मातरः ॥ or, according to some, only seven , ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा । माहेंद्री चैव वाराही चामुंडा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase the number to sixteen. -2 N. of eight classes of female ancestors or Manes. —*m.* 1 A measurer. -2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator. -3 A knower, one having true knowledge. -4 Life, or soul (जीव) [cf. L. *Mater*]. -Comp. --केशट: a maternal uncle. —गण: the collection of the divine mothers. —गंधिनी an unnatural mother. —गामिन् *m.* one who has committed incest with his mother. —गोत्रं a mother's family. —ग्राम: the female sex, womankind. —घात:, -घातक:, --घातिन् *m.* -घ्न: a matricide. -घातुक: 1. a matricide. -2. an epithet of Indra. —चक्रं the group of divine mothers. —देव *a.* having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god. -नंदन: an epithet of Kârttikeya. —पक्ष *a.* belonging to the mother's side or line. (-क्ष:) maternal kinsmen. —पितृ *m.* (dual) (forming मातापितरौ or मातरपितरौ) parents. —पुत्रौ (मातापुत्रौ) a mother and son. -पूजनं worship of the divine mothers. —बंधु:, -बांधव: a maternal kinsman ; R. 12. 12. (-pl.) a class of relatives on the mother's side ; they are thus specified:—मातुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातुर्मातुः स्वसुः सुताः । मातुर्मातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातृबंधवः ॥. —भोगीण *a.* fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. —मंडल the collection of the divine mothers. —मातृ *f.* an epithet of Pârvatî. —मुख:, -शासित: a foolish fellow, simpleton. —यज्ञ: a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. —वत्सल: an epithet of Kârttikeya. -स्वसृ *f.* (मातृष्वसृ or मातुःस्वसृ) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. —स्वसेय: (मातृष्वसेय:)

a mother's sister's son. (-यी) the daughter of a maternal aunt. so मातृ-ष्वस्रीयः -या.

मातृक a. 1 Coming or inherited from a mother, मातृकं च धनुर्जितं दधत R. 11. 64, 90. -2 Maternal. -कः A maternal uncle. -का 1 A mother. -2 A grand-mother. -3 A nurse. -4 A source, origin. -5 A divine mother. -6 N. of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power. -7 The character or alphabet so used (pl.).

मात्र a. (त्रा त्री, f.). [मा-त्रन्] An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as', reaching as far as'; as in ऊरुमात्री भित्तिः; पञ्चदशयोजनमात्रमध्वानमतिचक्राम K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. below) -त्रं 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. i. e अंगुलिमात्रं 'finger's breadth; किंचिन्मात्रं गत्वा 'to some distance'; क्रोशमात्रं 'at the distance of a Krosa', रेखामात्रमपि 'even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; so क्षणमात्रं, निमिषमात्र 'the space of instant'; शतमात्र 'hundred in number'; so गजमात्र 'as high or big as an elephant'; तालमात्र, यवमात्र &c. -2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं 'the entire class of living beings'; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्त्यः 'every man is mortal'; वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसहारी (हतुः) Tarka K.; मानुषमात्रदुष्करं कर्मानुष्ठितं Dk. -3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translateable by 'mere', 'only', 'even'; जातिमात्रेण H. 1. 58 'by mere caste'; टिट्टिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail'; वाङ्मात्रेण जाप्यसे S. 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थमात्रं, समानमात्र Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles मात्र may be translated by 'as soon as,' 'no sooner than,' 'just'; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced 'when just pierced'; भुक्तमात्रे 'just after eating'; प्रविष्टमात्र एव तत्रभवति S. 3. &c.

मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रं above. -2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. -3 The correct measure. -4 A unit of measure, a foot. -5 A moment. -6 A particle, an atom. -7 A part, portion; सुरेंद्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात् R. 3. 11. -8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see मात्रं (3). -9 Account, consideration; राजेति कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king,' i. e. I hold him of no account; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -10 Money, wealth, property; शून्यमठिकायां मात्राः समवताये Dk.; न कोऽपि कस्यांतरात्मा मात्रां न भुंक्ते Pt. 1, कथमस्यार्थमात्रा हर्तव्या ibid. -11 (In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce, a short vowel. -12 An element. -13 The material world, matter. -14 The upper part of the Nâgarî characters. -15 An ear-ring. -16 An ornament, a jewel -17 A measure of time (in music) -18 Function of the organs (इंद्रियवृत्ति). -Comp -अर्धं half of a prosodial instant. -च्युतकं a kind of artificial composition, getting out another meaning by the omission of a Mâtrâ; e g. कुलस्थितिमय कुर्वन् पात्रजुष्टो गताक्षरे । विटसंघ कुलीनस्य तिष्ठतः पथिकस्य सः ॥ (where the omission of the Mâtrâ in विट makes the sense applicable to a वट). -छंदस्, -वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, e g. the Aryâ. -भस्त्रा a money-bag. -वस्तिः an oily clyster. -संगः attachment to or regard for house-hold possessions or property; Ms. 6. 57. -समकः N. of a class of metres, see App 1. -स्पर्शः material contact, contact with material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above).

मात्सर a. (री f.), मात्सरिक a. (की f.) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मात्सर्यं 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; अहह वस्तुनि मात्सर्य Ks. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53. -2 Displeasure.

मात्स्यिकः A fisherman.

माथः [मथ्-घञ्] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. -2 Killing, destruction. -3 A way, road.

माथुर a. (री f.) मथुरायां भवो मथुराया आगतो वा अण्] 1 Coming from Mathurâ. -2 Produced in Mathurâ. -3 Dwelling in Mathurâ.

मादः [मद्-घञ्] 1 Intoxication, Drunkenness. -2 Joy, delight. -3 Pride.

मादक a. (दिका f.) [मद् णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. -2 Gladdening. -कः A gallinule.

मादन a. (नी f.) [मद् णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. -नः 1 The god of love. -2 The thorn-apple. -नं 1 Intoxication. -2 Delighting, exhilaration. -3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादृक्ष a. (क्षी f.), मादृश् a., मादृश a. (शी f.) Like me, resembling me; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; U. 2, उपचारो नेव कल्प्य इति तु मादृशाः R. C.

माद्रकः A prince of the Madras.

माद्रवती N. of the second wife of Pându.

माद्री N. of the second wife of Pându. -Comp -नंदनः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. -पतिः an epithet of Pându.

माद्रेयः An epithet of Nakula and Sahadev.

माधव a. (वी f.) [मधु-अण्] 1 Honey-like, sweet. -2 Made of honey. -3 Vernal, relating to the spring; सावज्ञेव मुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी योषितां M. 3. 5. -4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. -वः [माया लक्ष्म्याः धवः] 1 N. of Krishna; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gît. 1; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9. -2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनाभिमतेन सख्या (अनुयातः) 3. 23. -3 The month called Vaisâkha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7. -4 N. of Indra. -5 N. of Parsurâma. -6 N. of the Yâdavas (pl.); Si. 16. 52. -7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Mâyana and brother of Sâyana and Bhoganâtha, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sâyana are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the Rigveda; श्रुतिस्मृतिसदाचारपालको माधवो बुधः । स्मार्तं व्याख्याय सर्वार्थं द्विजार्थं श्रौतं उद्यतः । J. N. V. -Comp. -उचितं a kind of perfume (कक्कोल). -वल्ली = माधवी q. v. -श्री vernal beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधविकापरिमललिते Gît. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. -2 A kind of drink made from honey. -3 The spring-creeper (वासंती) with white fragrant flowers; पत्राणामिव शोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. -4 The sacred basil. -5 A procuress, bawd. -6 Affluence in cattle. -Comp. -लता the spring-creeper. -वनं a grove of Mâdhavî creepers.

माधवीय a. Relating to Mâdhava.

माधुकर a. (री f.) [मधुकर-अण्] Relating to or resembling a bee; as in माधुकरी वृत्तिः. -री 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door, as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. -2 Alms obtained from five different places.

माधुपर्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

माधुरं [मधुर-अण्] The flower of the Malikâ creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury taste ; चहुने तव यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161 ; कामालसवचनामागरगाधु रांमधरयन् वाचां विपाको मम 4. 42. 37, 43 ; वाङ्मधुरीनिरसीकृतकलकंठा Dk. -2 Spirituous liquor -3 Mead.

माधुर्य [माधुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Sweetness, pleasantness , माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13, Bh. 2. 6. -2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty ; रूपं किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं तनोर्माधुर्यमुच्यते. -3 (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammaṭa) chief Guṇas in poetic compositions ; चित्तद्रवीभावमयो ह्लादो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606 ; see K. P. 8 also. -4 Kindness, amiability.

माधूक *a.* Sweet-speaking, amiable.

माध्य *a.* [मध्य अण्] Central, middle.

माध्यंदिन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Midday, meridional. -2 Middle, central. —नः N. of a branch of the Vâjasaneyins. —नं A branch of the शुक्ल or white Yajurveda(followed by the Mâdhyandinas).

माध्यम *a.* (मी *f.*) [मध्यम-अण्] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

माध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*), माध्यमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Middle, central. —काः (*m.* pl) N. of a people or their country in the central part of India.

माध्यस्थ *a.* Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

माध्यस्थं, माध्यस्थ्यं 1 Impartiality. -2 Indifference, unconcern , अभ्यर्थनाभंगभयेनसाधुर्माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यवलंबतेर्थे ; Ku. 1. 52. -3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्याह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to noon.

माध्व *a.* (ध्वी *f.*) Sweet. —ध्वः A follower of Madhva. —ध्वी 1 A kind of liquor (made from honey). -2 The creeper called Mâdhavî.

माध्वक An intoxicating drink prepared from honey.

माध्विकः A person who collects honey.

माध्वीकं [माधुना मधुकपुष्पेण निर्वृत्त ईकक्] 1 A kind of spirituous liquor, distilled from the flowers of the tree called Madhûka ; चचाम मधु माध्वीक Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes ; साध्वी माध्वीक चिंता न भवति भवतः Git. 12 (= मधो Com.). -3 A grape -Comp. —फलं a kind of cocoanut.

मान् I 1 A. (मीमांसते = desid. of मन् q. v.). -II. 1 P., 10 U. = *Caus.* of मन् q. v.

मानः [मन् घञ्] 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration ; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्रविणाल्पता Pt. 2 159 ; Bg. 6. 7 ; so मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self respect : जान्मिना मानहीनस्य तृणस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106 : R. 16. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence -4 A wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women) ; anger in general; मुंच मयि मानमनिदानम् Git 10, माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9 ; त्यजत मानमलं बत विग्रहैः R 9 47 ; Si 9. 84 ; Bv 2 56. -6 Opinion, conception. -7 Ved Object, purpose. —नं [मा-ल्युट्] 1 Measuring. -2 A measure, standard. -3 Dimension, computation. -4 A standard of measure-measuring rod, rule. -5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration ; येऽस्मौ माधुर्यौजःप्रसादा रसमात्रधर्मतयोक्तास्तषां रसधर्मत्वे रकं मान R. G.; मानाभावात् (frequently occurring in controversial language) Pad. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. -Comp. —आसक्त *a.* given to pride, haughty, proud. —उत्साहः energy arising from self-confidence ; Pt. 1. 226. —उन्नतिः *f.* great respect or honour · Bh 2. 23. —उन्मादः infatuation of pride. —कलहः, —कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous anger. —क्षितिः *f.*,—भंगः,—हानिः *f.* injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. —ग्रंथिः injury to honour or pride. —द *a.* 1. showing respect. -2. proud. -3. destroying pride. -4. a giver of honour (a mode of addressing lovers &c.). (-दः) a mystical name for the letter आ. (-दा) N. of the second digit of the moon. —दंडः a measuring-rod ; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. —धन *a.* rich in honour ; महौजसो मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. —धानिका a cucumber. —परिखंडनं mortification, humiliation. —भंग see मानक्षति. —भृत्, पर *a.* possessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथमे मानभृतां न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. —महत् *a.* rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णं तृणमत्ति मानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी Bc. 2. 29. —योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing , Ms. 9. 330. —रंध्रा a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. —वर्जित *a.* 1. disgraced, dishonoured. -2. humble, lowly. -3. slanderous, libellous. —सूत्रं 1. a measuring-cord. -2. a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

मानयितृ *m.* One who honours, honourer.

माननं-ना 1 Honouring, respecting. -2 Killing , *Si.* 16. 2.

माननीय *a.* Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.) ; मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां Ku. 1. 18 ; R. 1 11.

मानवत् *a.* Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited —ती A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride.

मानित *p. p* [मन्-णिच् क] Honoured, respected, esteemed. —तं Showing honour or respect.

मानिन् *a.* [मान-इनि, मन्-णिनि वा] 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of comp.); as in पंडितमानिन्. -2 Honouring, respecting, (at the end of comp.). -3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect , पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41 ; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां *Si.* 15. 1. -4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured ; Bk. 19. 24. -5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -6 Being regarded or considered as. —*m.* A lion —नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman, (in a good sense) ; चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53 ; R. 13. 38. -2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये Git. 9 ; Ki. 9. 36. -3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मानिता-त्वं 1 Haughtiness, pride. -2 Honouring, respect. -3 Being respected or honoured.

मानःशिल *a.* Consisting of red arsenic (मनःशिला).

मानव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मनोरपत्यं अण्] 1 Relating to or descended from Manu ; मानवस्य राजर्षिवंशस्य प्रसवितारं सवितारं U. 3 ; Ms. 12. 107. -2 Human. —वः 1 A man, human being ; मनोर्वंशो मानवानां ततोयं प्रथितोऽभवत् । ब्रह्मक्षत्रादयस्तस्मान्मनोर्जातास्तु मानवाः ॥ Mb. Ms. 2. 9 ; 5. 35. -2 A lad, boy. -3 Mankind (pl.). -4 The subjects of a king (pl.). —वी A woman. —वं A particular fine. -Comp. —इंद्रः, —देवः, -पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign; R. 14. 32. —धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes of Manu. —राक्षसः a demon or fiend in the form of a man ; तेऽमी मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निघ्नंति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवीय *a.* Descended or derived from Manu. —यं A particular fine.

मानव्यं A number of boys or youths (माणव्य).

मानस *a*.(सी *f*.) [मन एव, मनस इद वा अण्] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शारीर). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will ; ब्रह्मणो मानसपुत्राः , किं मानसी सृष्टिः *S*. 4; Ku 1. 18 , Bg. 10 6. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable. -4 Tacit, implied -5 Dwelling on the lake Mânasa. —सः A form of Vishnu. —सं 1 The mind, heart, soul ; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Gît. 10 ; अपि च मानसमम्बुनिधि· Bv. 1. 113 ; मानस विषयैर्विना (भाति) 116.-2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailâsa ; (कैलासशिखरे राम मनसा निर्मितं सरः । ब्रह्मणा प्रागिदं यस्मात्तदभून्मानसं सरः ॥ Râm. ;(it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघश्यामा दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचेतसां । कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिंजितं V. 4. 14, 15 , यस्यास्तोये कृतवसतयो मानसं सन्निकृष्टं नाध्यास्यंति व्यपगतशुचस्त्वामपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसा Me. 76 ; see Me. 11 ; Ghat. 9 also) : R 6 26 ; Me. 62, Bv. 1. 3. -3 (In law) Tacit or implied consent. -4 A kind of salt. -**Comp.** —आलयः a swan, goose. —उत्क *a*. eager to go to Mânasa ; Me. 11. —ओकस्, —चारिन् *m*. a swan. —जन्मन् *m*. 1. the god of love. -2. a swan.

मानसिक *a*. (की *f*.) Mental, spiritual. —कः An epithet of Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

मानुष *a*. (षी *f*.) [मनोरयं अण् सुक् च] 1 Human ; मानुषी तनुः, मानुषी वाक् &c. ; R. 1. 60, 16. 22 : Bg. 4. 12 ; 9. 11 ; Ms. 4. 124. -2 Humane, kind. —षः 1 A man, human being. -2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. —षी 1 A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering durgs and herbs. —षं 1 Humanity. -2 Human effort or action.

मानुषक *a*. (की *f*.) Human, mortal.

मानुषता-त्वं 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature ; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K. -3 Manhood.

मानुष्यं, मानुष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity ; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विडंब्यते V. 2 ; यावन्मानुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं तावत्सर्वमुपपादितं K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body; प्रत्यापि मानुष्यकमनेकसाधारणीभव Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञकं Beauty, loveliness.

मांत्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मांथ् 1 P. (मांथति) To hurt, injure.

मांथर्यं 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

मांदारः, मांदारवः A kind of tree.

मांद्यं [मंद ष्यञ्] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble state ; अग्निमांद्य. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, in disposition .

मांधातृ *m*. N. of a kind of the solar race, son of Yuvanâsva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said ' कं एष धास्यति ' ; whereupon Indra came down and said ' मां धास्यति ' ; the boy was, therefore, called Mândhâtri.

मान्मथ *a*. (थी *f*) [मन्मथ अण्] Relating to or caused by love , आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mâl. 1. 16 ; 2. 4.

मान्य *pot p*. [मान अर्चायां कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be revered or respected ; अहमपि तव मान्या हेतुभिस्तैश्च तैश्च Mâl. 6. 26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable ; R 2. 44 ; Y. 1. 111.

मापनं-ना 1 Measuring. -2 Forming, making. —नः A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम *a*. (मी *f*) 1 My, mine -2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मामक *a*.(मिका *f*.) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side ; मामकाः पांडवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय Bg. 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. —कः 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन *a*. My, mine ; यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निर्वचनं Mâl. 2 ; सा मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6, 2. 32.

माय *a*. Possessing magical power. —यः 1 A conjurer, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit

माया [मा यः वा० नेत्वम्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery ; a device, an artifice , Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic ; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु *S*. 6. 9. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom illusion, unreal apparition ; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62 ; विकृतिः किन्नु भवेदियं नु माया Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74 ; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom ', ' illusory ' ; *e. g*. मायावचनं false words ; मायामृग &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5 (In Vedânta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit.-6 (In Sân. phil.). The Pradhâna or Prakriti. -7 Wickedness. -8 Pity, compassion -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (प्रज्ञा). -11 (With *S*aivas) One of the four snares (पाश) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayâ.-13N. of Lakshmî. -Comp —आचार *a*. acting deceitfully. —आत्मक *a* false, illusory. —उपजीविन् *a*. living by fraud , Pt. 1. 238. —कारः, -कृत्, -जीविन् *m*. a conjurer, juggler. —चण *a*. 1. noted for juggling. -2 deceptive. —दः a crocodile. —देवी N. of the mother of Buddha. °सुतः Buddha. —धर *a* deceitful, illusive. —पटु *a*. skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. —प्रयोगः 1. deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud , Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. —फलं a gall-nut. —मृगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer.—यंत्रं an enchantment. —योगः employment of magic. —योधिन् *a*. fighting deceitfully. —वचनं false or deceitful words. —वादः the doctrine of illusion, (a term applied to Buddhism). —विद् *a*. skilled in deception or magical arts. —सुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायामय *a*. (यी *f*.) 1 Illusive, illusory, deceitful.-2 False,unreal. -3 Magical.

मायावत् *a*. 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. —*m*. an epithet of Kamsa —ती N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् *a*. [माया-अस्त्यर्थे विनि] 1 Using deceit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent ; व्रजंति ते मूढधियः पराभवं भवंति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः Ki. 1. 30 , R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. -*m* 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. -*n*. A gall-nut.

मायिक *a*. [माया-ठन्] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent -2 Illusory, unreal.—कः A juggler.—कं A gall-nut.

मायिन् [माया-इनि] See मायाविन्. —*m*. 1 A conjurer. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person ; Ku. 2 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kâma. -6 Of Agni. -7 *S*iva. -*n*. Magic, magical art.

मायातिः The sacrifice to men.

मायुः 1 The sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour , (*n*. also in this sense).

मायूर *a.* (री *f.*) [मयूर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock, मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. -रं A flock of peacocks. री N. of a plant (अजमोदा)

मायूरकः, मायूरिकः A peacock-catcher.

मारः [मृ-घञ्] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying , अशेषप्राणिनामासीदमारो दश वत्सरान् Râj. T. 5 64. -2 An obstacle, hinderance, opposition -3 The god of love ; श्यामात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कबरीभारोऽपि मारोद्यमं Gît. 3 , where मार primarily means ' killing ') ; Nâg. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn apple (धत्तूर) -6 An evil one, a destroyer ; (according to Buddhists).-7 Death. -Comp. —अंक *a.* ' marked by love', displaying signs of love ; मारांके रतिकेलिसंकुलरणारंभे Gît. 12. —अभिभू: (-भुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. —अरिः-रिपुः Siva. —आत्मक *a.* murderous ; कथं मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1 —जित् *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva -2 of a Buddha.

मारक *a.* [मृ णिच्-ण्वुल्] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. -कः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

मारणं [मृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः S. 6. 1.-2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy.-3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

मारिः *f.* [मृ-णिच्-इनि] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

मारिका A plague, pestilence.

मारित *p. p.* 1 Slain, killed.-2 Destroyed, ruined

मारिन् *a.* 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic.-2 Pestilence personified, (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgâ).

मारकत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to an emerald ; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41.

मारव *a.* (वी *f.*) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

मारिच *a.* (ची *f.*)Made of pepper

मारिचिक *a.* Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

मारिषः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, (used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sutradhâra to one of the principal actors, see U. 1. Mâl. 1)

मारीच *a.* (ची *f.*) Belonging to or composed by Marîchi. —चः 1 N of a demon, son of Sunda and Tâḍakâ. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Râma to a considerable distance from Sitâ, so that Râvana found a good opportunity to carry her off -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant. -4 N. of the sage Kasyapa ; S. 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. —ची N. of the mother of Sâkyamuni. —चं A collection of pepper shrubs.

मारुंडः 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cow-dung.

मारुत *a.* (ती *f.*) [मरुत इदं अण्] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. -2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. —तः 1 Wind , R. 2. 12, 34 ; 4. 55 ; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. - ती The north-west quarter. -तं The lunar mansion called Svâti. -Comp- —अशनः a snake. —आत्मजः, -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhima. —व्रत ' penetrating everywhere,' one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate every where by means of spies), cf. प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः । तथा चारैः प्रवेष्टव्यं व्रतमेतद्धि मारुत ॥ Ms. 9. 306.

मारुतिः [मरुतोऽपत्यं इञ्] 1 An epithet of Hanumat ; R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhima.

मार्कंडः, मार्कंडेयः [मृकंडोरपत्यं अण् ढक्] N. of an ancient sage. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas (composed by this sage).

मार्ग् I. 1. P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयति-ते) 1 To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chase.-3 To strive to attain, strive after ; आत्मोत्कर्षं न मार्गेत परेषां परिनिंदया । स्वगुणैरेव मार्गेत विप्रकर्षं पृथग्जनात् Subhâsh. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for ; वरं वरेण्यो नृपतेरमार्गीत् Bk. 1. 12 ; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage -6 To seek through, trace out.—II. 10 U. (मार्गयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn -WITH परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः [मृज् शुद्धौ, मार्ग्-अन्वेषणे घञ् वा] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also), अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5 , so विचारमार्गप्रतहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72, U. 3. 37. -2 A course passage, the tract passed over ; वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदंति मार्गं S. 7. 6 -3 Reach, range ; Ki. 18. 40. -4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.) , R. 4. 48 ; 14. 4. -5 The path or course of a planet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 means, way. -9 The right way or course, proper course ; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. -10 Mode, manner, method, course; शांति° R. 7 71. -11 Style, direction ; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Kâv. 1 41 ; वाचां विचित्रमार्गाणां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice ; कुल°, शास्त्र°, धर्म° &c. -13 Hunting or tracing out game. -14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation. -15 A high style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The anus.-19 Musk.-20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. -21 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -Comp. —आगतः a traveller. -उपदेशकः a guide, leader. —तोरणं a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. —दर्शकः a guide —द्रुमः a city or town on the road. —धेनुः, —धेनुकं a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. —बंधनं a barricade. —रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -वटी an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers —शोधकः a pioneer. —स्थ *a.* travelling, way-faring. —हर्म्यं a palace on a high road.

मार्गकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गण *a.* (मार्ग-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for -2 Inquiring.-3 Asking, begging. —णं, —णा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. -2 Seeking, looking out for, searching.-3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. —णः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. -2 An arrow ; दुर्वाराः स्मरमार्गणाः K. P. 10 ; अभेदि तत्ताद्रुगनंगमार्गणैर्यदस्य पौष्पैरपि धैर्यकंचुकं N. 1 46 ; Vikr. 1. 77 , R. 9. 17 65. -3 The number ' five.'

मार्गणकः A beggar, supplicant.

मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरस् *m.*, **मार्गशीर्ष** N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्

मार्गशिरी, मार्गशीर्षी The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

मार्गित *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्गिन् *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide, leader.

मार्ज् 10 U. (मार्जयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe, cf. मृज्. -2 To sound.

मार्जः [मृज् मार्ज् वा घञ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman.-3 An epithet of Vishnu.

मार्जक *a* (र्जिका *f.*) [मृज्-ण्वुल्] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन *a* (नी *f.*) [मृज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Cleansing, purifying. —नं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Wiping or rubbing off. -3 Effacing, wiping away.-4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. -5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c.—नः the tree called *Lodhra*. —ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. -2 The sound of a drum; मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 2. —नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारः (लः) [मृज्-आरन् वा रस्य लः] 1 A cat; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करौँल्लिहि शशिनः K. P. 10. -2 A pole-cat. -Comp. —कंठः a peacock. —करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of Châmundâ.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. -2 A peacock.

मार्जारी 1 A female cat.-2 A civet-cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. -2 Sûdra. -3 One who cleanses his body (कायशोधन).

मार्जित *p. p.* 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तंडः [मृतादंडाज्जायते अण् शकं०] 1 The sun; अयं मार्तंडः किं स खलु तुरगैः सप्तभिरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. -2 The Arka tree. -3 A hog.-4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तंड).

मार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मृत्तिकया निर्मितं अण्] Made of clay, earthen. —कः 1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a pitcher. -कं A clod or lump of earth; दुरुमध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्त्तिकशकलैर्निहंतुकामं मा Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य *a.* Mortal. —र्त्यं Mortality.

मार्दंगः A drummer. —गं A city, town.

मार्दंगिकः drummer.

मार्दवं [मृदोर्भावः अण्] 1 Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वशरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्वीक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of grapes. —कं Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्मिक *a.* [मर्म जानाति ठञ्] Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty &c. (= मर्मज्ञ q. v.), मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv 1. 171, परिगतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवंतु चिरायुषो मिलिंदाः 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्ष See मारिष.

मार्ष्टि *f.* [मृज्-क्तिन्] Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. -3 N. of Vishnu. —लं 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground (मालमुन्नतभूतलं), क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16. (शैलप्रायमुन्नतस्थलं Malli.) -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit.-Comp.—चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. —का, -कं A garland.

मालकोशः N. of a Râga or musical mode.

मालतिः-ती *f.* 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); नन्वन्ये कश्चिद्‍ंग भ्रमतकणेनास्वादिता मालती G. M., जालकैर्मालतीना Me. 98. -2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बकुलमालां मालतीभिः समेतां Rs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -Comp. —क्षारकः, -तीरजः borax. —पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. —फलं a nutmeg. —माधव N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti. —माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय *a.* (यी *f.*) [मलये भवः अण्] Coming from the Malaya mountain. —यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mâlvâ in central India. -2 N. of a Râga or musical mode —वाः (pl.) The people of Mâlvâ. -Comp. —अधीशः, -इंद्रः, -नृपतिः a king of Mâlvâ.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mâlavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mâlvâ.

मालसी N. of a plant.

माला [मल् संज्ञाया कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनविगतपरिमलापि हि हरति दृशं मालतीमाला Vâs. -2 A row, line, series, succession; गंडोड्डीनालिमाला Mâl. 1. 1; आबद्धमाला M. 9. -3 A group, cluster, collection. -4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A rosary, chain, as in अक्षमाला. -6 A streak, as in तडिन्माला, विद्युन्माला. -7 A series of epithets. -8 (In drama) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -Comp. —उपमा a variety of Upamâ or simile, in which one *Upameya* is compared to serveral *Upama'nas*; *e. g.* अनयेनेव राज्यश्रीर्दैन्येनेव मनस्विता। मम्लौ साथ विषादेन पद्मिनीव हिमांभसा K. P. 10. —कंदः N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). —करः, -कारः 1. a garland-maker, florist, gardener; तुलां मालाकारो बकुलमपि कुत्रापि निदधे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. -2. the tribe of gardeners. —गुणः a necklace. —तृणं a kind of fragrant grass. —दीपकं a variety of दीपक, Mammata thus defines it:—मालादीपकमाद्यं चेद्यथोत्तरगुणावहम् K. P. 10: see the example given *ad loc.* —धर *a.* wearing a garland.

मालिकः [माला तन्निर्माणं शिल्पमस्य ठन्] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer, painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [मालैव कन् अत इत्वम्] 1 A garland. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine.-5 Lin-seed.-6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intoxicating drink.

मालित *a.* 1 Garlanded, crowned.-2 Surrounded by.

मालिन् *a.* [माला अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with, encircled by, समुद्रमालिनी पृथ्वी; so अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c. —*m.* 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. —नी 1 A female florist, the wife of garland-maker. -2 N. of the city of Champâ. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durgâ at the Durgâ festival. -4 N. of Durgâ. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 N. of a metre; see App. I. -7 N. of the mother of Bibhîshaṇa. -8 N. assumed by Draupadî while residing at the Court of Virâṭa. -9 N. of a river; S. 3. 7.

मालेयः A garland-maker, florist.

माल्य *a.* [म लाये हितं यत्] Proper for or relating to a garland.—ल्यं 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तां निर्वचनं जघान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1 21. -2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -Comp. —आपणः a flower maker. —जीवकः a florist, garland-market. -पुष्पः a kind of hemp. —वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् *a.* Wreathed, crowned. —*m.* 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. -2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He

was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालिन्यं [मलिनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Pollution, defilement. -3 Sinfulness. -4 Blackness. -5 Trouble, affliction.

मालुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman. -Comp. —धानः a kind of snake.

मालूरः 1 The *Bilva* tree. -2 The *Kapittha* tree.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

माल्लः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

माल्लवी A wrestling or boxing match.

माषः [मष् संज्ञायां कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk; मुद्राभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्हंति J. N. V. -2 A particular weight of gold; माषो विंशतितमो भागः पणस्य परिकीर्तितः or गुंजाभिरष्टभिर्माषः. -3 A fool, blockhead. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. -Comp. —अदः, -आदः a tortoise. —आज्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee. —आशः a horse. -ऊन *a.* less by a Mâsha. —वर्धकः a goldsmith.

माषकः 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold.

माषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Mâsha.

माषीण *a.* [माषाणां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Sown with beans. —णं A field of beans.

माष्य *a.* [माष-यत्] 1 Fit for beans. -2 Worth a particular number of Mashas. —ष्यं A field of beans.

मास् *m.* 1 = मास q. v. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.). -2 The moon.

मासः, -सं [मा एव अण्] 1 A month; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or बार्हस्पत्य); न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95. -2 The moon (Ved.). -3 The number 'twelve'. -Comp. —अनुमासिक *a.* monthly. —अंतः the day of new moon. —अवधिक *a* lasting for or occurring in a month. —आहार *a.* eating only once a month. —उपवासिनी 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. -2. a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically) —कालिक *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. —जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago. —ज्ञः a kind of gallinule. —देय *a.* to be paid in a month. —प्रमितः the new-moon. —प्रवेशः the beginning of a month. —मानः a year.

मासकः A month.

मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मासे भवः ठञ्] 1 Relating to a month. -2 Happening every month, monthly. -3 Lasting for a month. -4 Payable in a month. -5 Engaged for a month. —कं A funeral rite or *Sraddha* performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); पितॄणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः.

मासीन *a.* [मास-खञ्] 1 One month old. -2 Monthly.

मास्य *a.* [मास यत्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month. -2 A month old.

मासरः 1 The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel. -2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

मासलः A year.

मासुरी A beard.

मासूर *a* (री *f*) 1 Lentil-shaped. -2 Made of pulse.

माह् 1 U. (माहति-ते) To measure.

माहनः A Brâhmana.

माहा A cow.

माहाकुल *a.* (ली *f.*), माहाकुलीन *a* (नी *f.*) Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

माहाजनिक *a.* (की *f.*), माहाजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. -2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

माहात्म्यं [महात्मनः भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness; U. 4. 5. -2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. -3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c.

माहानस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. -2 Relating to a kitchen.

माहाप्राण *a.* (णी *f.*) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

माहाभाग्यं Great prosperity, good luck.

माहाराजिक *a* (की *f*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिन *a* Ved. 1 Joyous, joyful. -2 Great, exalted. -3 Giving delight. —नं Sovereignty, power, dominion.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (षी *f.*) [महिष्या इदं अण्] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow, as माहिषं दधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. -2 The paramour of an unchaste woman, (माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्याद् व्यभिचारिणी। तां दुष्टां कामयति यःस वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kâlikâ Purâṇa. -3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife, महिषीत्युच्यते नार्या भगेनोपार्जितं धनं। उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः॥ Sridhara on V. P.).

माहिष्मती N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings; R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother.

माहेंद्र *a* (द्री *f.*) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12 86. -2 Eastern. —द्री 1 The east. -2 A cow. -3 N. of Indrâṇî.

माहेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Terrestrial. -2 Made of earth, earthen. —यः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The demon Naraka. -3 Coral.

माहेयी A cow.

माहेश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to *Siva*. -2 Worshipping *Siva*. —रः A worshipper of *Siva*. -री N. of Pârvatî or Durgâ.

मि 5 U. (मिनोति, मिनुते; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To build, erect. -3 To Measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 Ved. To fix in the earth.

मिच्छ् 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

मित् *f.* Ved. A column, post.

मित *p. p.* [मि मा-वा-क्त] 1 Measured, meted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.); पृष्टः सत्यं मितं ब्रूते स भृत्योर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.), as in; ग्रहवसुकरिचंद्रमिते वर्षे i. e. in 1889. -5 Investigated, exa-

mined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -8 Established, founded. -Comp. —अक्षर a. 1. brief, measured, short, concise, Ku. 5. 63. -2. composed in verse, metrical. (-रा) N. of a celebrated commentary by Vijnānesvara on Yājnavalkya's Smriti. -अर्थ a. of measured meaning. —अर्थकः a cautious envoy. —आहार a. sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. —द्रुः the sea. —भाषिन्,-वाच् a. speaking little or measured words, महीयासः प्रकृत्या मितभाषिणः Śi. 2. 13. —भुक्त a moderate in diet.-व्ययिन् a. frugal, economical.

मितंगम a. Going slowly. —मः An elephant.

मितंपच a. 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. -2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः f. [मा-मि-क्तिन्] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्रः [मेद्यति स्निह्यति, मिद् क्र, मि-त्र वा] 1 The sun. -2 N. of an Āditya and usually associated with Varuṇa. -त्रं 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17. -2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king, cf. मंडल. -Comp. —आचारः conduct towards a friend.—उदयः 1. sun rise. -2. the welfare or prosperity of a friend. —कर्मन्, -कार्यं, -कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31.—घ्न a. treacherous. —द्रुह्, -द्रोहिन् a. hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. —भावः friendship. —भेदः breach of friendship.—युद्धं a contest between friends. —लाभः 1. acquisition of friends, contracting of friendship. -2. N. of the first book of the Hitopadeśa. —वत्सल a. kind to friends, of winning manners. —विंदः an epithet of Agni. —विषयः friendship. —सप्तमी N. of the seventh day in the bright half of माघ. —सह a. kind or indulgent to friends —हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रता-त्वं Friendship, friendliness.

मित्रति Den. P. To be friendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

मित्रयु a. 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. —युः A friend.

मित्रायते Den. A. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मित्रीकृ 8 U. To make a friend of.

मित्रीभू 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रीयति Den. P. To treat (one) as a friend.

मित्रावरुणौ Mitra and Varuṇa.

मित्रिय a. Friendly, relating to a friend.

मिथ् 1 U. (मेथति-ते) 1 To associate with. -2 To unite, pair, copulate. -3 To hurt, injure, strike kill -4 To understand, perceive, know. -5 To wrangle, contradict. -6 To grasp, seize.

मिथस् ind. 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other, Ms. 2. 147; oft. in comp. मिथःप्रस्थाने S. 2, मिथःसमयात् S. 5. -2 In secret or private, secretly, privately, भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनंद्य मूर्ध्ना वक्तुं मिथः प्राक्रमतैवमेनं Ku. 3. 2, 6. 1; R. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns.

मिथिलः N. of a king. —लाः (pl.) N. of a people. —ला [मथ्यंते अत्र रिपवः इति मिथिला Uṇ. 1. 57] N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिथु ind. Ved. Falsely, wrongly.

मिथुन a. [मिथ्-उनन् किच्च् Uṇ. 3. 55] Paired, forming a pair or couple.-नः Ved. A pair, couple. —नं 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्विमौ R. 8. 61; Me. 18, U. 2. 5. -2 Twins.-3 Union, junction.-4 Sexual union, copulation.-5 Cohabitation. -6 The third sign of the zodiac, *Gemini*. -7 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. —भावः 1. forming a couple, state of being a pair. -2. copulation. —व्रतिन् a. practising cohabitation.

मिथुनायते Den. A. To copulate, cohabit (sexually).

मिथुनकृ 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together (the sexes.)

मिथुनीभू 1 A. To pair, to be joined or arranged in couples.

मिथुनीभावः Cohabitation, sexual union.

मिथुनेचरः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); cf. द्वंद्वचर.

मिथ्या ind. [मिथ् क्यप्] 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly, oft with the force of an adjective, मनो महाकलि इति प्रभवावदूलपमाणोऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42, यद्दुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -2 Inversely, contrarily -3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly, मिथ्या कारयते चारैर्घोषणां राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ 1. to falsify. -2. to contradict. मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या ग्रह् to misunderstand, mistake). At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c. -Comp. —अध्यवसितिः f. a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency - किंचिन्मिथ्यात्वसिद्ध्यर्थं मिथ्यार्थांतरकल्पनम्। मिथ्याध्यवसितिर्वेश्यां वशयेत् खस्रजं वहन्॥ Kuval —अपवादः a false charge. —अभिधानं a false assertion. —अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिशंसनं calumny, false accusation. —अभिशापः 1. a false prediction. -2. a false or unjust claim. —आचारः a. 1. acting falsely. -2. hypocritical. (-रः) 1. wrong treatment (in medic.) -2. wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. —उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. —उपचारः 1. pretended kindness or service. -2. (in medic.) a wrong treatment of a malady. —कर्मन् n. a false act. —कारुणिक a. pretending to be kind, Pt. 5. 14. —कोपः, -क्रोधः feigned anger. —क्रयः a false price. —ग्रहः useless obstinacy or persistence. -ग्रहः-ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. —चर्या hypocrisy. —जल्पितं a false report or speech. —ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. —दर्शनं heresy. —दृष्टिः f. heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. —निरसनं denial by oath. —पुरुषः a man only in appearance. —प्रतिज्ञ a. false to one's promise, perfidious. —फलं an imaginary advantage. —मतिः f. delusion, mistake, error. —योगः wrong use or application. —वचनं, -वाक्यं, -वादः an untrue speech, a falsehood, lie. —वाच्, -वादिन् a. lying, false, untruthful —वार्ता a false report. —साक्षिन् m. a false witness.

मिथ्यात्वं 1 Falsity, unreality -2 Illusion, error. -3 Inversion. -4 Perversion.

मिद् I. 1 A., 4, 10 U. (मेदते, मेद्यति-ते, मेदयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To melt. -3 To be fat -4 To love, feel affection -II. 1 U. (मेदति-ते) see मिथ्.

मिन्न p. p. 1 Fat. -2 Unctuous, greasy -3 Affectionately inclined towards (one)

मिद्धं 1 Sloth, indolence -2 Torpor, sleepiness, dullness (of spirits also).

मिंद् 1, 10 U. (मिंदति, मिंदयति-ते) See मिद् II.

मिन्व् 1 P. (मिन्वति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. -2 To honour, worship.

मियेधः A sacrificial offering.

मियेध्य a. Partaking of sacrificial offering.

मिल् 6 U. (मिलति-ते, generally मिलति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united

with, accompany, हृमण्वते मिलितः Ratn. 1. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble, चेत्वाने सुहृदः समूहसमये द्रव्याभिलाषाकुलास्ते सर्वत्र मिलंति H. 1. 210, याताः किं न मिलंति Amaru 10, मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Git. 1, स पार्थेन मिलतोऽन्यत्र राजनाभिमिलितो न च Trik -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोयैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embrace, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find fall in with. —*Caus.* (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं [मिल् ल्युट्] 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming, in contact with; श्यालानिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Git. 4.

मिलित *p. p.* [मिल्-क्त] 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. -2 Met, encountered -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिंदः A bee; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवंतु चिरायुषो मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिंदकः A kind of snake.

मिलीमिलिन् *m.* An epithet of *Siva.*

मिश् 1 P. (मेशति) 1 To make a sound or noise -2 To be angry.

मिशिः (षिः-सिः) *f* 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

मिश्र् 10 U. (मिश्रयति ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) 1 To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोभिः *S.* 1. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

मिश्र *a.* [मिश्र्-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; गद्यपद्यं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिधैव व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31. 32; R. 16. 32 -2 Associated, connected. -3 Manifold, diverse. -4 Tangled, intertwined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. —श्रः 1 A respectable or worthy person: usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; वसिष्ठमिश्राः, मंडनमिश्रः &c. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 The group of the constellations कृत्तिका and विशाखा. —श्रं 1 A mixture. -2 A kind of radish. -Comp. —जः a mule. —जाति *a.* of mixed breed. —धान्यं mixed grain. —वर्ण *a.* of a mixed colour. (-र्णं) a kind of black aloe wood. —व्यवहारः investigation of composition (of principal and interest). —शब्दः a mule

मिश्रक *a* [मिश्र स्वार्थे कन्] 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Mixing, adulterating. -3 Miscellaneous. —कः 1 A compounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. —कं 1 Salt produced from salt soil. -2 The garden of Indra.

मिश्रणं [मिश्र्-ल्युट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In arith.) Addition.

मिश्रित *p. p.* [मिश्र्-क्त] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Added. -3 Respectable.

मिष् I. 6 P. (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोमुखान्मायी मिषतामाच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46. -3 To rival, contend, emulate. -II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः [मिष्-क] Emulation, rivalry. —षं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like छल q. v., to indicate an उत्प्रेक्षा), न रोमकूपौघमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यबिंदवः N. 1. 21, वदने विनिवेशिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111, अस्वस्थतामिषेण Dk.

मिष्ट *a.* [मिष्-क्त] 1 Sweet. -2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमन्नं खरसूकराणां cf. 'why cast pearls before swine.' -3 Moistened, wetted. —ष्टं 1 A sweetmeat. -2 A dainty or savoury dish. —ष्टः Sweetness. -Comp. —अन्नं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

मिह् 1 P. (मेहति, मीढ) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

मीढ *p. p.* [मिह्-क्त] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed (as urine). —ढं Ved. A battle.

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिरः [मिह्-किरच् Un. 1. 51] 1 The sun; मयि तावन्मिहिरोऽपि निर्दयोऽभूत Bv. 2. 34; याते मय्यचिरान्निदाघमिहिरज्वालाशतैः शुष्कतां 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. -2 A cloud. -3 The moon. -4 Wind, air. -5 An old man. -6 The *Arka* plant.

मिहिराणः An epithet of *Siva.*

मी I. 9 U. (मीनाति, मीनीते, seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. -2 To lessen, diminish. -3 To change, alter. -4 To transgress, violate. -5 To disappear, be lost. -6 To stray; go astray. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, माययति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, understand (गतिमत्योः). -III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीढुष्टमः 1 An epithet of *Siva.* -2 The sun. -3 A thief.

मीढ्वस् *a.* 1 Bountiful, liberal. -2 Discharging semen.

मीनः [मी-नक्] 1 A fish, सुसमीन इव ह्रदः R. 1. 73, मीनो नु हंत कतमां गतिमभ्युपैतु Bv. 1. 17. -2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). -3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यावतार. -Comp. —अंडं roe, fish-spawn. (-डी) moist sugar. —आघातिन्, घातिन् *m.* 1. a fisherman. -2. a crane. —आलयः the sea. —केतनः the god of love. —गंधः an epithet of Satyavati. —गंधिका a pond, pool of water. —रंकः, -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनाम्रीणः 1 A fish-sauce. -2 A wag-tail.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

मीम् 1 P. (मीमति) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

मीमांसकः [मान्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् ण्वुल्] 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. -2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry. —नः An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

मीमांसा [मान्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् अ] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation, रसगंगाधरनाम्नी करोति कुतुकेन काव्यमीमांसा R. G., सैषा आनंदस्य मीमांसा भवति Tait. Up.; so दत्तक°, अलंकार° &c. -2 N. of one of the six chief *darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. (It was originally divided into two systems:— the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini, and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bâdarâyaṇa, but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or *the* Mîmâṁsâ, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33. -Comp. —कारः -कृत् *m.* N. of Jaimini.

मीरः 1 The ocean. -2 A limit, boundary. -3 A drink, beverage. -4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील् 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle ; पत्रे विभ्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकनात् Gît. 10. -2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुगममीलत् Si. 11 2 ; तस्यामिमीलतुर्नेत्रे Bk. 14. 54. -3 To fade disappear, vanish. -4 To meet or be collected (for मिल्). —*Caus* (मीलयति-ते) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.) ; न लोचनं मीलयितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36 ; इ्यान्मामामामय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110.

मीलन [मील् ल्युट्] 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. -2 Closing the eyes -3 The closing of a flower. -4 (In Rhet.) A concealed simile ; see मीलित below.

मीलित *p. p* [मील्-क्त] 1 Shut, closed. -2 Twinkled -3 Half-opened, unblown. -4 Vanished. disappeared. -5 Assembled, gathered (for मिलित). —तं (In Rhet) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects ; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेन लक्ष्मणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगुह्यते। निजेनागन्तुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति स्मृतं॥ K. P. 10.

मीव् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. -2 To grow fat

मीवर *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Respectabl, venerable. —रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. -2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Bondage, confinement. -3 Final emancipation. -4 A funeral pile. -5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुकंदकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance ; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem ; मुकुटरत्नमरीचिभिरस्पृशत् R. 9. 13. -2 A crest. -3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुंदः [मुकुं दाति दा-क पृषो० मुम्] 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious stone. -4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of drum.

मुकुंदकः 1 A kind of grain (कुधान्य). -2 An onion.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass ; गुणिनामपि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति। स्वमहिमदर्शनमक्ष्णोर्मुकुरतले जायते यस्मात् Vâs ; Si 9. 73 ; N. 22. 43. -2 A bud ; see मुकुल. -3 The handle of a potter's wheel -4 The Bakula tree -5 The Mallikâ creeper

मुकुलः-लं 1 A bud ; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलीश्चानुकच्छं Me. 21 ; R. 9. 31 ; 15 99. -2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलान् (तनयान्) S 7. 17. -3 The body. -4 The soul or spirit. -5 A bud like junction of the fingers. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud'; Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलयति Den P. To cause to close or shut, close ; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे सर्वथा सुभ्रु खेदः Mâl. 3. 8.

मुकुलित *a.* 1 Having buds, budded, blossoming. -2 Half-closed, half-shut; दरमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Gît 2, Ku. 3. 76 ; Mâl. 1. 27. -3 Closed, shut.

मुकुष्ठः, मकुष्ठकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त *p. p.* [मुच्-क्त] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled.-5 Fallen down, dropped down from ; Ku. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved ; मुक्तैरवयवैरशयिषि Dk. -7 Given, bestowed. -8 Sent forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out -11 Deprived.-12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence) ; see मुच् also. —क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence. one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint ; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः॥ Subhâsh. —क्तं The spirit released from worldly existence.-Comp.—अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. —आत्मन् *a.* finally saved or emancipated. (-*m*) 1. the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. —आसन *a.* rising from a seat. —कच्छः a Buddhist. —कंचुकः a snake that has cast off its slough. —कंठ *a.* raising a cry. (-ठं) *ind.* bitterly, loudly, aloud ; R. 14. 68. —कर, -हस्त *a.* open-handed, liberal, bountiful. —केश *a.* letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. —चक्षुस् *m.* a lion. -चेतस् *a.* absolved, emancipated. —लज्ज *a.* shameless. —वसनः see मुक्तांबर. —संग *a.* free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested. (-गः) an ascetic (of the fourth religious order, परिव्राजक).

मुक्तकं 1 A missile, a missile weapen. -2 Simple prose. -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself ; see Kâv. 1. 13 ; मुक्तकं श्लोक एवैकश्चमत्कारक्षमः सताम्

मुक्ता 1 A pearl ; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले। मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिंकराः Amaru 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shell :—करींद्रजीमूतवराहशंखमत्स्याहिशुक्त्युद्भववेणुजानि। मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लोके तेषां तु शुक्त्युद्भवमेव भूरि॥ Malli). -2 A harlot, courtezan. -3 N. of a plant (रास्ना). Comp. —अगारः, -आगारः the pearl-oyster. —आवलिः -ली *f.* —कलापः a pearl-necklace. —गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls ; Me. 46 ; R. 16. 18 —जालं a string or zone of pearls. —दामन् *n.* a string of pearls. —पुष्पः a kind of jasmine. —प्रसूः *f.* the pearl-oyster. —प्रालंबः a string of pearls. —फलं 1. a pearl ; Ku. 1. 6 ; R. 6. 28 ; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3. the custard-apple. -4. camphor. —मणिः, -रत्नं a pearl. °सरः a necklace of pearls ; U. 1. 29. -मातृ *f.* the pearl-oyster. —लता, -स्रज् *f.*, -हारः a pearl-nacklace. —शुक्तिः, -स्फोटः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः *f.* [मुच्-क्तिन्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis · अधिगत्य जगत्यधीश्वरादथ मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्ति has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding ; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. —क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benaras. —मार्गः the way to final beatitude. —मुक्तः frank-incense.

मुक्त्वा *ind.* 1 Having left, abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition).

मुखं [खन् अच् डित् धातोः पूर्वं मुट् च cf. Un. 5. 20] 1 The mouth (fig also); प्रजासृजा यतः खातं तस्मादाहुर्मुखं बुधाः; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; सभ्रूभंगं मुखमिव Me. 24 ; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman '. -2 The face, countenance ; परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 ; नियमक्षाममुखी धृतैकवेणिः S. 7. 21 ; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. -3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). -4 The front, van, forepart ; head, top ; (लोचने) हरति

मैं हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3 6. -5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow); head; पुराभिन्नपासमुखः शिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. -8 The beak or bill of a bird -9 A direction, quarter; as in अंतर्मुख. -10 Opening, entrance, mouth, निविशः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूणामधः S. 1. 14, नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8 -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement; सखीजनोद्वीक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1, दिनमुखानि रविर्हिमनिग्रहैर्विमलयन् मलयं नगमत्यजत् 9 25; 5. 76; Ghat. 2. -13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent (at the end of comp. in this sense); बंधोन्मुक्त्यै खलु मखमुखान्कुर्वते कर्मपाशान्, Bv. 4. 21, so इंद्रमुखा देवाः &c. -15 The surface of upp r side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, occasion. -18 Utterance; as in सुखमुख. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith.) -22 The side opposite to the base of a figure. -Comp. —अग्निः 1. a forest-conflagration. -2. a sort of a goblin with a face of fire. -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -5. a Brâhmaṇa. —अनिलः -उच्छ्वासः breath. —अस्रः a crab. —आकारः look, mien, appearance. —आसवः nectar of the lips. —आस्रवः, -स्रावः spittle, saliva. —इंदुः a moon-like face, *i. e.* a round lovely face. —उल्का a forest-conflagration. —कमलं a lotus-like face. —खुरः a tooth. —गंधकः an onion. —चपल *a.* talkative, garrulous. —चपेटिका a slap on the face —चीरिः *f.* the tongue. —चूर्णं scented powder to smear the face with; R. 9. 45. —जः a Brâhmaṇa. —जाहं the root of the mouth. —दूषणः an onion. —दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. —दोषः fault of the tongue; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यंते शुकसारिकाः Pt. 4. 44. —निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. —निवासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatî. —पटः a veil; कुर्वन् कामं क्षणमुखपटप्रीतिमैरावतस्य Me. 62. —पाकः inflammation of the mouth. —पिंडः a mouthful of food. —पूरणं 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. —प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. —प्रियः an orange. (-यं) cloves. -प्रेक्ष *a.* observing or watching the face. —बंधः a preface, an introduction. —बंधनं 1. a preface. -2. a lid, cover —भूषणं a preparation of betel; see ताम्बूल. —भेदः distortion of the face. —मंडनकः a kind of tree (तिलक). —मंडलं the (round) face. —मधु *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet lipped. —मार्जनं washing the face —यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. —रागः the colour or complexion of the face; दद्रु शुर्विस्मितास्तस्य मुखरागं समं जनाः R. 12. 8, 17 31; तव खलु मुखरागो यत्र भेद प्यातः Si. 11. 31. —रोगः a disease of the mouth or face. —लांगलः a dog. —लेपः 1. anointing the face or upper side (of a drum); मृदंगो मुखलेपन करोति मुखरस्वनं Bh. 2. 118. -2. a disease of the phlegmatic humour. —वल्लभः the pomegranate tree. —वाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind instrument. -2 a sound made with the mouth —वासः, -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath —विलुंठिका a she-goat. —व्यादानं gaping, yawning. —शफ *a.* abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. —शुद्धिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth —शेषः an epithet of Râhu. —शोधन *a.* 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. cinnamon. —शोधिन् *m.* the citron tree. —श्रीः *f.* 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. —संभवः a Brâhmana. —सुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. —सुरं the moisture of the lips. —स्रावः saliva. —हासः cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance; Si. 11. 47.

मुखपचः A beggar, mendicant

मुखर *a.* [मुखं मुखव्यापारं कथनं राति रा-क Tv. cf. P. V. 2 107 Vârt. also] 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखरा खल्वेष गर्भदासी Ratn. 2; मुखरता वसरे हि विराजते Ki. 5. 16; नद्गुपवर्णनामुखर K. 189; Bk. 2. 54. -2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.); स्तंबेरमा मुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतःकूजन्मुखरशकुनो यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25, 20; Mâl. 9 5; मुखरमधीरं त्यज मंजीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलं Git. 5; Mk 1. 35, तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मास्म भूः Me. 37. -3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मलयमुखरशिखरे (लताकुंज) Git. 2; गोदावरीमुखरकंदरगिरिः U 1; R. 13. 40. -4 Expressive or indicative of. -5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. -6 Mocking, ridiculing —रः 1 A crow. -2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्यान्मुखरस्तत्र हन्यते H. 1. 29. -3 A conch-shell. —री The bit of a bridle.

मुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. -2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. -3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 Conversation.

मुखरित *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with, गंडोड्डीनालिमालामुखरितककुभस्तांडवे शूलपाणेः Mâl. 1. 1.

मुखरीकृ 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with. -2 To cause to resound. -3 To cause to speak or talk; इदानीं विज्ञापनायां मुखरीकरोति Mu. 7.

मुखीय *a.* Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

मुख्य *a* [मुखे आदौ भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, preeminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः; वानरमुख्याः, योधमुख्याः &c. —ख्यः A leader, guide. —ख्यं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. -2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon. -Comp. —अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गौण) meaning of a word. —चांद्रः the chief lunar month. —नृपः, -नृपतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. —मंत्रिन् *m.* the prime minister.

मुख्यता-त्वं Pre eminence, first rank or position.

मुख्यशः, मुख्यतः *ind.* Chiefly, principally, above all.

मुग्गुहः A kind of gallinule.

मुग्ध *a.* [मुह्-क्त] 1 Stupefied, fainted. -2 Perplexed, infatuated. -3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशांक केन मुग्धेन सुधांशुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29; अयि मुग्धे कान्या चिंता मियासमागमस्य V. 3. -4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46; Mâl. 7. 1. -5 Erring, mistaken. -6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), child-like; (कः) अयमाचरत्यविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्विकन्यासु S. 1. 25; U. 6. 35; R. 9. 34. -7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. —ग्धा A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nâyikâ in poetic compositions). -Comp. —अक्षी a lovely-eyed woman; वियोगो मुग्धाक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44. —आनना having a lovely face. —आलोक *a.* lovely to look at; U. 1. 20. —धीः -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. —भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुग्धता -त्वं 1 Siliness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity. -3 Loveliness, charmingness.

मुच् I. 1 A (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुंच्.-II. 6 U. (मुंचति-ते, मुमोच-मुमुचे, अमुचत्-अमुक्त, मोक्ष्यति-ते, मोक्तु, मुक्त) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वत्साय...यशोधनो धेनुमृषेर्मुमोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20; Ms 8. 202; मोक्ष्यते सुरबंदीनां वेणीर्वीर्यविभूतिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R 10. 47; मा भवानंगानि मुंचतु V. 2. 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. -2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कठं मुंचति बर्हिणः समदनः Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice' i. e. raises a cry. -3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुंच शय्यां R. 5. 66; मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Gît. 10; मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मतं मुंचति किं च कौरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा मुच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; Me. 96, 41; R. 3. 11. -4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुक्त्वा. -5 To dismiss, send away. -6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge; मृगेषु शरान्मुमुक्षोः R. 9. 58; Bk. 15. 53. -7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुंचंत्यश्रूणीव लताः S. 4. 11; चिरविरहजं मुंचतो बाष्पमुष्णं Me. 12; स शरवृष्टिमुचा धनुषा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth; Mâl. 9. 5; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (A.). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. —*Pass.* (मुच्यते) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.); मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or swerve from. —*Caus.* (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road). -9 To redeem from. -*Desid.* (मुमुक्षति) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (मुमुक्षते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation.

मुच् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

मुचकः Lac.

मुच(चु)कुंदः 1 N. of a tree.-2 N. of an ancient king, son of Mândhâtri. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering it, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye.]. -Comp. —प्रसादकः an epithet of Krishna.

मुचिर *a.* Liberal, generous. —रः 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

मुचिलिंदः A kind of flower.

मुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fist. -3 A pair of forceps.

मुज्, मुंज् 1 P, 10 U. (मोजति, मुंजति, मोजयति-ते, मुंजयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

मुंजः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brâhmana should be made); Ms. 2. 43.-2 The sacred cord or girdle itself.-3 N. of a king of Dhârâ (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केशः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —बंधनं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). —मेखलिन् *m.* 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. —वासस् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

मुंजवत् *a.* Overgrown with rushes, rushy.

मुंजाटः -टकः A kind of plant.

मुंजरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

मुट् 1 P., 10 U. (मोटति, मोटयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill; अद्यापि ते हृदय गतं त्वां च सममेव मोटयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame, rebuke; (in this sense 6 P. also).

मुण् 6 P. (मुणति) To promise

मुंट् 1 P. (मुटति) To crush, grind.

मुंठ् 1 A. (मुंठते) To run away.

मुंड् I. 1 P. (मुंडति) 1 To shave, shear; श्रावक मुंडितमुंडो नक्षत्राणि पृच्छसि Mu. 5; Mk. 8 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (मुंडते) To sink.

मुंड *a.* [मुंड् घञ्] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -5 Low, mean. —डः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Râhu. °—*m.* pl. N of a people. —डा 1 N. of a plant (मुंडीरिका). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. —डं 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. -Comp. —अयसं iron. —चणकः a kind of pulse (कलाय). —फलः a cocoanut tree. —मंडली 1. a number of shaven heads. -2 a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob; चरमल्पबलं सारं न कुर्यान्मुंडमंडलीं H 3. 89. —लोहं iron. —शालिः a kind of rice.

मुंडकः [मुंड्-ण्वुल्] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. —कं The head. -Comp. —उपनिषद् *f.* N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

मुंडनं [मुंड्-ल्युट्] Shaving the head, tonsure.

मुंडयति Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

मुंडित *p. p.* [मुंड्-क्त] 1 Shaved. -2 Lopped. —तं Iron.

मुंडिन् *a.* [मुंड-इनि] 1 Shaven, bald, bald pated. -2 Hornless —*m.* 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Siva.

मुत्यं A pearl.

मुद् I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित; *desid.* मुमुदिषते or मुमोदिषते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted; यक्ष्ये दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहिताः Pg. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232, 3 191; Bk. 15. 97. —*Caus.* To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

मुद्, मुदा *f.* [मुद् क्विप् वा टाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction; पितुर्मुदं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; अइ न्व पुरो हरितको मुदमादधानः Si. 5. 58; 1. 23; विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदं Bh. 3. 25; द्विपरणमुदा Gît. 11; Ki. 5. 25; R. 7. 30.

मुदित *p. p.* [मुद्-क्त] Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. —तं 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. —ता Joy, delight.

मुदिरः [मुद्-किरच् Un. 1. 51] 1 A cloud. प्रचुरपुरंदरधनुरनुरंजितमेदुरमुदिरसवेशं Gît. 2; or मुंचसि नाद्यापि रुषं भामिनि मुदिरालिरुदियाय Bv. 2. 88. -2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

मुदी Moonlight.

मुद्गः [मुद्-गक् Un. 1. 133.] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. -भुज्, -भोजिन् *m.* a horse.

मुद्गरः [मुद् गिरति गॄ-अच्] 1 A hammer, mallet as in मोहमुद्गरः (a small poem by Sankarâchârya); R. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bud. -6 A kind of jasmine (said to be *n.* also in this sense).

मुद्गरकः A hammer.

मुद्गलः N. of a sage. —लं A kind of grass.

मुद्गष्टः A kind of bean.

मुद्रा [मुद्-रक्] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping, especially a seal-ring, signet-ring, अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयैनं Mu. 1 ; नाममुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1, (fig. also), इति प्राये भावाः स्फुरदवधिमुद्रामुकुलिताः Bh. 2. 114. -2 A stamp, print, mark, impression ; चतुःसमुद्रमुद्रः K. 191 ; सिंदूरमुद्रांकितः (बाहुः) Git. 4. -3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring) ; अगृहीतमुद्रः कटकान्निष्क्रामसि Mu. 5 ; गृहीतमुद्रः सलेखः पुरुषो गृहीतः Mu. 5. -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money. -5 A medal -6 An image, a sign, badge, token. -7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सैवोद्भुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27 ; क्षिपत्ति द्रामुद्रां मदनकलहच्छेदसुलभां Mâl. 2. 12 ' removing the seal of sleep ' &c. -8 A mystery. -9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. -10 N of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. —अक्षरं 1. a letter of the seal. -2. a type (a modern use). —अंक, -अंकित *a.* stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. —कारः a maker of seals. —मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death ; cf. ब्रह्मरंध्र. —यंत्र a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). —रक्षकः the keeper of the seals. —राक्षस N. of a drama by Visâkha-datta.

मुद्रणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.

मुद्रयति Den. P. 1 To seal ; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयन Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.) ; विवराणि मुद्रयन् द्रागूर्णायुरिव सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).

मुद्रिका 1 A little seal. -2 A seal-ring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin, coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A particular surgical instrument. 7 = मुद्रा (10).

मुद्रित *a.* 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped: त्यागः सप्तसमुद्रमुद्रितमहीनिर्व्याजदानावधिः Mv. 2. 36 ; काश्मीरमुद्रितमुरो मधुसूदनस्य Git. 1 ; स्वयं सिंदूरेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव 11. -2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. -4 Printed.

मुधा *ind.* 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably ; यत्किंचिदपि संवीक्ष्य कुरुते हसितं मुधा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely ; रात्रिः सैव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वा मुधा जंतवः Bh. 3.78 v. l.

मुनिः [मन्-इन् उच्च Un. 4. 122] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee, an ascetic ; मुनीनामप्यहं व्यासः Bg. 10. 37, दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः । वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थितधीर्मुनिरुच्यते ॥ 2. 56 ; पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14 ; R. 1. 8, 3 49 -2 N of the sage Agastya -3 Of Vyâsa. -4 Of Buddha. -5 of Pânini. -6 N. of several plants (पियाल, पलाश and दमनक). -7 The internal conscience, (according to Kull. on Ms. 8. 91 ' the supreme spirit') -8 The mango-tree. -9 The number ' seven ' —*pl.* The seven sages. -Comp —अन्नं (pl) the food of ascetics. —इन्द्रः 1. ' the lord of the sages ', a great sage -2 an epithet of Sâkyamuni. -3 of Bharata. -4. of Siva. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 a great sage. -2 an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Buddha. —त्रयं 'the triad of sages', *i. e.* Pânini, Kâtyâyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints) ; मुनित्रय नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि व्याकरण Sk —दारकः, —कुमारः a young sage. —द्रुमः the Syonâka tree. —पित्तलं copper. —पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. —पुत्रकः 1. a wagtail -2 the *damanaka* tree. —भेषजं 1. the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. -2. fasting. —वृत्ति *a.* leading an ascetic life ; शैशवे मुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8. —व्रतं an ascetic vow ; Ku. 5 48.

मुंथ् 1 P. (मुंथति) To go, move.

मुमुक्षा Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

मुमुक्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c) ; R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. —क्षुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude ; अंतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1 ; Ku. 2. 51 ; Bg. 4. 15.

मुमुचानः A cloud.

मुमुषिषुः A thief.

मुमूर्षा Desire of death ; Bk. 5. 57.

मुमूर्षु *a.* Being on the point of death, about to die.

मुर् 6 P. (मुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

मुरः N. of a demon slain by Krishna : पार्थेनाथ द्विषन्मुर Si. 2. 1. —रा N. of a fragrant plant. —रं Encompassing, surrounding. -Comp. —अरिः 1. an epithet of Krishna ; मुरारिमारादुपदर्शयंत्यसौ Git. 1 -2. N. of the author of Anargharâghava. —जित्, -द्विष्, -भिद्, —मर्दन, रिपु, —वैरिन्, —हन् *m.* epithets of Krishna or Vishnu ; प्रकीर्णासृग्बिंदुर्जयति भुजदंडो मुरजितः Git. 1 ; मुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं 10. —द्रुः the discus of Vishnu.

मुरंडः An eruption on the face.

मुरजः [मुरात् वेष्टनात् जायते जन्-ड Tv.] 1 A kind of drum or tabor, सानंदं नंदिहस्ताहतमुरजरव &c. Mâl 1. 1 ; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः Me 61, 56 ; M. 1. 22, Ku. 6 40. -2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum ; also called मुरजबंध, see K. P. 9. *ad loc.* -Comp. —फल, the jack-fruit tree.

मुरजा 1 A large drum. -2 N. of Kubera's wife.

मुरंडाः *m. pl.* A country to the north-west of India.

मुरंदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadâ.)

मुरलः 1 A kind of fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Muralas. —लाः pl. N. of a country.

मुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas ; (mentioned in U 3. along with तमसा) ; मुरलामारुतोद्धूतमगमत्कैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.

मुरली A flute, pipe. - Comp —धरः an epithet of Krishna.

मुर्छ् 1 P. (मूर्छति, मूर्छित or मूर्त ; the word is written as मूर्छ् or मूर्च्छ्) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away ; lose consciousness, become senseless ; पतत्युद्धानि मूर्छत्यपि Git. 4 ; क्रीडानिर्जितविश्वमूर्छितजनाघातेन किं पौरुषं Git. 3 ; Bk. 15. 55. -3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful ; मुमूर्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79 ; मुमूर्छ सख्यं रामस्य 12. 57 ; मूर्च्छंत्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु S. 5. 18 ; Ki. 16. 8, 59. -4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense, prevail; तमसां निशि मूर्च्छतां V. 3. 7. -5 (*a*) To take effect on; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32, हर्म्येषु मूर्च्छंति न चंद्रपादाः R. 16. 18 ' are not reflected ' &c. (*b*) To prevail against, have power against ; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंहः शिलोच्चये मूर्च्छति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over ; Ku. 6. 59 ; R. 6. 9. -7 To be a match for -8 To be frequent. -9 To cause to sound loudly. —*Caus.* (मूर्छयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, cause to faint ; म्लेच्छान्मूर्च्छयते Git. 1. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on (as a musical instrument).

मुर्मिणी A small fire-place.

मुर्मुरः [मुर् क पृषो॰ द्वित्वं Tv.] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire ; स्मर-

ह्वागाङ्गनमुर्मुरचूर्णता दधुरिवाम्रवणस्य रजः-कणाः Si. 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

मुर्व् 1 P. (मुर्वति) To bind, tie.

मुल् 10 U. (मोलयति-ते) 1 To plant.

मुशटी A kind of grain.

मुश(स)ली A small house lizard.

मुष् I. 9 P. (मुष्णाति, मुषित ; desid. मुमुक्षति) 1 (a) To steal, filch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc., देवदत्तं शतं मुष्णाति, but very rarely used in classical literature), मुषाण रत्नानि Si. 1. 51 ; क्षात्त्रस्य मुष्णन् वसु जैत्रमोजः Ki. 3. 11, Si. 3. 38 (b) To ravish, seduce, abduct, carry off, Bk. 15. 16. -2 To dispel, remove, drive off ; वनतिमिरमुषि ज्योतिषि Si. 4. 67, Ratn. 3. 19. -3 (Fig.) To ruin, undo, न वेत्ति मुषितमात्मानम् K 164, Ratn. 4. 2. -4 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal, सन्ध्यरेणुमुषितार्कदीधितिः R. 11. 51. -5 To captivate, enrapture, ravish. -6 To surpass, excel, मुष्णन्त्यशिशिरमशोकाना रक्तैः परिजनाम्बरैः । गीतैर्वरागरागानाना च कोकिलभ्रमरध्वनि Ks. 55. 113, Ratn. 1. 21, Bk. 9. 92 ; Me. 47. -II. 1 P. (मोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P. (मुष्यति) 1 To steal. -2 To break, destroy.

मुषकः A mouse.

मुषा-षी A crucible.

मुषिः *f.* Stealing &c.

मुषित *p. p.* [मुष्-क्त] 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived of, free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

मुषितकं Stolen property.

मुष्ट *p. p.* Stolen ; *S.* 5. 20. -ष्टं Stolen property.

मुष्कः [मुष्-कक्] 1 A testicle. -2 The scrotum. -3 A muscular or robust man. -4 A mass, heap, quantity, multitude. -5 A thief. -Comp. —कच्छूः *f.* an eruption on the scrotum. —देशः the region of the scrotum. —शून्यः a eunuch, a castrated person. —शोफः swelling of the testicles.

मुष्ककः N. of a tree (the ashes of which are used as cautery).

मुष्कर *a.* Having large testicles.

मुष्टिः *m f.* [मुष्-क्तिच्] 1 The clenched hand, fist, कर्णान्तमेत्य बिभिदे निबिडोपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 15. 21 ; Si. 10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful ; श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितकः *S.* 4. 13, R. 19. 57 ; Ku. 7. 69 ; Ms. 68. -3 A handle or hilt. -4 A particular measure (=*pala*). -5 A measure of capacity equal to one handful. -6 The penis. -7 Stealing (only *f.*). -8 A compendium, abridgment. -Comp. —करणं clenching the fist. —देशः the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. —द्यूतं a kind of game. —पातः boxing. —बंधः 1. clenching the fist. -2. a handful. —मेय *a.* to be measured with the fist, to be spanned with the fingers. —युद्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

मुष्टिकः [मुष्टिमेव प्रयोजनमस्य कन्] 1 A goldsmith. -2 A particular position of the hands. -3 N. of a demon. —कं A pugilistic encounter, fisticuffs —काः (*pl.*) N. of an outcast race (the *Dombas*). -Comp. —अंतकः an epithet of Balarâma.

मुष्टिका The fist.

मुष्टिंधयः A child, baby, infant.

मुष्टीकृ 8 U. To clench the fist.

मुष्टीमुष्टि *ind.* Fist-to-fist, hand-to hand fighting ; Mv. 6. 31.

मुष्टकः Black mustard.

मुस् 4 P. (मुस्यति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

मुसलः-लं 1 A mace, club. -2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice); मुसलमिदमियं च पातकाले मुहुरनुयाति कलेन हुंकृतेन Mu. 1. 4, Ms. 6. 56. -3 A kind of surgical instrument. -Comp. —आयुधः an epithet of Balarâma. —उलूखलं a pestle and mortar.

मुसलामुसलि *ind.* Club against club.

मुसलिका A common lizard.

मुसलिन् *m.* [मुसल-इनि] 1 An epithet of Balarâma. -2 Of *Siva.*

मुसल्य *a.* [मुसल-यत्] To be pounded or put to death with a club.

मुस्त् 10 U. [मुस्तयति-ते] To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

मुस्तः-स्ता -स्तं A kind of grass ; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले *S.* 2. 6 ; R. 9. 59, 15. 19. -Comp. —अदः, —आदः a hog.

मुस्नं 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

मुह् 4 P. (मुह्यति, मुग्ध or मूढ) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless ; दृष्ट्वा दृष्टमाह्वं तां स्मरन्नेव मुमोह सः Bk. 6. 21, 1. 20 ; 15. 16. -2 To be perplexed or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind, to be at a loss ; आपत्स्वपि न मुह्यन्ति नराः पंडितबुद्धयः H. 1. 166, Ki. 18. 9. -3 To be foolish, stupid, or infatuated. -4 To fail. -5 To err, mistake. —*Caus.* (मोहयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate ; मा मूमुहत्खलु भवन्तमनन्यजन्मा Mâl. 1. 32. -2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -3 To throw into confusion. -4 To cause to err or mistake.

मूढ *p. p.* [मुह्-क्त] 1 Stupefied, infatuated ; Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed, bewildered ; confounded, at a loss ; किंकर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss what to do', so ह्रीमूढ Me. 68. -3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant, अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन्विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -4 Mistaken, erring, deceived, gone astray. -5 Abortive. -6 Confounding. -ढः A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person ; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2. —ढाः (*m.* pl.) An epithet of the elements in the Sankhya philosophy. -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. stupefied in mind. -2. foolish, stupid, silly. —गर्भः 1. a dead fœtus. -2. difficult delivery. —ग्राहः 1. a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension. -2. infatuation. —चेतन, —चेतस् *a.* foolish, silly, ignorant ; अवगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 88. —धी, -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly, simple ; Ki. 1. 30. —पशुः, —श्रेष्ठः the greatest block head. —सत्त्व *a.* infatuated, insane.

मूढता-त्वं 1 Confusion, bewilderment. -2 Folly, stupidity.

मुहिर *a.* [मुह् किरच्] Silly, foolish, stupid. —रः 1 The god of love. -2 A fool, block-head.

मुहुः *ind.* = मुहुस्.

मुहुकं Ved. A moment.

मुहुस् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently ; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने दत्तदृष्टिः *S.* 1. 7, 2. 6, generally repeated in this sense, मुहुर्मुहुः over and over again, often and often ; गुरूणां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कूजति मुहुर्मुहुः. -2 For a time or moment, awhile ; Me. 105 ; generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now-now', 'at one time -at another time' ; मुहुरपतते याला मुहुः पतति विह्वला । मुहुरालीयते भीता मुहुः क्रोशति रोदिति ॥ Subhâsh. ; Mu. 5. 3 ; मुहुर्मुहुः 'again and again, repeatedly.' -Comp. —भाषा —वचस् *n.* repetition tautology. —भुज् *m.* a horse.

मुहूर्तः -र्तं [हुर्च्-क्त धातोः पूर्वं मुट् च Tv.] 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant ; नवाम्बुदानीकमुहूर्तलांछने R. 3. 53, संध्याभ्ररेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194 ; Me. 19, Ku. 7. 50. -2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). -3 A period of 48 minutes. —र्तः An astrologer.

मुहूर्तकः 1 An instant, a moment. -2 A period of 48 minutes.

मुहेरः A block-head, fool.

मू 1 A (मवते) To bind, fasten, tie.

मूक *a.* [मू-कक्] 1 Dumb, silent mute, speechless ; मूकं करोति वाचालं ;

मूकांहर्ज (कानन) Ku. 3. 42 , सखोमियं वीक्ष्य विषादमूकां Gît. 7 , मूकीभूतघंटास्वरास्वंतःपुरद्वालासु K. 97 ; मूकीभूतवणिा K. 132 -2 Poor, miserable, wretched. —कः 1 A mute ; मौनान्मूकः H. 2. 26, v. l., Ms. 7. 149. -2 A poor or miserable man. -3 A fish. -Comp. - अंबा a form of Durgâ —भावः silence, muteness, dumbness, (also मूकता-त्वं in this sense).

मूकिमन् m. Muteness, dumbness , silence.

मूत a. [मू-क्त] 1 Bound, tied. -2 Confined. -3 Woven. —तः-तं 1 A woven basket (Ved.). -2 A woven band of cloth. -3 A lump, collection.

मूत्रं Urine , नाप्सु मूत्रं समुत्सृजेत् Ms. 4. 56 ; मूत्रं चकार ' made water '. -Comp. —आघातः a urinary disease. —आशयः the lower belly. —उत्संग see मूत्रसंग. —कृच्छ्रं painful discharge of urine, strangury. —कोशः the scrotum. —क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. —ग्रंथिः a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. —जठरः. -रं the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. —दोषः a urinary disease. —निरोधः retention of urine. —पतनः a civet cat. —पथः the urinary passage. —परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. —पुटं the lower belly. —मार्गः,-प्रसेकः the urethra. —वर्धक a. diuretic. —वृद्धिः f. copious secretion of urine. —शकृत्, n. urine and excrement. —शुक्रं a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. —शूलः -लं urinary colic. —संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रयति Den. P. To make water ; तिष्ठन्मूत्रयति Mbh.

मूत्रल a. Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

मूत्रित a. 1 Discharged or voided as urine. -2 Soiled with urine.

मूर a. Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -3 destroying, killing.

मूर्ख a. 1 Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. —र्खः A fool, blockhead ; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5, 8 ; मूर्खे बलाद्पराधिनं मां प्रतिपादयिष्यसि V. 2. -2 A kind of bean. -Comp. -पंडितः a learned fool, Pt. 5. 40 —भूय folly, stupidity, ignorance. —भ्रातृक a. one who has a foolish brother. —मंडलं an assembly of fools.

मूर्खता-त्वं, मूर्खिमन् m. Stupidity, folly, silliness.

मूर्च्छन a. (नी f.) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). -2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening —नं, -ना [मुर्छ् ल्युट्] 1 Fainting, swooning. -2 Prevalence, growth, increase (usually n. in this sense). -3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur ; cf. मूर्च्छा (3) also -4 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another ; modulation, melody ; स्फुटीभवद्ग्रामविशेषमूर्छना Si. 1. 10 , भूयो भूयः स्वयमपि कृता मूर्च्छना विस्मरंती Me. 86 , वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनांतरगतं तारं विरामे मृदु Mk. 3. 5 , सप्त स्वराश्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः Pt. 5. 54 ; (a मूर्च्छा or मूर्च्छना is thus defined :—क्रमात्स्वराणां सप्तानामारोहश्चावरोहणम् । सा मूर्च्छेत्युच्यते ग्रामस्था एताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

मूर्च्छा [मुर्च्छ्-भावे अङ्] 1 Fainting, swooning , R. 7. 44. -2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. -3 A process in calcining metals ; मूर्च्छां गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82 -4 The rising of sound &c. ; see मूर्च्छन (4) above. -5 Growth, increase. -Comp. —आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. —परीत a. unconscious, fainted away.

मूर्च्छाल a. Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मूर्च्छित p. p. [मूर्च्छा जाता अस्य तार० इतच्, मूर्च्छ् क्त वा 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. -2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -3 Increased, augmented. -4 Made violent, intensified -5 Perplexed, bewildered. -6 Filled. -7 Calcined. -8 Rising upwards, lofty. —तं A kind of song or air.

मूर्त a. [मूर्च्छ् क्त 1 Fainted, insensible. -2 Stupid, foolish. -3 Embodied, incarnate ; मूर्तो विघ्नस्तपस इव नो भिन्नसारंगयूथः S. 1. 33, प्रसाद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहार्द्रशीतलः U. 3. 14 ; R. 2. 69 ; 7. 70 ; Ku. 7. 42 , Pt. 2. 99. -4 Material, corporeal. -5 Coagulated (Ved.).

मूर्तत्वं 1 Embodiment, materiality. -2 (In phil.) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion ; परिच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्वं क्रियावत्वं वा मूर्तत्वम्.

मूर्तिः f. [मुर्च्छ्-क्तिन्] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2 ; R. 3. 27 ; 14. 54. -3 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation ; करुणस्य मूर्तिः U. 3. 4 , Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty. -6 Solidity, hardness. -Comp. —धर, संचर a. embodied, incarnate, धर्मो वा मूर्तिसंचरः Mv 1. 10 ; U. 6 10. —पः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

मूर्तित्वं Embodiment, materiality, incarnation.

मूर्तिमत् a. 1 Material, corporeal.-2 Embodied, incarnate, personified ; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया Si. 5. 15, तव मूर्तिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18, R. 12. 64 ; Mâl. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. —m. The body.

मूर्धन् m [मुह्यत्यस्मिन्नहते इति मूर्धा, cf. Un. 1. 156] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general ; मतेन मूर्ध्ना हरिरग्रहीदुपः Si. 1. 18 ; R. 16. 81. , नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14 ; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head ; अतिष्ठन्मनुजेंद्राणां मूर्ध्नि देवपतिर्यथा Mb. ' stood at the head of all kings' &c. , भूम्या पर्वतमूर्धनि ; S. 5, 7 , Me. 17. -4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forepart ; स किल संयुगमूर्ध्नि सहायतां मघवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -6 (in geom.) The base. -Comp. —अंतः the crown of the head. —अभिषिक्त a. 1. consecrated, crowned, inaugurated ; R. 16. 81. -2 common, stock (as an instance), उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्तिं इति बीभत्सस्य मूर्धाभिषिक्तमुदाहरणम्. (—क्तः) 1. a consecrated king. -2. a man of the Kshatriya caste. 3. a minister. -4 = मूर्धावसिक्त (1) q. v. —अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. —अवसिक्तः 1. N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brâhmaṇa father and Kshatriya mother. -2. a consecrated king. —कर्णी —कर्परी f. an umbrella. —जः 1. the hair (of the head) ; पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30 ; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief.' -2. the mane. —ज्योतिस् n. see ब्रह्मरंध्र or सुद्रामार्ग. —पिंडः a lump upon the head (of an elephant in rut). —पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. —रसः the scum of boiled rice. —वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

मूर्धन्य a. [मूर्ध्नि भवः यत्] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters ऋ, ॠ, ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्, र् and ष् ; ऋटुरषाणां मूर्धा. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

मूर्धन्वन् See मूर्धन्.

मूर्वा -र्वी, मूर्विका A kind of creeper (from the fibres of which bow-

strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made).

मूल् I. 1 U (मूलति-ते) 1 To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (मूलयति-ते, मूलित) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

मूल [मूल्-क] 1 A root (fig. also), तरुमूलानि गृहीभवन्ति तेषां S. 7. 20, or शाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 15 ; मूलं बंध् to take or strike root ; बद्धमूलस्य मूल हि महद्वैरतरोः स्त्रियः Si. 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity or anything ; करयाश्चिदासङ्गिशता तदानीम् ग्रह्मूलापितसूत्रशेषा R. 7. 10, so प्राचीमूले Me. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else ; बाह्वोर्मूले Si. 7. 32 ; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूल, &c. -4 Beginning, commencement, आमूलाच्छ्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause, सर्वे गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb. रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलं U. 1. 6, इति केनाप्युक्तं तत्र मूलं मृग्यं 'the source or authority should be found out.' -6 The foot or bottom of anything, पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory ; स गुप्तमूलप्रत्यंत R. 4. 26, Ms. 7. 184. -13 A vendor who is not the true owner, Ms. 8. 202 (अस्वामिविक्रेता Kull.). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion containing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copse. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An aboriginal inhabitant. -20 A bower an arbour (निकुंज). -21 N. of several roots पिप्पली, पुष्कर, शूरण &c. (In Comp. मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal' e.g. मूलकारणं 'prime cause' &c. &c.). -Comp. —आधारं 1. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation. —आभं a radish. —आयतनं the original abode. —आशिन् a. living upon roots. —आह्वं a radish. —उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. —कर्मन् n. magic. —कारः the author of an original work. —कारणं the original or prime cause, Ku. 6. 13.—कारिका a furnace, an oven.—कृच्छ्रः—च्छ्रं a kind of penance, living only upon roots —केशरः a citron. —गुणः the co-efficient of a root. —ग्रंथः 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by Sâkyamuni.—छेदः uprooting. -ज a. 1. radical. -2. growing at the roots of trees (as an ant-hill).-3. born under the constellation Mûla. (-जः) plant growing from a root. (-जं) a green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamsa. —द्रव्यं, -धनं principal, stock, capital. —धातुः lymph. —निकृंतन a. destroying root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the stockman', the male representative of a family. —प्रकृतिः f the Prakriti or Pradhâna of the Sânkhyas (q v.). -(pl.) the four principal sovereigns to be considered at the time of war (विजिगीषु, अरि, मध्यम, and उदासीन); see Ms. 7. 155. —फलदः the bread-fruit tree. —बर्हणं the act of uprooting, extermination. —भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. —भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. —वचनं an original text. —वापः one who plants roots. -वित्तं capital, stock. —विभुजः a chariot —व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupation of executing criminals, Ms. 10. 38. —व्रतिन् a. living exclusively on roots. —शकुनः (in augury) the first bird. -शाकटः, -शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. —संघ a society, sect —स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2 the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, air. -4. Mooltan. (-नी) N. of Gauri. —स्थायिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river. —हर a. uprooting completely.

मूलक a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on ; भ्रांतिमूलक 'based on error.' -2 Born under the constellation Mûla. —कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent root. -3 A sort of Yam —कः A kind of poison. -Comp. -पणः a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). —पोतिका a radish.

मूला 1 N. of a plant. -2 The asterism Mûla.

मूलिक a. 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. —कः A devotee, an ascetic. —का 1 A root. -2 A collection of roots.

मूलिन् m. A tree.

मूलिन a. Growing from a root. —नः A plant, tree.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलेरः 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य a. 1 To be eradicated. -2 Being at the root. -3 Purchasable. —ल्यं 1 Price, worth, cost, क्रीणंति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Si. 18. 15, Sânti. 1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3 Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5 Original value. -6 An article purchased.

मूष् 1 A. (मूषति, मूषित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूषः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A round window, an air-hole. -3 A crucible

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief. -Comp. —अरातिः a cat. —वाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मूषणं Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible. -3 An air-hole.

मूषिकः 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3 The Sirisha tree. -4 N. of a country. -Comp. —अंकः, -अंचनः, -रथः epithets of Ganesa. —अदः a cat. —अरातिः a cat —उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill. —विषाणं 'the horn of a mouse', i. e. an impossibility ; cf. शशविषाण, खपुष्प &c.

मूषिकारः A male rat.

मूषी, मूषीकः, मूषीका A rat, mouse.

मूषीकरणं Melting in a crucible.

मृ 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (म्रियते, ममार, अमृत, मरिष्यति, मर्तुं, मृत) To die, perish, decease, depart from life. —Caus. (मारयति-ते) To kill, slay. —Desid. (मुमूर्षति) 1 To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

मृक्ष् See म्रक्ष्.

मृग् 4 P., 10 A. (मृगयति, मृगयते, मृगित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after ; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Kv. 5. 45 ; गता दूता दूरं क्वचिदपि परेतान् मृगयितुं G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate ; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृग्यमाणः Mâl 5. 1 ; अंतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. -5 To ask for, beg of one ; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

मृगः [मृग्-क] 1 (a) A quadruped, an animal in general : नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगैः । विक्रमार्जितराज्यस्य स्वयमेव मृगेंद्रता ; see मृगाधिप below. (b) A wild beast -2 A deer, an antelope ; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहंते मृगाः S. 1. 14 ; R. 1. 40, 50 ; आश्रममृगोयं न हंतव्यः S. 1. -3 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon respresented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men, मृगे तुष्टा च चित्रिणी ; वदति मधुरवाणीं दीर्घनेत्रोऽतिभीरुश्चपलमतिसुदेहः शीघ्रवेगो मृगोऽयम् Sabdak. -12 The lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्. -13 The lunar month

called मार्गशीर्ष. -14 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in Sâkadvîpa. -Comp. —अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. —अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the wind. —अंगना a doe. —अजिनं a deer's skin. —अंडजा musk. -अद् *m.*, -अदनः, -अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. —अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion ; केसरी निष्ठुरक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगाधिपः Si. 2. 53 ; मृगाधिराजस्य वचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. —अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. —अरिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger -4. N. of a tree. —अशनः a lion. —आजीवः 1. a hunter. -2. a hyena. —आविध *m.* a hunter. —आस्यः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. —इंद्रः 1. a lion ; ततो मृगेंद्रस्य मृगेंद्रगामी R 2 30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. °आसनं a throne. °आस्यः an epithet of Siva. °चटकः a hawk. —इष्टः a variety of jasmine. —ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman. —ईश्वरः 1. lion. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. —उत्तमः the best antelope. —उत्तमं, -उत्तमांगं the constellation मृगशिरस्. —काननं 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. —गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. —चारिन् *a.* acting like a deer (as a devotee) ; leading a deer's life ; V. 4. —जलं mirage. °स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage, *i. e.* an impossibility. —जीवनः a hunter, fowler. —तृष्, -तृषा, -तृष्णाः, -तृष्णिः, -तृष्णिका *f.* mirage ; मृगतृष्णांभसि स्नातः ; see खपुष्प ; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मृगतृष्णिकायां S. 6. 15. —दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. —दावः a park, preserve —दृश् *f.* a fawn-eyed woman ; तद्वीथिद्विस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासीन्मृगदृशः U. 6. 35. (—*m.*) the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. —द्युः a hunter. —द्विष् *m.* a lion. —धरः the moon. —धूर्तः, -धूर्तकः a jackal. —नयना a fawn-eyed woman. —नाभिः 1. musk , Ku. 1. 54 ; Rs. 6. 13 ; Ch. P. 8 ; R. 17. 24. -2. the musk-deer ; R. 4. 74. °जा musk. —पतिः 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. —पालिका the musk-deer. —पिप्लुः the moon. —पोतः —पोतकः a fawn. —प्रभुः a lion. —प्रियं grass growing on mountains. —ब(व)धाजीवः a hunter. —बंधिनी a net for catching deer. —भोजना bitter apple. —मदः musk ; कुचतटीग ते यावन्मातर्मिलति तव तोयैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7 ; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Git. 7. °वासा a musk bag. —मंद्रः N. of a class of elephants. —मांसं venison. —मातृका a doe. —मासः the month of Mârgasirsha. —मुखः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. —यूथं a herd of deer. —राज् *m.* 1. a lion ; Si. 9. 18. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. —राजः 1. a lion ; R. 6. 3. -2 the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. °धारिन्, °लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमन् *n.* wool. °जं a woollen cloth —रोचना yellow pigment. —लांछनः -लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon ; अंकाधिरोपितमृगश्चंद्रमा मृगलांछनः Si. 2. 53. °जः the planet Mercury. —लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon ; मृगलेखामुषसीव चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42 —लोचनः the moon. (—ना, -नी) a fawn-eyed woman. —वल्लभः a kind of grass (कुंदर). —वाहनः wind. —व्याधः 1. a hunter. -2. Sirius or the dogstar. -3. an epithet of Siva. —शायिका the reclining posture of a deer. —शावः a fawn; मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. —शिरः, -शिरस् *n* , —शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —शीर्षं the constellation मृगशिरस्. (-र्षः) the lunar month Mârgasirsha. -शीर्षन् *m.* the constellation मृगशिरस्. —श्रेष्ठः a tiger. —हन् *m.* a hunter.

मृगणा [मृग-युच् टाप्] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. -2 Investigation, inquiry.

मृगयस् *m.* Ved. A wild animal.

मृगया [मृगं यातनया या यस्यां क] Hunting, chase , मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5 , मृगयापवादिना माठव्येन S. 2 ; so मृगयावेष, मृगयाविहारिन् &c. -Comp.—अरण्यं, -वन a park. —यानं a hunting expedition.

मृगयुः [मृग-अस्त्यर्थे युच्] 1 A hunter, fowler ; इति जोपशयस्थोऽपि शयालमृंगयुर्मृगान् Si. 2. 80. -2 A jackal. -3 An epithet of Brahman.

मृगव्य 1 The chase, hunting, Ki. 13. 9. -2 A target, butt (in archery).

मृगित *a.* [मृग् क्त] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. -2 Sought, searched for. -3 Asked, solicited.

मृगी 1 A female deer, doe. -2 Epilepsy. -3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. —दृश् *f.* —लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. —पतिः an epithet of Krishṇa.

मृग्य *a.* [मृग्-ण्यत्] To be sought or inquired after ; to be hunted ; तत्र मूलं मृग्यम्.

मृज् I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. -II. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्ष्टि, मार्जयति-ते, ममार्ज मार्जयांचकार-चक्रे, अमार्जीत्-अमार्क्षीत्,अममार्जत्-त, मार्जिष्यति, मार्क्ष्यति, मार्जयिष्यति-त, मार्जितुं-मार्ष्टुं, मार्जयितु, मृष्ट, मार्जित; *desid.* मिमृक्षति or मिमार्जिषति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also), स्वेदलवान्ममार्ज Si. 3. 79; दोषप्रवादममृजत् 5. 28. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). -4 To deck, adorn. -5 To purify; wash with water, sharpen; ललुःखड्गान्ममार्जुश्च ममृजुश्च परश्वधान् Bk. 14. 92 (शुद्धान् चक्रुः or शोणितवंतः).

मृजः A kind of drum.

मृजा [मृज्-अङ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution. -2 Cleanliness, purity , Bk. 2. 13 (शुद्धिः). -3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion.

मृजित *a.* Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed, rubbed &c.

मृड् 6, 9 P. (मृडति, मृड्नाति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. -2 To forgive, pardon. -3 To delight, gladden. -4 To be delighted or happy.

मृडः An epithet of Siva.

मृडनं Favouring, showing grace.

मृडा, मृडानी, मृडी An epithet of Pârvatî , शंके सुदारे कालकूटमपिबत् मृडो मृडानीपतिः Git. 12.

मृडीकः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A fish.-3 A deer.

मृण् 6 P. (मृणति) To kill, slay, destroy.

मृणालः-लं [मृण् कालन] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre; भंगेऽपि हि मृणालानामनुबध्नंति तंतवः H. 1. 95, सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 19 ; Rs. 1. 19 , V. 3. 13. —लं The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूल). -Comp. —भंगः a bit of a lotus-fibre. —सूत्रं the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

मृणालिका, मृणाली A lotus stalk or fibre ; परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमंगं Mâl. 1. 22 ; or परिमृदितमृणालीदुर्बलान्यंगकानि U. 1. 24 ; Ku. 5. 29.

मृणालिन् *m.* A lotus.

मृणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant ; R. 16. 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses.-3 A place abounding with lotuses.

मृत *p. p.* [मृ कर्तरि क्त] 1 Dead, deceased; ये पराधीनतां यातास्ते वै जीवंति के मृताः H. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious; मृतो दरिद्रः पुरुषो मृतं मैथुनमप्रजं । मृतमश्रोत्रियं श्राद्धं मृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः ॥ Pt. 2. 94. -3 Calcined, reduced ; मूर्च्छो गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 82. —तं 1 Death. -2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अमृतं (8). -Comp. —अंगं a corpse. —अंडः the sun. —अशौच impurity contracted through the death of a relation ; see अशौच. —उद्भवः the sea, ocean. —कल्प, -प्राय *a.* almost dead, insensible. —गृहं a grave. —चेलं shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Chândâlas). —जीवन *a.* reviving the dead. —दारः a widower. —निर्यातकः one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. -पः a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery &c.). —मत्तः, —मत्तकः a jackal. —संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites

—संजीवन *a.* reviving the dead. (-नं, -नी) the revival of a dead person. (-नी) a charm for reviving the dead —सूतकं bringing forth a still-born child. —स्नानं ablution after a death or funeral.

मृतकः कं A dead person, a corpse ; ध्रुवं ते जीवंतोऽप्यहह मृतका मन्दमतयो न येषामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39. --कं 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. -2 Death. -Comp. —अंतकः a jackal

मृतिः *f.* Death, dying.

मृतिमत् *m.* Mortality.

मृतंडः The sun.

मृतालकं A kind of clay.

मृत्तिका [मृद् तिकन् टाप्] 1 Clay, earth , Ms. 2. 182. -2 Fresh earth. -3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्युः [मृ-त्युक्] 1 Death, desease ; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. -2 Yama, the god of death.-3 An epithet of Brahman.-4 Of Vishnu. -5 Of Mâyâ. -6 Of Kali. -7 The god of love. -Comp. —तूर्यं a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. —द *a.* fatal. —नाशकः quicksilver. -नाशनं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. —पः an epithet of Siva. —पाशः the noose of death or Yama. -पुष्पः the sugarcane. -प्रतिबद्ध *a.* liable to death. —फलं a kind of poisonous fruit. -फला,-लीं the plantain. —बीजः,-बीजः a bamboo-cane. —भृत्यः sickness, disease.-राज् *m.* Yama, the god of death. -लोकः 1. the world of the dead,the world of Death or Yama. -2. earth, the world of mortals ; cf. मर्त्यलोक. -वंचनः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2 a raven. —सूतिः *f.* a female crab.

मृत्युंजयः An epithet of *S*iva.

मृत्सा, मृत्स्ना 1 Earth, clay. -2 Good earth or clay. -3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्स्नं Powder, dust.

मृद् 9 P. (मृद्नाति, मृदित) 1 To squeeze, press, rub, मम च मृदितं क्षौम बाल्ये त्वदंगविवर्तनैः Ve. 5. 40. -2 To trample or tread upon; crush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound, bruise, pulverize ; तावमर्दीदखर्वोद्ध Bk. 15. 15 ; वलान्यमृद्नान्नलिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5. -3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch , *S*i. 4. 61. -4 To overcome, surpass. -5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. -6 (In astr.) To pass through (as a constellation). —*Caus.* (मर्दयति) = मृद् q. v. above.

मृदित *p. p.* 1 Pressed, squeezed ; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. -2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. -3 Rubbed off, removed. (See मृद्).

मृदिनी Good of soft earth.

मृद् *f.* [मृद्यते मृद् कर्मणि क्विप्] 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आमोदं कुसुमभवं मृदेव धत्ते मृद्गन्धं न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति Subhâsh. ; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिम्बोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4 -2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. -3 A mound of earth. -4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp. -कणः a small clod or lumb of earth. -करः a potter. —कांस्यं an earthen vessel. —किरः an earthworm. —गः a kind of fish. —चयः (मृच्चयः) a heap of earth. —पचः a potter. —पात्रं, -भांडं earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. —पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. °बुद्धिः 'clod-pated' a blockhead ; मया च मृत्पिण्डबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं *S.* 6. —लोष्टः a clod of earth. —शकटिका (मृच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart, (it is the name of a celebrated play by Sûdraka).

मृन्म(ण्म)य *a.* Earthen ; R. 5 2.

मृदंकुरः (रुः) The green pigeon.

मृदंगः [मृद्-अंगच् किच्च] 1 A kind of drum or tabor. -2 A bamboo-cane. -3 Noise. -Comp. —फलः the bread-fruit tree.

मृदर *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. -2 Transient, evanescent.

मृदवं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

मृदा See मृद्. -Comp.-करः a thunder-bolt.

मृदु *a.* [मृद्-कु] (दु or द्वी *f.* ; compar. म्रदीयस् ; superl. म्रदिष्ठ) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate; मृदु तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते तदिदं मन्मथ दृश्यते त्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते प्रजान्तकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; *S.* 1. 10 , 4. 10 -2 Soft, mild, gentle ; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; बाणं कृपामृदुमनाः प्रतिसंजहार 9. 57 'with his mind softened with pity' ; तं कृपामृदुरवेक्ष्य भार्गवं 11. 83 ; *S.* 6. 1 ; महर्षिर्मृदुतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 'relented' ; खातमूलमनिलो नदीरयैः पातयत्यपि मृदुस्तटद्रुमं 11. 76 'even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. -3 Weak, feeble; सर्वथा मृदुरसौ राजा H. 3 ; ततस्ते मृदवोऽभूवन् गधवाः शरपीडिताः Mb. -4 Moderate. -5 Blunt. -6 Slow. —दुः The planet Saturn. —दु *n.* Softness, gentleness. —दु *ind.* Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनासि मृदु कर्णान्तिकचरः *S.* 1. 24 ; वादयते मृदु वेणुं Git. 5. -Comp. —अंग *a.* of delicate limbs. (-गी) a delicate woman. —उत्पल the soft *i. e.* blue lotus. -कार्ष्णायसं lead. -कोष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. —गमन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. (-ना) a goose, female swan. —चर्मिन्, —छदः, —त्वच्, —त्वचः *m.* a kind of birch tree. —पत्रः a rush or reed. —पर्वकः, -पर्वन् *m.* a reed, cane.-पुष्पः the *S*irisha tree. —पूर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. —फलं N. of a plant (विकंकत). —भाषिन् *a.* sweet-speaking -रोमन् *m.*, -रोमकः a hare. —वर्गः, -गणः the group of the Nakshatras अनुराधा, मृगशिरस्, चित्रा and रेवती. —स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch. —हृदय *a.* kind.

मृदुक *a.* Soft, gentle.

मृदुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. -2 Mild, gentle. —लं 1 Water. -2 A variety of aloe-wood.

मृद्वी, मृद्वीका A vine or bunch of grapes ; वाचं तदीयां परिपीय मृद्वीं मृद्वीकया तुल्यरसां स हंसः N. 3. 60 ; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

मृदुन्नकं Gold.

मृध् 1 U. (मर्धति-ते) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. -2 Ved. To hurt, kill. -3 To disregard.

मृध् *f.* Ved. 1 Battle, fight. -2 An enemy.

मृधस् *n.* Ved. 1 War. -2 Contempt, disregard.

मृधं War, battle, fight ; मत्स्वविहितमतुलं भुजयोर्बलमस्य पश्यत मृधेऽधिकुप्यतः Ki. 12. 39 ; R. 13. 65 ; Mv. 5. 13.

मृश् 6 P. (मृशति, मृष्ट) 1 To touch, handle. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

मृष् I. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle. -II. 1 U. (मर्षति-ते) 1 To bear, endure &c. (usually 4 U.).-2 To sprinkle.-III. 4, 10 U (मृष्यति-ते, मर्षयति ते, मर्षित) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with ; तत्किमिदमकार्यमनुष्ठितं देवेन-लोको न मृष्यतीति U. 5; R. 9. 62. -2 To allow, permit. -3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear; मृष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; प्रथममिति प्रेक्ष्य दुहितृजनस्यैकोऽपराधो भगवता मर्षयितव्यः *S.* 4; आर्य मर्षय मर्षय Ve. 1 ; महा ब्राह्मण मर्षय Mk. 1.-4 To forget, neglect.

मृषा *ind.* 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly, lyingly ; यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां ब्रूषे न चाटुं मृषा Bh. 3. 147 ; मृषाभाषासिंधो Bv. 2. 21. -2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -अध्यायिन् *m.* a kind of crane. -अर्थक *a.* 1. untrue. -2. absurd. (-कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. —उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement; तत्किं मन्यसे राजपुत्रि मृषोद्यं तदिति U. 4. —ज्ञानं ignorance, error. —भाषिन्, -वादिन् *m.* a liar. —वाच् *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. —वादः 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. -2. insincere speech, flattery. -3. irony, satire.

मृषायते Den. P. To be mistaken, to err.

मृषालकः The mango tree.

मृष्ट *p. p.* [मृज्-मश वा-क्त] 1 (*a*) Cleansed, purified. (*b*) Pure, clean -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cooked. -4 Touched. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable -7 Sprinkled. —ष्ट Pepper. -Comp. -गंधः a savoury or agreeable smell.

मृष्टिः *f.* 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. -3 Touch, contact. 4 sprinkling.

मृष्टेरुक *a* 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. 3 Liberal.

मॄ 9 P. (मृणाति) To hurt, kill.

मे 1 A (मयते, मित , *desid.* मित्सते) To exchange or barter. -With नि or विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain ; (also मेखल). -2 A goat. -Comp. —अद्रिजा, -कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river Narmadâ.

मेखला 1 A belt, girdle, waist-band, zone in general (fig. also); anything which girds or surrounds, मही सागरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth', रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63 ; Rs. 6. 2. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman ; नितंबबिंबैः सदुकूलमेखलैः Rs. 1 4, 6 ; R S. 64 ; मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बधन Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes ; cf. Ms. 2. 42. -4 The slope of a mountain (नितंब) ; आमेखलं संचरतां घनानां Ku. 1. 5 , Me. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. -7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadâ. -Comp. —पदं the hips. —बंधः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 A religious student, a Brahmachârin q. v.

मेखलालः An epithet of *S*iva.

मेघः [मेहति वर्षति जलं, मिह्-घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 A cloud ; कुर्वन्नंजनमेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. -2 A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of the six Râgas (in music). -4 A fragrant grass. —घं Talc. -Comp. —अध्वन् *m.*, -पथः, -मार्गः 'the path of clouds', atmosphere. —अंतः the autumn. —अरिः the wind. —अस्थि *n.* hail. —आख्यं talc. —आगमः the approach of rains, the rainy season. —आटोपः a dense or thick cloud. —आडंबरः thunder. —आनंदा a kind of crane. —आनंदिन् *m* a peacock. —आलोकः the appearance or sight of clouds ; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3. —आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. —उदकं rain —उदयः the rising of clouds —कफः hail —कालः the rains, rainy season. —गर्जनं, -गर्जना thunder. —चिंतकः the Châtaka bird. —जः a large pearl —ज्वालं 1. a dense mass of clouds. -2. talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the Châtaka bird —ज्योतिस् *m n.* lightning. —डंबरः thunder. —दीपः lightning. —दूत N of a celebrated poem by Kâlidâsa. —द्वार the sky, atmosphere. —नादः 1. the roar of clouds, thunder. -2 an epithet of Vishnu. -3. N of Indrajit, son of Râvana -4. the Palâsa tree. °अनुलासिन्, °अनुलासकः a peacock. °जित् *m.* an epithet of Lakshmana —नामन् *m.* a kind of grass. —निर्घोषः thunder. —पंक्तिः, -माला, -राजि *f.* a line of clouds ; प्रथमं मेघराजिः पश्चाद्विद्युल्लता V. 2. —पुष्पं 1. water -2 hail -3. river-water. —प्रसवः water. —भूतिः a thunderbolt. —मंडल the firmament, sky. —माल, —मालिन् *a.* cloud-capt. —योनिः fog, smoke.—रवः thunder. —रावः a kind of water-bird. —रेखा, -लेखा a line of clouds. —वर्णा the Indigo plant —वर्त्मन् *n.* the atmosphere. —वह्निः lightning. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Indra , श्रयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः *Si.* 13. 18 -2. an epithet of *S*iva. —विस्फूर्जित 1 thunder, rumbling of clouds -2. N. of a metre ; see App. 1. —वेश्मन् *n* the atmosphere —सारः a kind of camphor. —सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. —स्तनित thunder.

मेघंकर *a.* (री *f.*) Producing clouds.

मेघयति Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

मेचक *a.* [cf. Un. 5. 37] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured ; कुर्वन्नंजनमेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, U. 6. 25 ; Me. 59. —कः 1 Blackness, the dark-blue colour, -2 An eye of a peacock's tail ; Mâl. 6.5 -3 A cloud. -4 Smoke. -5 A nipple. -6 A kind of gem. —कं 1 Darkness. -2 Sulphuret of antimony. -Comp. —आपगा an epithet of the Yamunâ.

मेट्, मेड् 1 P. (मेटति, मेडति) To be mad.

मेटुला The myrobalan tree (आमलकी).

मेठः 1 A ram. -2 An elephant-driver or keeper.

मेठिः, मेथिः 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. -3 A post to which cattle are bound. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेढ्रः [मिह्-ष्ट्रन्] A ram. —ढ्रं The male organ of generation, penis ; (यस्य) मेढ्रं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते. -Comp —चर्मन् *n* the prepuce. —जः an epithet of *S*iva. -रोग. venereal disease.

मेढ्रकः 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

मेंठः, मेंढः An elephant-keeper.

मेंढः, मेंढकः A ram

मेंढ्रः See मेढ्र.

मेथ् 1 U (मेथति ते) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another (Atm.). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

मेथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.

मेदः 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed tribe. -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant (अलंबुषा). —दा A root resembling ginger (one of the eight principal medicines.). -Comp. —जं a species of bdellium. —भिल्लः N. of a degraded tribe.

मेदकः Liquor used for distillation.

मेदस् *n.* [मेद्-असुन] 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven *dhatus* of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 3. 182 , Y. 1. 44. -2 Corpulence, fat of the body , मेदश्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः *S.* 2 5. -3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence. -Comp —अर्बुदं a fatty tumour. —कृत् *m. n.* flesh. —ग्रंथिः a fatty tumour. —ज, -तेजस् *n* a bone. —धरा a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat.—पिंड a lump of fat. —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. increase of fat, corpulence. -2. enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदस्विन् *a.* 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strong robust, *Si.* 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth ; न मामवति सद्वीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनी R. 1. 65, चचलं वसु नितांतमुन्नता मेदिनीमपि हरंत्यरातयः Ki. 13. 52 , (मधुकैटभयोरासीन्मेदसा परिप्लुता । तेनेयं मेदिनीनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता ॥). -2 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). -Comp. —ईशः, पतिः a king —द्रवः dust.

मेदुर *a.* [मिद्-घुरच्] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense ; Mâl. 8. 11 ; thick with, full of, covered with (usually with instr- or at the end of comp.), मेघैर्मेदुरमंबरं Git. 1 ; मकरंदसुंदरगलन्मंदाकिनीमेदुर (पदारविंदं) 7.

मेदुरित *a.* 1 Thickened, made dense ; मेघमेदुरितनीलिमा गिरिः U. 1. -2 Unctuous.

मेद्य *a* 1 Fat. -2 Dense, thick.

मेध् 1 U. See मेथ्.

मेधः 1 A sacrifice, as in नरमेध, अश्वमेध. -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Vishnu.

मेधा [मेध्-अङ्] (changed to मेधस् in Bah Comp. when preceded by सु, दुस् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak -2 Intellect ; intelligence in general , Bg. 10. 34 ; Ms. 3. 263 ; Y. 3. 173. -3 A form of Sarasvatî. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power (Ved.). -Comp. -अतिथि N. of a learned commentator on Manusmriti. -जित् m. an epithet of Kâtyâyana. -रुद्रः an epithet of Kâlidâsa.

मेधावत् a Wise, intelligent.

मेधाविन् a. [मेधा-विनि] 1 Very intelligent having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect , Pt. 1. 61. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. -नी An epithel of the wife of Brahman.

मेधि See मेथि.

मेध्य a [मेध्-ण्यत्, मेधाय हितं यत् वा] 1 Fit for a sacrifice , Y. 1 194 ; Ms 5. 54. -2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial , मेध्येनाश्वेनेजे ; R. 13. 3. -3 Pure, sacred, holy , R 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. -5 Wise, intelligent. -ध्यः 1 A goat. -2 A Khadira tree. -3 Barley (according to Medinî). -ध्या N. of several plants (केतकी, शखपुष्पी, रोचना, शमी &c.).

मेनका 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of Sakuntalâ). -2 N. of the wife of Himâlaya. -Comp -आत्मजा N. of Pârvatî.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himâlaya ; मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां (उपयेमे) Ku. 1.18 5. 5. -2 N of a river.

मेनादः 1 A peacock -2 A cat. -3 A goat.

मेंधिका, मेंधी N. of a plant (Mar. मेंदी) (from the leaves of which a reddish day is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand)

मेप् 1 A. (मेपते) To go, move.

मेय a [मा-मि-वा यत्] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated. -3 Discernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

मेरकः 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Vishṇu.

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve ; and which forms the centre of the several Dvîpas; cf. द्वीप , it is also said to consist of gold and gems) , विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात् कृतः N. 1. 16, स्वात्मन्येव समाप्तहेममहिमा मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bo. 3 150. -2 The central bead in a rosary. -3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp -अद्रिकर्णिका the earth. -धामन् m. an epithet of Siva -पृष्ठ heaven, the sky -यंत्रं a figure shaped like a spindle

मेरुकः Incense

मेलः [मिल् घञ्] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse -2 A fair. -3 A company, in assembly. (Also मेलक)

मेलनं [मिल् ल्युट्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter ; a fight.

मेला [मिल्-णिच् अच् टाप्] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अंधुकः, -अंबुः, -नंदः, -नंदा, -मंदा an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मेलापकः 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

मेलायनं Combination, junction.

मेव् 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेषः 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign *Aries* of the zodiac. -Comp. -अंडः an epithet of Indra. -कंबलः a woollen blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -यूथं a flock of sheep

मेषा Small cardamoms.

मेषायते Den. A. To act like a goat.

मेषिका, मेषी A ewe.

मेहः [मिह्-घञ्] 1 Making water, passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 A urinary disease. -4 A ram. -5 A goat. -Comp. -घ्नी turmeric.

मेहन [मिह्-ल्युट्] 1 Passing urine.-2 Urine. -3 The penis.

मैत्र a. (त्री f) [मित्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind , Ms. 2. 87 ; Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhûrta) ; Ku 7. 6. -त्रः 1 A high or perfect Brâhmana. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe ; Ms 10.23. -3 The anus. -4 A friend. -त्री 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact ; प्रत्यूषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. -त्रं 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement, Ms. 4 152. -3 A prayer addressed to Mitra. -4 The lunar mansion अनुराधा, (मैत्रर्भ in the same sense).

मैत्रकं Friendship.

मैत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vâlmîki. -2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasishṭha , U. 5. 28.

मैत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya -2 Of Vasishṭha. -3 Of Vâlmîki.

मैत्रिन् a. Friendly, kind

मैत्रेय a. (यी f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मैत्रेयकः N. of a mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 33.

मैत्रेयिका A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धं).

मैत्र्यं Friendship, alliance.

मैथिलः [मिथिलायां भव. अण्] A king of Mithilâ , R. 11. 32, 48. -लाः (pl.) The people of Mithilâ q. v. -ली N. of Sitâ ; R. 12. 29.

मैथुन a (नी f) [मिथुनेन निर्वृत्त अण्] 1 Paired, coupled. -2 United by marriage -3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union ; सुतं मैथुनमव्रजं Pt. 2 94. -2 Marriage. -3 Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire (अग्न्याधान). -Comp. -ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. -धर्मिन् a. copulating. -वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मैथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance

मैथुनिन् a. Copulating, sexually united. -m. One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मैथुन्य a. Relating to copulation.

मैधावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

मैनाकः [मेनकाया भव. अण्] N. of a mountain, son of Himâlaya and Menâ, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean ; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp , -स्वसृ f. an epithet of Pârvatî.

मैनालः A fisherman.

मैंदः N. of a demon killed by Krishna. -Comp. -हन् m. an epithet of Krishna.

मैरेयः-यं, मैरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink ; अधिरजनि वधूभिः पीतमैरेयरिक्तं Si. 11. 51 ; G. L. 34.

मलिंदः A bee.

मोकं The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष् 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liber-

ate, emancipate. -2 To loose, untie, undo. -3 To wrest away. -4 To cast, hurl, fling. -5 To shed. -6 To detach, extract.

मोक्षः [मोक्ष्-घञ्] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom ; साऽमुच्चा तव बंधमोक्षे न समर्था K ; Me. 61 ; स्वाङ्गमोक्षाः शुभाद्भवः R. 17. 20 ; पुत्रीं पुत्र्याः मोक्षं 17. 19. -2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. -3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence ; see अर्थ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते । अजागलस्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकम् ॥ ; Bg. 5. 28. 18. 30 ; R. 10. 84 ; Ms. 6. 35. -4 Death. -5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off : वनस्थलीमर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Loosening, untying, unbinding ; वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99. -7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow ; बाष्पमोक्ष, अश्रुमोक्ष. -8 Shooting, casting, discharging; शरमोक्षः S. 3. 5. -9 Scattering, strewing. -10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c). -11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -12 N. of a tree (पाटलि). -Comp. —उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. —देवः an epithet applied to Hiouen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. —द्वारं the sun. —पुरी an epithet of the town called कांचि.

मोक्षक *a*. [मोक्ष्-ण्वुल्] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c. —कः A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

मोक्षण [मोक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. -2 Rescuing, deliverance. -3 Loosening, untying. -4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. -5 Shedding. -6 Squandering. -7 Discharging, casting ; शस्त्र° &c.

मोक्षिन् *a*. 1 Desirous of emancipation. -2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

मोघ *a*. [मुह्-घ अच् वा कुत्वं] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful ; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6 ; मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितं R. 11. 39 ; 14. 65 ; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. -3 Left, abandoned. -4 Idle. —घः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. —घा The trumpet flower. —घं *ind.* In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. —कर्मन् *a.* engaging in useless rites. —पुष्पा a barren woman.

मोघी कृ 8 U. To render useless, frustrate.

मोघोलिः A hedge, fence.

मोचः [मुच्-अच्] 1 The plantain tree. -2 The tree called शोभांजन. —चा 1 The plantain tree. -2 The cotton shrub. -3 The indigo plant. —चं A plantain fruit.

मोचक *a*. [मुच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Liberating, freeing. 2 Finally emancipated, absolved. —कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. 2 Emancipation, deliverance. -3 A plantain tree. -4 The tree called शोभांजन.

मोचन *a*. (नी *f*.) [मुच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Releasing, freeing from. —नं 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. -2 Unyoking. -3 Discharging, emitting. -4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -5 Arrogance, pride. -6 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. —पट्टकः a filter.

मोचयितृ *a*. Releasing, setting free.

मोचाटः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. -2 Sandal wood. -3 A kind of pungent seed.

मोटकः-कं [मुट्-ण्वुल्] A pill. —कं A couple of broken blades of Kuśa grass given at a Śrāddha (मयकुशपत्रद्वयं).

मोटनं, मोटनकं Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. —नः Wind, air.

मोट्टायितं Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of ; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणि. —कांतस्मरणवार्तादौ हृदि तद्भावभावतः । प्राकट्यमभिलाषस्य मोट्टायितमुदीर्यते ॥ ; see S. D. 141 also ; सद्यो मोट्टायितमधुरिमोल्लासभंगीविधाता Ud. S. 35.

मोणः 1 A dried fruit. -2 A basket for keeping snakes.

मोदः [मुद्-घञ्] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness ; यत्रानंदाश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12 ; R. 5. 15. -2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. —आढ्यः the mango tree.

मोदक *a*. (का, -की *f*.) [मोदयति मुद्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. —कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general ; Y. 1. 289. —कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). -Comp. —कारः a confectioner.

मोदकिका A sweetmeat.

मोदनं [मुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax.

मोदयंतिका, मोदयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोदित *a*. Glad, pleased, delighted. —तं Pleasure, delight.

मोदिन् *a*. [मुद्-णिनि] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. -2 Gladdening, delighting. —नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, मल्लिका, यूथिका). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोरटः [मुर्-अटन्] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The milk of a cow recently calved. —टं 1 The root of the sugarcane. -2 The flower of the Ankoṭa tree. —टा Hemp used for bow-strings (मूर्वा).

मोषः [मुष्-घञ्] 1 A thief, robber. -2 Theft, robbery. -3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also) ; न पुष्पमोषमर्हत्युद्यानलता Mk. 1 ; दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे Git. 11. -4 Stolen property. -Comp. —कृत् *m.* a thief.

मोषकः [मुष्-ण्वुल्] A robber, thief.

मोषणं [मुष्-ल्युट्] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. -2 Cutting. -3 Destroying.

मोषयित्नुः 1 A Brahmaṇa. -2 The cuckoo.

मोषा Theft, robbery.

मोष्टृ *m.* A thief, robber.

मोहः [मुह् घञ्] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility ; मोहेनांतर्वरतनुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8 ; मोहादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56 ; Ku. 3. 73. -2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrrassment, confusion; यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहमेवं यास्यसि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. -3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation ; तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2 ; S. 7. 25. -4 Error, mistake. -5 Wonder, astonishment. -6 Affliction, pain. -7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. -8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -9 Illusion of attachment or love ; Pt. 2. 166. -Comp. —उपमा (In Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded , see Kāv. 2. 25. —कलिलं the thick net or snare of delusion. —निद्रा over-weening confidence. —मंत्रः a deluding spell. —रात्रिः *f.* the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. —शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोहन *a*. (नी *f*.) [मुह्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Deluding, infatuating. -4 Fascinating, enrapturing , U. 1. 36 ; Māl. 6. 8. —नः 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 N. of one

of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर) —नं 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Stupor, loss of sensation. -4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. -5 A seduction, temptation -6 Sexual intercourse, Mál. 4. -7 A means employed in perplexing others. -8 A magical charm employed to bewider an enemy. -Comp. —अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोहनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहनीय a. 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. -2 Perplexing, puzzling.

मोहित p. p. [मुह् णिच् क्त] 1 Stupefied. -2 Perplexed, bewildered. -3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिन् a. [मुह्-णिनि] 1 Stupefying. -2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. -3 Fascinating, enraptnring, enchanting.

मोहिनी 1 N of an *Asparas*. -2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar). -3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौक(कु)लिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मौक्तिकं [मुक्तैव स्वार्थे ठक्] A pearl; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhâsh. -Comp. —आवली a string of pearls. —गुफिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. —दामन् n. a string of pearls. —प्रसवा a pearl-muscle. —शुक्तिः f. a pearl-oyster. —सरः a necklace or string of pearls; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 29.

मौक्यं [मूकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मौख्यं Precedence, superiority.

मौखरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौखर्यं [मुखरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity.-2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मौग्ध्यं [मुग्ध-ष्यञ्] 1 Silliness, foolishness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. -3 Charm, beauty.

मौघ्यं Uselessness.

मौचं The fruit of the plantain tree.

मौंज a. (जी f.) [मुंज-अण्] Made of Munja grass (also मौंजक).

मौंजी The girdle of a Brâhmaṇa made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp —निबंधनं, -बंधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मौढ्यं 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. -2 Childishness. -3 Spiritual folly.

मौंड्यं 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. -2 Baldness.

मौत्रं A quantity of urine.

मौदक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. -2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदकिकः A confectioner.

मौद्गलिः A crow.

मौद्गीन a. [मुद्गानां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field)

मौनं [मुनेर्भावः अण्] Silence, taciturnity, मौनं सर्वार्थसाधनं, मौनं त्यज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचार 'hold your tongue'. -Comp. —मुद्रा the attitude of silence. —व्रतं a vow of silence.

मौनिन् a. (नी f.) [मौनमस्यास्ति इनि] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. —m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मौरजिकः [मुरजवादनं शिल्पमस्य ठक्] A drummer.

मौर्ख्यं [मूर्ख ष्यञ्] Folly, stupidity.

मौर्यः [मुर-ण्य] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta, मौर्ये नव राजनि Mu. 4. 15; मौर्यैर्हिरण्यार्थिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्य in this passage).

मौर्व a. (र्वी f.) Made of Mûrvâ plant; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मौर्वी [मूर्वालता तत्तंतुना निर्वृत्ता अण्] 1 A bow-string; मौर्वीकिणांको भुजः S. 1. 13; मौर्वी धनुषि चातता R. 1. 19, 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. -2 A girdle made of Murva grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya), Ms. 2. 42. -3 (In geom.) The chord of an arc; (also मौर्विका).

मौल a. (ला, -ली f.) [मूलं वेत्ति मूलादागतो वा अण्] 1 Radical, original. -2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). -3 Nobly born, of a good family. -4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary, Ms. 7. 54, R. 19. 57. —लः An old or hereditary minister, (प्रकृतयः) मौलैरानाय्य मौलैः सुमंत्रैः समितास्त्रभिः R. 12. 12, 14. 10, 18. 38.

मौलि a. [मूलस्याद्भवः इञ्] Head, foremost, best, अखिलपरिमलानां मौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. —लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौलौ वा रचयांजलि Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59; Ku. 5. 79 -2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 20 -3 The Asoka tree. —लिः (m. f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara, Bv. 1. 73. -2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair, जटामौलि Ku. 2. 26 (जटाजूट Malli.). -3 Braided hair; hair braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. —लिः, -ली f. The earth. -Comp. —मणिः, -रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. —मंडनं a head-ornament. —मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Radical. -2 Chief, principal, prime, संजीवनोपायस्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्यात्र संनिहितः U. 3. -3 Inferior. —कः A dealer in or digger of roots.

मौलिन् a. Having a crown, crested.

मौल्यं Price.

मौष्टा Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौष्टिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल a. (ली f.) [मुसल-अण्] 1 Formed like a club, club shaped. -2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). -3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a *parvan*, in this *parvan* is narrated the death of Krishṇa and Balarâma, and the self-destruction of Krishṇa's family through the curse of Brâhmaṇas). —लः A kind of *madhuparka*.

मौहूर्तः (मुहूर्त-अण्] An astrologer.

मौहूर्तिक a. (की f.) [मुहूर्त-ठक्] Momentary, transient. —कः An astrologer, मौहूर्तिकैः संवाचताम्.

म्ना 1 P. (मनति, म्नात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). -2 To learn diligently. -3 To remember. -4 To praise (Ved.)

म्नात p. p. 1 Repeated. -2 Learnt, studied.

म्रक्ष् I. 1 P. (म्रक्षति) 1 To rub. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To strike, hurt, kill. -II. 10 U. (म्रक्षयति-ते) 1 To heap, accumulate. -2 To smear, rub, anoint. -3 To mix, combine. -4 To speak indistinctly.

म्रक्षः Hyprocrisy, dissimulation.

म्रक्षणं [म्रक्ष् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. -2 Anointing, smearing in general. -3 Accumulating, heaping up. -4 Oil, ointment.

म्रद् 1 A. (म्रदते, *caus.* म्रदयति-ते) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रदिमन् m. [मृदोर्भावः इमनिच्] 1 Tenderness, softness. -2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वर्भानुः) हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलं Śi. 2. 49.

म्रुच् 1 P., (म्रोचति) To go, move.

म्रुंच् 1 P. (म्रुंचति) To go, move.

म्रेद्(ड्) 1 P. (म्रेट-ड-ति) To be mad.

म्लक्ष् 10 U. (म्लक्षयति-ते) To cut or divide.

म्लिष्ट a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. -2 Barbarous. -3 Withered, faded. -ष्टं An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच्, म्लुंच् See म्रुच्, म्रुंच्.

म्लेच्छ्, or म्लेछ् 1 P., 10 U (म्लेच्छति, म्लेच्छयति-ते, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित) To speak confusedly indistinctly or barbarously.

म्लेच्छः [म्लेच्छ्-घञ्] 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language, or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general ; ग्राह्या म्लेच्छप्रसिद्धिस्तु विरोधादर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् मूर्छयते, or म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Gīt. 1. -2 An outcast, a very low man ; (Baudhâyana thus defines the word.--गोमांसखादको यस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भाषते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ इत्यभिधीयते ॥). -3 A sinner, wicked person. -4 Foreign or barbarous speech. --च्छं Copper. -Comp. -आस्यं copper. --आशः wheat. --आस्य, -मुखं copper. --कंदः garlic. --जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer. --देशः, -मंडलं a country inhabited by non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country, Ms. 2. 23. --भाषा a foreign language. --भोजनः wheat. (-नं) barley. --वाच् a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language ; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छनं 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. -2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue.

म्लेच्छित p. p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. --तं 1 A foreign tongue. -2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेच्छितकं Foreign or barbarous speech.

म्लेट्, म्लेड् (म्लेट-ड-ति) To be mad.

म्लेव् 1 A. (म्लेवते) To worship, serve.

म्लै 1 P. (म्लायति, मम्लौ, अम्लासीत्, म्लास्यति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां भूरुहाणां Bv. 1. 36 , Si. 5. 43. -2 To grow weary or languid, to be fatigued or exhausted, पथि...मम्लतुर्न मणिकुट्टिमोचितौ R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6, वनविहरणखेदम्लानं Si. 7. 75. -3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dispirited , मम्लौ साथ विषादेन K. P. 10, म्लायते मे मनो हीदं Mb. -4 To become thin or emaciated. -5 To disappear vanish. 6 To decline, become less, Si. 7.75 --Caus (म्लापयति) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. -2 To make languid or dispirited, emaciate, enfeeble.

म्लात p. p. 1 Faded, withered. -2 Made white by tanning

म्लान p p. [म्लै-क्त तस्य न] 1 Faded, withered. -2 Wearied, weary, languid. -3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint -4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. -5 Black. -6 Foul, dirty --नं Withering, fading. -Comp. --अंगः a. weak-bodied. (-गी) a woman during her menses. --मनस् a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened

म्लानिः f. [म्लै क्तिन्] 1 Fading, withering, decay. -2 Languor, lassitude, weariness -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Foulness.

म्लायत्, -म्लायिन् a. 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. -2 Declining, growing less , Bh 3. 33

म्लास्नु a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. -2 Growing thin or emaciated. -3 Growing languid or weary.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. -2 A carriage .-3 Wind, air. -4 Union. -5 Fame. -6 Barley. -7 Restraint. -8 Light. -9 Abandoning. -10 One of the eight syllabic feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. -11 N. of Yama. --या 1 Going. -2 A carriage.-3 Restraining.-4 Religious meditation (ध्यान). -5 Obtaining. -6 An epithet of Lakshmî. -7 Pudendum muliebre.

यकन् n. The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यकृत् after acc. dual).

यकृत् n. [यं संयमं करोति कृ क्विप् तुक् च Tv.] The liver or any affection of it. -Comp. -आत्मिका a kind of cockroach.-उदरं enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्ष् I. 10 A. (यक्षयते) To honor, worship, adore. -II. 1 P. (यक्षति) To stir, move.

यक्षः [यक्ष्यते, यक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 N. of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं धनेशं रक्षंति वै प्रासगदादिहस्ताः Hariv., Me. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. -2 A kind of ghost or spirit. -3 N. of the palace of Indra.-4 N. of a Kubera.-5 Worship. --क्षं 1 A ghost. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Anything honoured. --क्षी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of Kubera's wife. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -इंद्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आमलकं the fruit of the पिंडखर्जूर tree. --आवासः the fig-tree. --कर्दमः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions, (कर्पूरागुरुकस्तूरीकक्कोलैर्यक्षकर्दमः Ak. ; कुंकुमागुरुकस्तूरी कर्पूरं चंदनं तथा । महासुगंधमित्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्दमः ॥). --ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. --तरुः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. --रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. --राज् m. 1. N. of Kubera. -2. a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. --राजः N. of Kubera. --रात्रिः f. the festival called Dipâli q. v. --वित्तः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिन् a. Ved. 1 Living, existing. -2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgâ. -4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् m., [यक्ष्-मनिन्] Pulmonary disease in general. Comp. —ग्रहः an attack of consumption. —ग्रस्त a consumptive. —घ्नी grapes.

यक्ष्मिन् a. One who is affected by or suffers from consumption ; Ms. 3. 154.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative. -Comp. —अंतं a term for the Atm. frequentative, e.g. बोभूयते from भू. -लुक् the omission of यङ् i. e. the Paras, frequentative, e. g. बोभवीति from भू.

यज् 1 U. (यजति-ते, इयाज, ईजे ; अयाक्षीत्-अयष्ट, यक्ष्यति-ते, यष्टुं, इष्ट ; pass. इज्यते; desid. यियक्षति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा क्रतुभिः Ms. 7. 79, 5. 53. 6. 36, 11. 40, Bk. 14. 90, so अश्वमेधेनेजे, पाकयज्ञेनेजे &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with acc of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation), पशुना रुद्रं यजते Sk.; यस्तिलैर्यजते पितॄन् Mb, Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. -3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 To give, bestow. —Caus. (याजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

यजः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire.

यजत a. 1 Holy, divine. -2 Adorable. -3 Dignified, sublime. —तः 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The moon.

यजतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied ; (see जुहोति for further information). -Comp. -देशः, -स्थानं a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्रः [यज्-अत्र] A Brâhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire (आहिताग्नि). —त्रं Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनं [यज्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of sacrificing. -2 A sacrifice, देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4.-3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमान a. [यज्-शानच्] Sacrificing, worshipping —नः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses ; R. 18. 12.-2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him.-3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. -4 The head of a family. -5 The head of a tribe. -Comp. -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brâhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S 4.

यजमानकः = यजमान

यजुस् n. Ved. 1 Worship -2 A sacrifice.

यज्युः a. 1 Liberal. -2 Worshipping.

यजिः [यज्-इन्] 1 A sacrificer.-2 The act of sacrificing. -3 A sacrifice ; ज्ञानमध्ययनं याजः Ms. 10 79.

यजिन् a. 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. -2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् n. [यज्-उसि] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices, वृत्तगीतिवर्जितत्वेन प्रश्लिष्टपठिता मंत्रा यजूंषि Sâyaṇa, cf. मंत्र. -3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved Worship, oblation. -Comp. —उद्रः Ved. an epithet of Brahman. —पतिः N. of Vishṇu. —विद् a. knowing the sacrificial formulæ. —वेदः the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices, it has two chief branches or recensions, —the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः [यज्-भावे न] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite, any offering or oblation ; पश्चेन यज्ञमयजन्त देवाः ; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वहुतः &c. -2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brâhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:—भूतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices', see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately). -3 N. of Agni. -4 Of Vishṇu. -Comp. —अंशः a share of sacrifice. °भुज् m. a deity, god, Ku. 3. 14, -अ(आ)गारः-रं a sacrificial hall. -अंगं 1. a part or a sacrifice. -2. any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञांगयोनित्वमवेक्ष्य यस्य. Ku. 1. 17. (-गः) 1 the glomerous fig tree (उदुंबर). -2. the [illegible] -3 N. of Vishṇu — [illegible] 1. the completion of a sacrifice. -2. [illegible] of a sacrifice [illegible] 3 a supplementary sa[illegible] of Vishṇu [illegible] —[illegible] a. 1. de[illegible] 2. [illegible] epithet of the As[illegible] 1 Vishṇu. —[illegible] N. of Vishṇu. —इशः 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. of the sun. —इषुः a kind of grass (दीर्घरोहितृण). —उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. —उपवीतं the sacred thread worn by members of the first [illegible] ignor[illegible] the ceremony of investiture with the sacred [illegible] —कर्मन् [illegible] engaged in a sacrifice. (-र्म n.) a sacrificial rite. —कल्प a. of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. —कालः the last lunar day of every fortnight (full-moon and new moon). —कीलकः a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. —कुंडं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fi[re] —कृत् a. performing a sacrifice. (-m.) 1. N. of Vishṇu.-2. a priest conducting a sacrifice. —क्रतुः 1. a sacrificial rite -2 a complete rite or chief ceremony. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -घ्नः a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. —त्रातृ m. N. of Vishṇu —दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. —दीक्षा 1. admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. -2. performance of a sacrifice ; Ms. 2 169. —द्रव्यं anything (e g a vessel) used for a sacrifice. —द्रुह् m. an evil spirit, a demon. —पतिः 1. one who institutes a sacrifice ; see यजमान. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —पशुः 1 an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. -2. a horse. —पात्रं, -भांडं a sacrificial vessel. —पुंस्,-पुमान् m N. of Vishṇu. —पुरुषः, -फलदः epithets of Vishṇu. —बाहुः N. of Agni. —भागः 1. a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings.-2. a god, deity. °ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °भुज् m. a god, deity. —भावनः N. of Vishṇu. —भुज् m. a god. —भूमिः f a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. —भूषणः white darbha grass.-भृत् m. an epithet of Vishṇu. —भोक्तृ m an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. —यूपः the Udumbara tree. -रसः -रेतस् n. Soma. —वराहः Vishṇu in this boar-incarnation. —वल्लिः -ल्ली f. the Soma plant. —वाटः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. —वाह [illegible] —वाहन [illegible] Vishṇu -2. Brahmaṇa [illegible] of Vishṇu. [illegible] -वेदिः f. the sacrificial [illegible] structure [illegible] formed. [illegible] —शेषः the remains of a sacrifice ; यज्ञशेषं तथामृतं Ms. 3. 285. —श्रेष्ठा the Soma plant. —सदस् n. a number of people at a sacrifice. —संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. —सारः

an epithet of Vishnu. —सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. —सूत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. –सेनः an epithet of king Drupada —स्थाणुः a sacrificial post —हन् *m*, –हनः epithets of Siva.

याज्ञिकः The Palâsa tree.

यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices –*m* N. of Vishnu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञाय हितः घ] **1** Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. –**2** Sacred, holy, divine. –**3** Adorable, worthy of worship –**4** Devout, pious. —यः **1** A god, deity. –**2** The third or Dvâpara age. –**Comp.** —देशः the land of sacrifices, कृष्णसारस्तु चरति मृगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः ॥ Ms 2 23. —शाला **1**. a sacrificial hall. –**2**. a temple.

यज्ञीय *a.* [यज्ञ-छ] Sacrificial. —यः The Udumbara tree. –**Comp.** –ब्रह्मपादपः the tree called विकङ्कत

यज्य *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. —ज्या,-ज्यं **1** Worshipping –**2** A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* **1** Pious, devout. –**2** Worshipping, adoring, honouring. –**3** Sacrificing —ज्युः A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यज्वन् *a.* (यज्वरी *f.*) [यज् क्वनिप्] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. —*m.* **1** One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices, नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एष यज्वा R. 6. 46, 1. 44. 3. 39, 11. 12, Ku. 2. 46. –**2** N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A. (यतते, यतित) **1** To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.), सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान् कुटुम्बी V. 3. 1. –**2** To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for; या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः सारतरागमना यतमानं Si. 4. 45; R 9. 7. –**3** To exert oneself, preserve, labour. –**4** To observe caution, be watchful, Bg. 2. 60. –**5** Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. –**6** To join, associate with. –**7** To go, proceed. —*Caus.* (यातयति-ते) **1** To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. –**2** To despise, censure. –**3** To encourage, animate. –**4** To torture, distress, annoy. –**5** To prepare, elaborate. –**6** Ved. To join, unite. –**7** To cause to be returned or restored.

यतनं Exertion, effort.

यतित *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्त *a.* [यत्-क्त] **1** Exerting, watching. –**2** Taking pains or care. –**3** Prepared, ready. –**4** Resolved. –**5** Cared for, attended to.

यत्नः [यत्-भावे नङ्] **1** An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial, यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31, Bh. 2. 5 –**2** Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. –**3** Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance, महान्हि यत्नस्तव देवदारौ R. 2. 56, प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1. –**4** Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty, शेषांगनिर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66, R. 7. 14. (यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously, Bh 2. 99. यत्नात् **1**. with great effort. –**2**. Diligently, vigorously, zealously. –**3** in spite of every effort –**4**. necessarily). –**Comp.** —आक्षेपः (in Rhet) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it

यत *p. p.* **1** [यम्-क्त] Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. –**2** Limited, moderate, see यम्. —तं The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. –**Comp.** –आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses, (तस्मै) यतात्मने रोचयितुं यतस्व Ku 3 16, 1. 54. —आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. —इंद्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. –चित्त, –मनस्, –मानस *a.* subdued in mind. —वाच् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. —व्रत *a.* **1**. observing vows. –**2**. keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम *a* (–मत् *n.*) [यद्-डतमच्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (–रत् *n.*) [यद्-डतरच्] who or which of two.

यतस् *ind.* [यद्-तसिल्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) **1** From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter, यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 (यतः=यस्मात् from whom); यतश्च भयमाशंकेत्प्राचीं तां कल्पयेद्दिशं Ms. 7. 189. –**2** For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. –**3** As, since, for, because, उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75, R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. –**4** From which time forward, ever since. –**5** That, so that. (यतस्ततः means **1**. from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. –**2**. from any person whatever. –**3**. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यतो यतः **1**. from whatever place, –**2**. from whomsoever, from any person whatever. –**3** wherever, in whatever direction, यतो यतः षट्चरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1 23; Bg. 6. 26. यतः प्रभृति from which time forward). –**Comp.** –भव *a.* arising from which. —मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from which

यति *pron. a.* [यद्-परिमाणेऽति] (declined only in pl., nom. acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यम् क्तिन्] **1** Restraint, check, control. –**2** Stopping, ceasing, rest. –**3** Guidance –**4** A pause in music. –**5** (In prosody) A cœsura; यतिर्जिह्वेष्टविश्रामस्थानं कविभिरुच्यते । सा विच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदैर्वाच्या निजेच्छया ॥ Chand. M. 1, म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्. –**6** A widow. —तिः [यतते मोक्षाय यत्-इन्] **1** An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions, यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. –**2** N. of Vishnu.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic

यतिनी A widow.

यत्त, यत्न See under यत्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्-त्रल्] **1** Where, in which place, whither, सेयं सा (द्योः) चलति यत्र हि चित्रं N. 5. 57, Ku. 1. 7, 10. –**2** When; as in यत्र काले. –**3** Whereas, because, since, as (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere, यत्र कुत्र or यत्र-कचन-क्वापि **1**. wheresoever, in whatever place. –**2**. whensoever, at whatever time. –**3**. whenever, as often as. –**4**. hither and thither).

यत्रत्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद् प्रकारे थाल्] **1** Used by itself यथा has the following senses.—(*a*) as, in the manner mentioned, यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders'; (*b*) namely, as follows, तद्यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4, (*c*) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity), आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कांतं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न मुंचति) K. P. 10, (*d*) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निर्यथा महानसे T. S., Pt. 1. 288, (*e*) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end), अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36, (*f*) so that, in order that, दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. –**2** Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the follow-

ing senses :— (*a*) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा), यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथांकुरः Bg. 11. 29 ; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking, वधूचतुष्केऽपि यथैव शांता प्रिया तनूजास्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16, न तथा बाधते स्कंधो (or शीतं) यथा बाधति बाधते (as much as, as-as), Ku 6. 70, U. 2. 4. V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case तथा has sense (*c*) in 1 above (*b*) so that, तथा standing for 'so', and यथा for 'that'; यथा बंधुजनशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3 : तथा प्रयतेथा यथा नोपहस्यसे जनैः K 109 ; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथार्हसि R 1. 72, 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68 (*c*) since-therefore, as (because)-so, यथा इतोमुखागतैरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c Mal. 8 ; sometimes तथा is omitted, मंद मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां ..सेविष्यते भवंतं बलाकाः Me 9 (*d*) if- then, as surely as -so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration), वाङ्मनःकर्मभिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे । तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि R 15. 81 ; यथा यथा तथा तथा the more- the more, the less- the less; यथा यथा भाषसि धर्मसमितं तथा तथा मे त्वयि भक्तिरुत्तम Mb, Si. 17 43, यथा यथा यौवनमतिचक्राम तथा तथावर्धतास्य संतापः K. 59 ; Ms. 8. 286 ; 12. 73, यथातथा in any manner, in whatever way ; Ms 4. 17 ; यथैव just as ; यथाकथा as much as, यथातथा भवतु whatever may be the case ; यथा कथंचित् any how, somehow or other. *N. B.* As the first member of Avyayîbhâva comp यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding', see compounds below. -Comp. -अंश, -अंशतस् *ind* in due proportions, proportionately —अधिकारं *ind.* according to authority. —अधीत *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. (-तं) *ind.* according to the text. —अनुपूर्व,-अनुपूर्व्य, -अनुपूर्व्या *ind* in regular order or succession, successively. —अनुभूतं *ind.* 1. according to experience. -2. by previous experience. —अनुरूपं *ind* in exact conformity, properly. —अभिप्रेत, -अभिमत, -अभिलषित, -अभीष्ट *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. (-त &c.) *ind.* according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire. —अभिरुचित *a.* pleasant, agreeable. -अर्थ *a.* 1. conformable to truth, true, real, correct ; सोम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी R. 14. 44 ; so यथार्थानुभवः 'correct or right perception' ; यथार्थवक्ता &c -2. conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant, करिष्यन्निव नामास्य (i. e. शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थमरिनिग्रहात् R 15. 6, (करिष्यते) युधि सद्यःशिशुपालता यथार्था Si 16. 85, Ki. 8. 48, Ku 2. 16. -3. fit, suitable (-र्थं,-अर्थतः) *ind.* truly, rightly ; fitly, suitably, properly. अक्षर *a.* significant or true to the syllable ; V. 1. 1. °नामन् *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name) ध्रुवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनाम्नः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4, परंतपो नाम यथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. °वर्णः a spy (for यथार्हवर्ण) (यथार्थता 1. suitableness, fitness. -2 propriety -3. accuracy, genuineness, correctness) —अर्ह *a.* 1. according to merit, as deserving. -2 appropriate, suitable, just. °वर्णः a spy, an emissary. —अर्हं, -अर्हतः *ind* according to merit or worth, R 16 40. —अर्हणं *ind.* 1. according to propriety -2. according to worth or merit —अवकाशं *ind.* 1 according to room or space -2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. -3 in the proper place ; प्राक्‌संमुखकुंभ्य यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14 —अवस्थं *ind* according to the condition or circumstances. —आख्यात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. —आख्यातं *ind.* as before stated. —आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-तं) *ind.* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिसारथिर्ययौ R. 3. 67. —आगमं *ind.* according to tradition, as handed down from generation. —आचारं *ind.* as customary or usual. —आम्नातं, -आम्नायं *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. —आरंभं *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. —आवासं *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. —आशयं *ind.* 1. according to wish or intention. -2. according to the agreement. —आश्रमं *ind.* according to the Asrama or period in one's religious life. —इच्छ, -इष्ट, -ईप्सित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for (-च्छं, -ष्ट, -तं) *ind.* 1. according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. -2. as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content ; यथेष्टं बुभुजे मांसं ; Ch. P. 3. —ईक्षितं *ind.* as personally seen, as actually perceived. —उक्त, -उदित *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned ; यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1 ; यथोक्तव्यापारा S. 1 ; R. 2. 70. —उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. —उत्तरं *ind* in regular order or succession, one after another ; संबंधोत्र यथोत्तरं S D 729 —उत्साहं *ind.* 1. according to one's power or might. -2. with all one's might —उद्दिष्ट *a* as indicated or described. (-ष्टं) or —उद्देशं *ind* in the manner indicated. —उपजोषं *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. —उपदेशं *ind.* as advised or instructed. —उपयोगं *ind* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. —उपपत्ति *ind* 1. as may be fit. -2. as may happen. —औचित्य propriety, suitableness, fitness. —ऋतु *ind.* according to the right season. —कर्तव्य what is right to be done. —कर्म *ind* according to one's duties or circumstances. —कल्पनं *ind* according to rule. —काम *a.* conformable to desire. (-मं) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content, यथा कामार्चितार्थिनां R. 1. 6, 4. 51 —कामिन *a.* free, unrestrained -कालः the right or due time, proper time, R. 1. 6. (-लं) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably ; सोपतल्पेजागार कथाकाले स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51. —कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary ; Ms. 8. 183. (-तं) *ind.* according to the usual practice. —क्रमं, क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly ; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. —क्षमं *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. —क्षेमेण *ind.* safely, comfortably. —जात *a.* 1. foolish, senseless, stupid. -2. barbarous, outcast. —ज्ञानं *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. —ज्येष्ठं *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. —तत्त्वं *ind.* according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be. —तथ *a.* 1. true, right. -2. accurate, exact. (-थं) narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थं) *ind.* 1. exactly, precisely. -2. fitly, properly, as the case really may be. —तृप्ति *ind.* to the heart's content. —दर्शनं *ind.* according to observation. —दिक्, -दिशं *ind* in all directions. —निर्दिष्ट *a.* 1. as mentioned before, as specified above, यथानिर्दिष्टव्यापारा सखी. -2. as prescribed or laid down ; यथानिर्दिष्ट संपादितं व्रतं V. 3. —न्यायं *ind.* justly, rightly, properly ; Ms. 1. 1. —पुरं *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. —पूर्व *a.* -पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former ; R. 12. 41. (-र्वं) —पूर्वकं *ind.* 1. as before ; Ms. 11. 188. -2. in due order or succession, one after another ; एते माम्या यथापूर्वं

Y. 1. 35. —प्रदेशं *ind.* 1. in the pr[illegible] or [illegible]itable place ; यथाप्रदेशं [illegible] Ku. 1. 49 ; आवेशयामास [illegible] 5. 83 ; Ku. 7. 34. [illegible] according to direction or precept. —प्रधानं, प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence ; आलोकमात्रेण सुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku 7. 46.-प्रयोग *ind.* 1. according to usage or practice. -2. as found by experiment. —प्राणं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. —प्राप्त *a.* suitable to circumstances. (-प्त) *ind.* regularly, properly. —प्रार्थितं *ind* as requested. -बलं *ind.* to the best of one's power, with all one's might.-बुद्धि, -मति *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge.-भाग, -भागशः *ind.* 1. according to the share of each, proportionately; यथाभागशोऽमी वो गंधाः -2. each in his respective place ; यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -3. in the proper place, यथाभागमवस्थितेऽपि R. 6. 19 —भावः destiny. —भूतं *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truh, truly, exactly. —मुखीन *a.* looking st[raig]ht at (with gen); (मृगः) यथामुखीनः सीतायाः पुप्लुवे बहु लोभयन् Bk 5. 48. —यथ *ind.* 1. as is fit, fitly, p[roper]ly ; Ku 8 2. -2. in regul[ar] ord[er], se[ver]ally, each in its proper pl[a]ce, res[pe]ctively ; अ[illegible] यथायथं Ki. 1. 11 ; [illegible] यथायथं S D. 337 [illegible] grad[ual]ly. [illegible] *ind.* [illegible] to circum[stances] [illegible] —[illegible] *a.* [illegible] fit, p[illegible] —रुचि *i d.* [ac]cording to one's liking o[r] taste. —[illegible] *ind.* 1. according to form or appearance -2. duly, prope[rl]y, fitly —वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accur[at]ely, truly. —विध *a.* of such kind or sort. —विधि *ind* according to rule or precept, duly, properly ; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R 1. 6 ; संचस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. -विभव *ind* in pr[o]portion to one's income, according to means. —वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted (-त्तं) 1. the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -2. a former event. —वृद्धं *ind.* according to age or seniority ; Ku. 6. 49. —शक्ति, -शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. —शास्त्रं *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains , Ms. 6. 88 —शीघ्रं *ind.* as quickly as possible. —शील *ind.* in accordance with one's temper. —श्रुत *a.* according to the report. —श्रुतं -ति *ind.* 1. as heard or reported. -2. (यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts ; S. 6. 25. —श्रेष्ठं *ind.* in order of precedence or merit. —संख्यं a figure of speech in Rhetoric ; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10 ; *e. g* [illegible] R. 5. 107. —[illegible]), -संख्येन *ind* according to number respectively, [illegible] for number ; Y. 1 [illegible] -समयं *ind* 1. at the proper time -2. according to agreement or established usage. —संभव *a.* possible. -संभावित *a.* suitable, appropriate. —सुखं *ind.* 1. at will or pleasure. -2. at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure , अंके निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 22 ; R. 9 48 ; Ms. 4. 43. —स्थानं the right or proper place (-नं) *ind.* 1 in the proper place , duly, properly. -2 instantly. -3. according to rank -स्थित *a.* 1. according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8. -2. right, proper, fit. (-तं) *ind.* 1. truly, properly. -2 according to circumstances. —स्थिति *ind.* as usual, according to states or circumstances. —स्वं *ind.* 1. each his own, respectively ; अध्यासते चीरभृतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22 ; Ku. 14. 43. -2. individually ; R. 17. 65. -3. duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly ; oft. with the force of an adjective ; अध्यापिपद्गाधिसुतो यथावत् Bk 2 21 ; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3 28. -2 According to rule or precept, as enjoin[ed] by rules ; ततो यथावद्विहिताध्वराय R 5 19 ; Ms. 6. 1 ; 3. 214 -3 Exactly, truly.

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. *m.*, यः *f.* या, *n.* यत्-द्) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (*a*) Its proper correlative is तद् ; यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य ; but sometimes इदम्, अदस्, एतद्, take the place of तद्, sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence ; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वयं पाठिताः Mål. 1 ; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुंदरम्. (*b*) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by ' whoever ', 'whatever ', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated ; यो यः शस्त्रं बिभर्ति स्वभुजगुरुबलः पांडवीनां चमूनां...... क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोऽहं Ve. 3 30 ; क्रियते यद्यदेषा कथयति U 1 ; य य पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles ; चिद्, चन, वा or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever', 'any whatsoever ' 'any '; सुतो वा सुतपत्नी वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3 33 ; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, someho[w] or other ; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा यः कश्चन &c , यत्किंचिदेतद् ' this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानि च मित्राणि &c. —*ind* 1 As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; सत्योऽयं जनप्रवादो यत्संपत्संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिच्चिंता समुत्पन्ना यदर्थोत्पत्त्युपायाश्चिंतनीयाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1.-2 Or in the sense of ' because, ' ' since ' ; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे. . . यदियं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 ; or किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18 ; R 1 27, 87 , in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N. 22 46.-Comp. —अपि *ind.* although, though ; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः Me. 27 —अर्थ, -अर्थं *ind.* 1 for which, wherefore, why, on which account ; श्रूयतां यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भवत्सकाशं प्रेषितः S. 6 ; Ku. 5. 52 -2 since, because , नूनं दैवं न शक्यं हि पुरुषणातिवर्तितुम् । यदर्थं यत्नवानेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो ॥ Mb. —कारण, —कारणात् *ind.* 1 wherefore, on which account. -2 since, because. —कृते *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. —भविष्यः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be)' ; Pt 1. 318. —वा *ind.* or else, whether ; नैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6 ; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). —वृत्तं an adventure. —सत्य *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth ; अमंगलाशंसया वो वचनस्य यत्सत्यं कंपितमिव मे हृदयं Ve. 1 ; Mu. 1 ; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [यद् काले दाच्] 1 When, at the time when ; यदा यदा whenever ; यदैव तदैव at the very time, as soon as ; यदाप्रभृति —तदाप्रभृति from what time—from that time forward. -2 If (= यदि); पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. -3 Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense ; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तद् or अत्र) ; प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् ॥ Mål. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दंतरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Gît. 10 ; यत्ने

कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोऽत्र (= कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether, if, नद् प्रदोषे स्फुट चंद्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 -3 Provided that, when -4 If perchance, perhaps, यदि तावदेवं क्रियतां 'perhaps you might do so'; पूर्वं स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेदंगमेभिस्तवेति Me. 107; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि means 'though,' although, Si. 16. 82, Bg 1. 38; S. . 31; यद्वा or, यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12; 4. 5.).

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayâti and Devayânî and ancestor of the Yâdavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurâ -Comp. —कुलोद्वहः, -नंदनः, -श्रेष्ठः epithets of Krishṇa.

यदृच्छा [यद् ऋच्छ्-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action) -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally,' 'by chance'; किंनरमिथुनं यदृच्छयाऽद्राक्षीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see'&c., वसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽऽगता श्रुतप्रभावा ददृशेऽथ नंदिनी R. 3. 40; V. 1. 10. Ku. 1. 14; U. 5. 16. -Comp. —अभिज्ञः voluntary or self-offered witness. —शब्दः a proper name, a word like डित्थ, यज्ञदत्त &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c.; असंपादयतः कंचिदर्थं जातिक्रियागुणैः। यदृच्छाशब्दवत्पुंसः संज्ञायै जन्म केवलं Si. 2. 47. —संवादः 1 accidental conversation. -2 Spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातस् *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिकः A son who offers himself for adoption.

यंतृ *a.* [यम्-तृच्] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. —*m.* 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.); coachman, charioteer; यंता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्थं R. 7. 37; अथ यंतारमादिश्य धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति सः 1. 54. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यंत्र् 1, 10 U. (यंत्रति-ते, यंत्रयति-ते) 1 To restrain, curb, check; शापयंत्रितपौलस्त्यबलात्कारकचग्रहैः R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यंत्रं [यंत्र्-अच्] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in गृहयंत्र (see the quotation under this word). -2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong. -3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general, कूपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well', so तैल°, जल° &c. -5 A bolt, lock -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -Comp. —आलयः a printing-press. —उपलः a mill, mill-stone —करंडिका a kind of magical basket. —कर्मकृत् *m* an artist artisan —गृहं 1 an oil-mill -2 a manufactory. —गोलः a kind of pea —चेष्टित any magical work, an enchantment. —तक्षन् *m* 1. a constructor of machines. -2 a preparer of charms. —तोरण a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it).—दृढ *a.* secured by a bolt (as a door). —नालं a mechanical pipe or tube. —पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. —पेषणी a hand-mill. —प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water; R. 16. 49. —मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. —शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

यंत्रकः [यंत्र्-ण्वुल्] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist. -3 A restrainer, controller, subduer. —कं 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रणं-णा [यंत्र्-ल्युट् वा टाप्] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयंत्रणदंतुरांतरे व्यलिखच्चंचुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2. -2 A restraint, restriction, check; ह्रीयंत्रणां तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्नन्योन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23; गुरुजनयंत्रणा K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding (बंध); निबिडपीनकुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपराधमधात् प्रतिबध्नती N. 4 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion); अलमलमुपचारयंत्रणया M 4. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रित *p. p.* [यंत्र्-क्त] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. -Comp. -कथ, -वाच् *a.* 'tongue-tied', forced to be silent.

यंत्रिन् *a.* or *s.* 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यभ् 1 P. (यभति) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with.

यभनं Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसीत्, यस्यति, यंतुं, यत; *desid.* यियंसति) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress, यच्छेद्वाङ्मनसी प्राज्ञः Kath; यतचित्तात्मन् bg. 4. 21, see यत. -2 To offer, give, bestow -3 Ved. To support, sustain. -4 To raise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. —*Caus.* (यमयति-ते) To restrain, check &c.

यम *a.* [यम् घञ्] 1 Twin, twin-born -2 Coupled —मः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तव यमेन नियमेन तपोऽमुनेव N. 13. 16. (यम and नियम are thus distinguished.—शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः । नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमागतुसाधन ॥ Ak, see Malli. on Si. 13. 23. and Ki. 10. 10 also. The *yamas* are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; *e. g.* ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षांतिर्दानं सत्यमकल्कता । अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्ये दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनृशंस्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जवम् । प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश ॥; sometimes only five *yamas* are mentioned:—अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्कता । अस्तेयमिति पंचैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च ॥). -5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga: the eight *angas* are:— यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टावंगानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्ताभये त्वयि यमादपि दंडधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च (*i. e.* नकुलसहदेवौ) कथैव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेषु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 2. 126. -8 One of a pair of couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crow. -11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -12 Ved. A rein, bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, charioteer. —मं 1 A pair or couple -2 (In gram.) The twin letter of ony consonant. -3 Pitch of the voice. -मी N. of the river Yamunâ. -Comp. —अनुगः, -अनुचरः a servant or attendant of Yama. —अंतकः an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Yama. —अरिः, -घ्नः, -रिपुः &c. N. of Vishnu. —ईशं the Nakshatra Bharaṇî. —किंकरः a messenger of death. —कीटः 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth worm. —कीलः N. of Vishṇu.—कोटिः, -टी N. of a mythical town to the east of Lankâ. —ज *a.* twin-born, twin; भ्रातरौ आवां यमजौ U. 6; 4. —दंष्ट्रा

' Yama's tooth ', the jaws of death. (—इगः pl) the last eight days of the month *Asvina* and the whole of Kârttika (regarded as a period of general sickness). —दूतः -दूतकः 1 a messenger of death. -2. a crow. —दूतिका tamarind. —देवता the asterism Bharanî. —द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of Kârttika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar भाऊबीज) , cf. भातृद्वितीया. —धानी the abode of Yama ; नरः संसारांते विशति यमधानीजवनिकां Bh 3. 112. —धारः a kind of double-edged weapon. —पाशः the noose of Yama. —पुरुषः Yama's servant or minister. —प्रियः the fig-tree. —भगिनी N. of the river Yamunâ. —यातना the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote ' horrible tortures ', 'extreme pain') —राज् *m* Yama, the god of Death. —वाहनः, -रथः a buffalo. —सभा the tribunal of Yama. —सूर्य a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. —स्वसृ *f*. 1. N. of the river Yamunâ. -2. N. of Durgâ.

यमक *a*. [यम स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. -2 Two-fold, double. —कः 1 A restraint, check. -2 A twin, one of a pair, a fellow. -3 A great moral or religious duty ; see यम (4). —कं 1 A double bandage. -2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated ; see Kâv. 3. 2-52) ; आवृत्तिं वर्णसंघातगोचरां यमकं विदुः Kâv. 1. 61, 3. 1 ; S. D. 640.

यमन *a*. (-नी *f*.) [यम् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. —नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Cessation, rest. -4 Governing, managing. —नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen , cf. जवनिका.

यमल *a*. Twin, one of a couple. —लः The number ' two '. —लौ (dual) A pair.-लं,-ली A pair, couple —ली A dress consiting of two pieces. -Comp. —पत्रः N of two trees (कोविदार and अश्मंतक).

यमवत् *a*. 1 One who has restrained his passions, self controlled ; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1. -2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् *ind*. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama ; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमित *a*. [यम्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. -2 Tied, held together , *S*. 1. 30.

यमिन् *a*. [यम् णिनि, यम-इनि वा] Restraining, curbing &c. —*m*. One who has restrained his passions.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama) -2 N. of Durgâ. -Comp —पतिः N of Vishṇu. —भिद् *m* N of Balarâma — भ्रातृ *m*. Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः [यस्य वायोरिव यातिः सर्वत्र रथगतिर्यस्य Tv] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahusha , ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव *S*. 4. 6. [He married Devay*a*ni, daughter of Sukra, and Sarmish*th*a daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion, (see Devay*a*ni). But Yay*a*ti fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this Devay*a*ni went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, *S*ukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yay*a*ti, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yay*a*ti accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit].

ययावरः = यायावर q. v

ययिः-यी *m* [cf. Uṇ. 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the Asvamedha (or any) sacrifice. -2 A horse in general. -3 A road. -4 N. of *S*iva. -5 A cloud.

ययिन् *m*. N. of *S*iva

ययुः [Uṇ. 1. 21] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice , *S*i 15. 69 -2 A horse (in general).

यर्हि *ind*. [यद्-र्हिल्, cf. P. V 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. -2 Because, as, since ; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः [यु-अच्] 1 Barley , यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवंति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. -3 A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an *angula*. -4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. -Comp. —अंकुरः, -प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. —अग्रजः 1 = यवक्षार -2 N. of a plant (यवानि). —अन्न boiled barley —अम्लज sour barley gruel. —आग्रयणं the first fruits of barley. -क्षारः, -आह्वः, -अपत्यं, -नालजः, -जः salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash —क्षोदः. -चूर्णं, -पिष्ट barley. meal. —तिक्ता N. of a plant (शाखिनी) —फलः 1 a bamboo. -2. spikenard -3. the Kutaja tree -4 the Plaksha tree -5. an onion. —मध्यः a kind of drum. (-ध्यं) 1. a kind of penance. -2. a measure of length —लासः salt petre, nitre. —शूकः, -शूकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. -सुरं malt liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य *a*. [यव-यत् कुक् च] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field).

यवमत् *a*. Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [यु-युच्] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. -2 Any foreigner, or barbarian ; Ms. 10. 44 ; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also) -3 A carrot. -4 Olibanum -5 A courser or swift horse.-6 Speed. -7 Wheat. -8 A kind of grass. —नाः (*m*. pl) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. -2 The Greek astrologers. -Comp. —अरिः N. of Krishna —इष्टः 1. a kind of garlic. -2. a kind of onion. -3. the Nimba tree. (-ष्टा) the wild date-tree. (ष्टं) 1. lead. -2. an onion or garlic. -3. pepper. -देशजं benzoin. —द्विष्टः bdellium —प्रियं pepper.

यवनानी [यवनानां लिपिः, यवन-आनुक् ङीप् च] The wrtiting of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, -यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman , यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी Jag. ; यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेहे मधुमदं न सः R. 1. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers ; cf. एष बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिवृत इत एवागच्छति प्रियवयस्यः *S*. 2 ; प्रविश्य शार्ङ्गहस्ता यवनी *S*. 6 ; प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). -2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass ; यवसेंधनं Pt. 1 ; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवागू *f*. [यूयते मिश्रयते यु-आगू] Rice gruel, sour gruel made from rice or

from any other kind of grain, such as barley, यवागूर्विरलद्रवा Susr., मूत्राय कल्पते यवागूः Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley, (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यवासः A kind of Khadira

यवासिनी A district abounding in Yavâsa.

यविष्ठ *a.* Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवन् q. v.). —ष्ठः 1 The youngest brother. -2 N. of Agni

यवीयस् *a.* Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् q. v.). —*m.* 1 A younger brother. -2 A Sûdra.

यव्य *a.* [यवना क्षेत्र यव-यत्] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. -2 Suitable or fit for barley —व्यः A month. —व्यं A field of barley

यशदं A kind of mineral.

यशस् *a.* [अश् स्तुतौ असुन् धातो युट् च Uṇ. 4. 190] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. -2 Honoured. —*n.* 1 Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिंदुरिवांभसि Ms. 7. 34, यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनैः R. 3. 48, 2. 40.-2 An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. -3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. -4 Favour, partiality. -5 Wealth. -6 Food. -7 Water. -Comp. —कर *a.* (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. —काम *a.* (यशस्काम) 1. desirous of getting fame. -2. aspiring, ambitious. —कायं, -शरीरं body in the form of fame, यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 24. —द *a.* (यशोद) conferring fame. (-दः) quicksilver. (-दा) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishṇa. —धन *a.* or *s.* one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned, अपि स्वदेहात् किमुतेन्द्रियार्थात् यशोधनानां हि यशो गरीयः R. 14. 35, 2. 1. —धर *a.* (यशोधर) keeping up or preserving glory. —पटहः (यशःपटहः) a double drum. —भृत् *a.* (यशोभृत्) famous, renowned. —शेष *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory, *i. e.* dead; cf कीर्तिशेष. (-षः) death. —हर *a.* (यशोहर) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यशस्य *a.* [यशसे हितं यत्] 1 Leading to glory or distinction, Ms. 2. 52. -2 Renowned, famous, glorious. —स्या N. of a plant (जीवंती).

यशस्यति, यशस्काम्यति Den. P. To long for fame.

यशस्विन् *a.* [यशस् विनि] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. -2 Excellent, best. —नी The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः-ष्टी *f.* [यज्-क्तिन् नि० न संप्रसारणं] 1 A stick, staff. -2 A cudgel, mace, club. -3 A column, pillar, pole -4 A perch, as in वासयष्टि. -5 A stem, support -6 A flag-staff, as in ध्वजयष्टि. -7 A stalk, stem. -8 A branch, twig, कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42, so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6 2, सहकारयष्टिः &c -9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace, विमुच्य सा हारमहार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलुप्तचंदनं Ku. 5. 8, R. 13 54. -10 Any creeping plant -11 Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. afterwards meaning 'the body'), तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसांगयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -12 A reed. -13 The arm. -14 Liquorice 15 Sugar-cane —Comp. —ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. —निवासः 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c. वृक्षेशया यष्टिनिवासभंगात् R. 16. 14. -2. a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. —प्राण *a.* 1. feeble or powerless. -2. out of breath. —मधु *n.*, -मधुका liquorice.

यष्टिकः 1 A lap wing. -2 A kind of water-fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. -2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). -3 An oblong pond or tank. -4 Liquorice.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्टृ *m.* [यज्-तृच्] A worshipper, sacrificer

यस् 1, 4 P. (यसति, यस्यति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. —*Caus.* (यासयति-ते) To put to trouble.

यह्व *a.* Ved. Great. —ह्वः A child, offspring (पुत्र).

यह्व *a.* Ved. 1 Great, powerful. -2 Active, restless, continually moving. -ह्वी A river. —*f.* (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Of night and day. -3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. (याति, ययौ, अयासीत्, यास्यति, यातु, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययौ तदीयामवलंब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. -2 To march against, invade, Ms. 7. 183. -3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). -4 To pass away, withdraw, depart, यातु यस्तुनमद्यसंपीयतां H. 3. 'let it go or pass, never mind it'.-5 To vanish, disappear; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. -6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. -7 To last. -8 To happen, come to pass. -9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). -10 To undertake, न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. -11 To have carnal intercourse with. -12 To request, implore -13 To find out, discover. -14 To behave, act. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected, *e. g* नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यता या to incur blame or censure; लघुतां या to be slighted, प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep, वशं या to submit, go into one's possession, उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline, पारं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over, पदं या to attain to the position of, अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead, अधो या to sink, विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance, शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). —*Caus.* (यापयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. -2 To remove, drive away, प्रमद्या मद्यापितलज्जया R 9. 31. -3 To spend, pass (time), तावत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7, Me. 89. -4 To live or spend time with; Ki. 2. 45. -5 To support, nourish. —*Desid.* (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -With अति 1. to go beyond, transgress, violate. -2. to surpass. —अधि to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽधियियास्यसि क्रूर निहतस्तेन पत्रिभिः Bk 8. 90.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. -2 Passed, departed, gone away. -3 Passed by, elapsed. -4 Attained, reduced or gone to (a state &c.) (See या). —तं 1 Going, motion. -2 A march. -3 The act of driving an elephant with a goad. -4 The past time. -Comp. —याम, यामन् *a.* 1. stale used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयातयामं वयः Dk.-2. raw, half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतरसं पूति पर्युषितं च यत् Bg. 17 10. -3. aged, exhausted, worn out.

यागः [यज् घञ् कुत्वं] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. -2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented, R. 8. 30. -Comp. —करण a sacrificial ceremony. -संतानः N. of Jayanta.

याच् 1 A. (याचते, rarely याचति, याचित) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat, implore (with two acc.), बलिं याचते वसुधां Sk., पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105; R. 11. 1

-2 To demand in marriage; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुहृत्संदनो नृपमुखेन Māl. 1. 11.

याचकः (की *f.*) [याच् ण्वुल्] 1 A mendicant, beggar ; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhash. -2 A petitioner, Suppliant.

याचनं -ना [याच्-ल्युट्] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition ; याचना माननाशाय ; वध्यतामभययाचनाञ्जलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु *a.* Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित *p. p.* 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. —तं The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितृ *m.* 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A suitor (for a girl) ; Ku. 1. 52.

याञ्चा [याच् नङ्] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty ; याञ्चा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage.

याच्यं Making a request.

याजः [यज्-घञ्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boild rice. -3 Food in general.

याजकः [यज्-ण्वुल्] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं [यज् णिच्-ल्युट्] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice Ms. 3. 65 ; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamâna himself.

याजयितृ *m.* The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. —*f.* A sacrifice.

याजिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing ; सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshipping, adoring.

याजुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [यजुस्-अण्] Relating to the Yajurveda. —षः A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadî.

याज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) [यज्ञाय हितं, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा ठक्] Belonging to a sacrifice. —कः 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kusa grass. -4 N. of several trees अश्वत्थ, खदिर, पलाश, &c. -Comp. —आश्रयः N. of Vishnu.

याज्ञिय *a.* 1 Sacrificial. -2 Fit for a sacrifice. —यः One skilled in sacrificial rites.

याज्य *a.* 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed -4 One who is allowed by Sâstras to sacrifice. -ज्यः 1 A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. -ज्यं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

याज्वनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation , as in वैरयातनं. -2 Vengeance, revenge -ना 1 Requital, recompense, return -2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. -3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way farer. -2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Râkshasa. —*n.* 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon -Comp. —द्रुः Bdellium. —धानः an evil spirit, a demon ; Bk. 2. 21 ; R. 12 45.

यातृ *f.* [Un. 2. 96] A husband's brother's wife. —*m.* 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 An avenger.

यातृकः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्रा [या-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Going, motion, journey . Mv. 6. 1 ; R. 18. 16. -2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion ; मार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यायाद्यात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182 , Pt. 3. 37 , R. 17. 56. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion ; कालप्रियनाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Mâl. 1 ; U. 1. -6 A procession, festive train ; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Mâl. 6 , 6 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of life-livelihood, maintenance ; यात्रामात्रप्रसिद्ध्यर्थं Ms. 4. 3 , शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg 3 8. -9 Passing away (time). -10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185 , लोकयात्रा Ve 3 , Ms 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way ; एषोदिता लोकयात्रा नित्यं स्त्रीपुंसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकाचारः Kull.). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. -Comp. —उत्सवः a festive procession. —करणं an expedition, a march. —प्रसंगः going on a pilgrimage.

यात्रिक *a.* (की) 1 Marching. -2 Relating to a journey or campaign. -3 Requisite for the support of life. -4 Usual, customary. —कः 1 A traveller. -2 A pilgrim -कं 1 A march, an expedition or campaign -2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

याथाकथाचं 1 That which happens under any circumstances -2 What happens occasionally

याथाकामी -काम्यं Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्य 1 Reality, truth. -2 Rectitude, propriety.

याथार्थिक *a.* 1 Just, right. -2 True, real.

याथार्थ्यं 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character , न संति याथार्थ्यविदः पिनाकिनः Ku 5. 77 ; याथार्थ्यं वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Justness, suitableness -3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [यदोरपत्यं अण्] 1 A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Krishṇa. —वी N of Durgâ. —वं A stock of cattle.

यादस् *n* 1 Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster , यादांसि जलजंतवः Ak. , वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29 ; Ku 5 29 ; R 1. 16. -2 Water. -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -Comp. —पतिः, -नाथः (also यादसांपतिः and यादसांनाथः) 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Varuṇa , R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water.

यादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), **यादृश्**, **यादृश** *a.* (शी *f.*) What like, of which sort or nature ; Ms. 1. 42 ; Bg. 13. 3.

यादृच्छिक *a* (की *f.*) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected —कः An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानं [या-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding ; as गजयानं, उष्ट्र°, रथ° &c. -2 A voyage, journey, समुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157 ; Y. 1. 81 -3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Guṇas or expedients in politics) , अहितानभ्यमित्रस्य रणे यानं Ak. Ms. 7. 160 -4 A procession, train -5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot , यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15 45, 13 69 Ku. 6 76; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A litter, palanquin. —नः Ved. A road, way. -Comp. —करः a carpenter. —पात्रं a ship, boat. —भंगः a shipwreck. —मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. —यानं driving or riding in a carriage. —शाला a coachhouse.

यानकं A vehicle, conveyance.

यापक *a.* 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing.

यापन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Curing -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life). —नं, -ना 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease). -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance. -6 Practice, exercise. -7 Loitering.

यापित *a.* 1 Spent, passed (time). -2 Expelled, removed &c.

याता Twisted hair.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible. trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -यानं a litter or palanquin.

यांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to machines, mechanical.-2 Artificially refined.

याभः Sexual union, copulation.

यामः [यम् घञ्] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. -2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours, अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत U 1. 27 ; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1, so यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage.-Comp. —घोषः 1. a cock. -2. a gong or metal plate on which night-watches are struck. —तूर्यं, -दुंदुभिः, -नाली = यामघोष (2), मंद्रध्वनित्याजितयामतूर्यः R. 6. 56. —यमः a stated occupation for every hour. —वृत्तिः *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामक *m. dual.* N. of the Nakshatra पुनर्वसू.

यामन् *n* Ved. 1 Going, motion.-2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival.-4 A march, an expedition.-5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

यामवती Night ; Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night ; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी 1 Night ; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्यः। यामिनयंति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि ॥ K. P. 10. -2 Turmeric. -Comp. —पतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor.

यामिनयति Den.. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon. —रा Night.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामिः-मी *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. -2 Night.-3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A noble woman.

यामुन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यमुना-अण्] Belonging to or coming from or growing in the Yamunâ —नं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेष्टकं Lead.

यामेयः A sister's son.

याम्य *a.* [यमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा ण्य] 1 Southern, द्वारं रंध्रयुर्याम्यं Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. —म्यः 1 A servant of Yama. -2. N. of Agastya. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu. -5 Sandal-wood. —म्यं The Bharani Nakshatra. -Comp. —अयनं the winter solstice. —उत्तर *a.* going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. -2 Night.

यायजूक [यज् यङ् ऊक] A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इज्याशील), ते यायजूकाः सह भिक्षुमुख्यैः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावर *a.* Frequently going, vagrant, having no fixed abode. -रः 1 A vagrant mendicant, saint ; यायावराः पुष्पफलेन चान्ये प्रानर्चुरर्च्यां जगदर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20 ; महाभागस्तस्मिन्नयमजनि यायावरकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family). -2 A horse selected for a horse-sacrifice. -3 N. of the sage जरत्कारु. -4 N. of a family (to which Râjasekhara belonged). -रं The life of a vagrant mendicant.

यायिन् *a* 1 Going, moving, travelling (at the end of comp.). -2 Driving in, riding or going in -3 Leading to, चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि U. 1.

याव *a.* Relating to, consisting of or prepared from barley -वः 1 Food prepared from barley -2 Lac, red dye.

यावकः-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red lac ; लभ्येत स्म परिरंभवशात्मा यावकेन वियतापि युवत्याः Si. 10 9, 5 13, 7. 67 ; Ki 5. 40. -3 Half-ripe barley. -4 Awnless barley. -5 Forced rice -6 A kind of kidney-bean.

यावत् *a.* (ती *f.*) (As a correlative of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many'), पुरे तावंतमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं । दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते Ku. 2. 33 ; ते तु यावंत एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R.12. 45, 17. 17. -2 As great ; as large, how great or large,यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके । तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विजानतः Bg. 2 46, 18, 55. -3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or साकल्य); यावद्दत्तं तावद्भुक्तं G. M. *-ind.* 1 Used by itself यावत् has the following senses ; (*a*) as far as for, up to, till ; (with acc.), स्तन्यत्यागं यावत्पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7, कियंतमवधिं यावदस्मच्चरितं चित्रकारेणालिखितं U. 1 ; सर्पकोटरं यावत् Pt 1. (*b*) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediately), तद्यावत् गृहिणीमाहूय संगीतकमनुतिष्ठामि S. 1, यावदिमां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि S. 3. (*c*) As much as (*d*) That, in order that. (*e*) Even, just. -2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावत् have these senses ;—(*a*) as long as, so long as: यावद्वि नौदितास्तेजःशक्रस्तावत्त्रिजपरिवारेरस्तः M. M. 8 (*b*) as soon as, scarcely when, no sooner than, एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदंतं गच्छाम्यहं.. तावद्द्वितीयं समुपस्थितं मे H 1. 204, Me. 105, Ku. 3. 72. (*c*) while, by the time, आश्रमगामिनो यावदृक्ष्यावहस्तपावेतें तावदार्द्रपृष्ठाः क्रियतां वजिनः S 1, often with न when यावत् is translated by 'before',यावदेते सरसो नोत्पतंति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4 (*d*) when, as (= यदा), यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते तावद्धंसोऽवलोकितः H. 3 -Comp. —अंत अंताय *ind* upto the end, to the last —अर्थ *a.* corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words), यावदर्थपदां वाचमेवमादाय माधवः विरराम Si. 2. 13. (-र्थं) *ind.* 1. as much as useful. -2. in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीश्महे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30 v. l. —इष्ट,-ईप्सितं *ind.* as much as is desired. —इत्थं *ind.* as much as is necessary. —कालं *ind.* as long as. —जन्म, -जीवं, -जीवेन *ind.* for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life. —प्रमाण *a.* as great or big. -बलं *ind.* to the best of one's power. —भाषित or उक्त *a.* as much as said. —मात्र *a.* 1. as large, extending as far, of which size or extent ; Ku. 2. 33. -2. insignificant, trifling, little. —शक्यं, -शक्ति *ind* as far as possible, to the best of one's power, so यावत्सत्त्वं.

यावन् *m.* Ved. 1 A rider, horseman. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driving &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यवन-अण्, यु-णिच् ल्यु वा] Belonging to the Yavanas ; न वदेद्यावनीं भाषां प्राणैः कंठगतैरपि Subhâsh. —नः Incense. —नं Mixing, mingling

यावनालः A kind of corn. —ली Sugar extracted for Yavanâla.

यावशूकः Salt-petre

यावसः 1 A heap of grass. -2 Fodder, provisions.

याष्टीक *a.* (की *f.*) [यष्टि- प्रहरणमस्य ईकक्] Armed with a club. —कः A warrior armed with a club.

यासः Effort, endeavour.

यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

यु I. 2 P. (यौति, युत ; *caus.* यावयति , *desid.* यियविषति or युयूषति) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयोति) To detach, separate, as in युतसिद्ध.-III. 9 U (युनाति, युनीते) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite.-3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To censure. -WITH व्यति to mix ; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दाञ् शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* [युज्-क्त] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in, devoted to ; (with loc) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred. -12 Active, diligent -13 Skilful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). —क्तः A saint who has become one with the Supreme spirit. —क्तं 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. —क्तं *ind.* Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. —कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. —दंड *a.* punishing justly ; R. 4. 8. —मनस् *a.* attentive. —रथः a kind of elixir. —रूप *a.* 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म यस्य पुरोर्वंशे युक्तरूपमिदं तव S. 1. 12 ; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16. -2. Fit for, corresponding to.

युक्तिः *f.* [युज्-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitableness. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduction. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना) ; यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mâl. 1. -13 (In law) Probability enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c.; युक्तिप्राप्तिक्रियाचिह्नसंबंधाभोगहेतुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events ; cf. S. D. 343.-15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design.-16 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. (युक्त्या *ind.* 1. by means or virtue of. -2. cleverly, skilfully. -3. properly, fitly, duly). -Comp. -कथनं statement of reasons. —कर *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. proved. —ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, inventive. -युक्त *a.* 1 suitable, fit. -2. expert, skilful. -3. established, proved. -4. argumentative.

युक्तितः *ind.* 1 Cleverly, skillfully, artfully. -2 Duly, properly.

युक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Clever, ingenious, fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगव्यायतबाहुः R 3. 34, 10. 87 ; *Si.* 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace ; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिता *Si.* 9. 72 ; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence ; see युग्म. -4 An age of the world ; (the Yugas are four:—कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि ; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000 ; 1,296,000, 864,000, and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahâyuga q. v. ; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age) ; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8, युगशतपरिवर्तान् S. 7. 34. -5 (Hence) A long period of years. -6 A generation, life ; आसप्तमाद्युगात् Ms. 10. 64 ; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पंचमे सप्तमेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). -7 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -8 A period of five years. -9 A measure of length equal to four *Hastas*. -10 A part of a chariot or plough. -Comp. --अंशकः a year. —अध्यक्षः 1. N. of Prajâpati. -2. of Siva. —अंतः 1. the end of the yoke. -2. the end of an age, end or destruction of the world ; युगांतकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगंति यस्यां सविकाशमासत *Si.* 1. 23 ; R. 13. 6. -3. meridian, midday. —अंतर 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation. -3. another division of the sky ; युगांतरमारूढः सविता *S.* 4. —अवधिः end or destruction of the world ; *Si.* 17. 40. —आद्या the first day of a Yuga. —कीलकः the pin of a yoke. —क्षयः destruction of the world. —धरः the pole of a carriage. —पत्रः, —पत्रकः the mountain ebony. —पार्श्वग *a.* going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). -बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगंधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time, Ku. 3. 1 , oft. in comp , S. 4. 1.

युगलं A pair, couple , बाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; cf. युग्म.

युग्म *a.* Even , युग्मासु पुत्रा जायंते स्त्रियोऽयुग्मासु रात्रिषु । तस्माद्युग्मासु पुत्रार्थी संविशेदार्तवे स्त्रियं Ms 3. 48 , Y. 1 79. —ग्मं 1 A pair, couple , see अयुग्म. -2 Junction, union -3 Confluence (of rivers) -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence, द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तं. -6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting. -Comp. —ज *a.* twin, twin-born. —पत्रः mountain ebony.

युग्मक = युग्म above.

युग्य *a* [युगाय हित· यत्] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by, as in अश्वयुग्यो रथः —ग्यः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot horse , हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84. —ग्य A vehicle, carriage. -Comp. —वाहः a coachman.

युज् I 7 U. (युनक्ति, युंक्ते, युयोज, युयुजे, अयुजत्, अयौक्षीत्, अयुक्त, योक्ष्यति-ते, योक्तुं, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add ; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79 ; see *pass.* below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to , भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 4 ; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with , as in गुणयुक्त. -4 To use, employ, apply ; प्रशस्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छब्दः पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26 ; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.). -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon ; मनः संयम्य मच्चित्तो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14 : युंजन्नेवं सदात्मानं 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit.-10 To give, bestow, confer ; आशिषं युयुजे. -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, charge. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To think or meditate upon. —*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with ; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44 ; R. 8. 17. -2 To get, be possessed of ; इष्टैर्युज्येथाः Mv. 7 ; इष्टेन युज्यस्व S. 5 ; R. 3. 65. -3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव

सर्वे वर्ग्याः पातिताः Mal. 1 ; त्रैलोक्यरक्षापि प्रभुत्वं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. -4 To be ready for, ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. -5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards ; Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35, Ki. 7. 13. -6 To be fastened or harnessed. -7 To adhere, to be in close contact. -8 To attain to, possess, obtain -9 To be made ready. —*Caus*. (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together, परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. -2 To present, give, bestow ; R. 10. 56. -3 To appoint, employ, use ; शत्रुभिर्योजयेच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. -4 To turn or direct towards ; पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. -5 To excite, urge, instigate. -6 To perform, achieve. -7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -8 To yoke, harness. -9 To apply, fix, set, place -10 To furnish or endow with. -11 To surround -12 To despise, think lightly of.-13 To appoint to. —*Desid*. (युयुक्षति-ते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. -II. 1 P., 10. U. (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c., see युज् above. -III. 4 A. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (identical with the *pass*. of युज् 1). -IV. 10 A. (योजयते) To censure.

युज् *a*. (At the end of comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c -2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. -3 Exciting, setting on. -4 Even, not odd. —*m*. 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. -2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. -3 A pair, couple (*n*. also in this sense). —*m*. (dual) 1 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -2 The two Asvins.

युज्य *a*. Ved. 1 Connected, united. -2 Related to -3 Proper, fit, suitable. -4 Of the same class or kind. —ज्यः A kinsman. —ज्यं 1 Union, connection. -2 Relationship.

युंजान *a*. 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Proper, fit. -3 Prosperous, successful. —नः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 A Brâhmaṇa who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. -3 A Brâhmaṇa.

युत् 1 A. (योतते) To shine.

युत *p*. *p*. [यु-क्त] 1 United, joined or united with. -2 Provided or endowed with ; as in गुणगणयुतो नरः. -3 Fastened or attached to. -4 Accompanied or attended by. -5 Filled or covered with. -6 Separated. —तं A measure of length (= 4 *hastas*).

युतक *a*. Connected, joined, united. —कं 1 A pair. -2 Union, friendship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift. -4 A sort of dress worn by women. -5 The edge of a woman's garment. -6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge. -8 The edge of a winnowing-basket -9 The foremost part of the feet. -10 Doubt.

युतिः *f*. [यु-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Being endowed with. -3 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, addition -5 (In astr.) Conjunction. -6 The total number.

युध् 4 A. (युध्यते, युद्ध) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war. Bg. 1. 23 ; Bk 5. 101. -2 To conquer or overcome in fight. —*Caus*. (योधयति ते) 1 To cause to fight -2 To oppose or encounter in fight with R. 12. 50 -3 To vanquish, conquer. -*Desid*. (युयुत्सते) To wish to fight. -WITH नि to wrestle, box. —प्रति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध *p*. *p*. 1 Fought, encountered -2 Conquered, subdued. —द्धं [युध्-भावादौ क्त] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat, वत्स केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. -2 (In astr.) The opposition or conflict of planets. -Comp. —अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce. —आचार्यः a military preceptor. —उद्योगः, -उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. —उपकरणं a war-implement. —उन्मत्त *a*. frantic in battle. —कारिन् *a*. fighting, contending. —द्यूतं chance of war. —भू. -भूमिः *f* a battle-field. —मार्गः military stratagems or tactics, manœuvres. —रंगः 1. a battle-field, battle-arena. -2. N. of Kârttikeya. —विद्या, -शास्त्रं military science or art, science of war. —वीरः 1. a warrior, hero, champion. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism ; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर —शालिन् *a*. heroic, valiant. —सारः a horse.

युध् *f*. War, battle, fight, contest ; निघातयिष्यन्युधि यातुधानान् Bk. 2. 21, सदसि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63. —*m*. A hero, soldier.

युधाजित् *m* N. of a king of the Kekayas and maternal uncle of Bharata.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. -2 An enemy.

युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pâṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarâja', 'Ajâtasatru' &c. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastinâpura at the conclusion of the great Bhâratî war after eighteen day's severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see दुर्योधन.]

युध्म *a*. Ved. Martial, warlike. —ध्मः 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युयुत्सा Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युयुत्सु *a*. Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose, धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg 1. 1. —त्सुः A combatant.

युयुधानः 1 N. of Indra -2 A Kshatriya, warrior. -3 N. of Sâtyaki.

युप् 4 P. (युप्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level or smooth. —*Caus*. (योपयति) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युवन् *a* [यौतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Uṇ. 1. 154] (युवतिः -ती or यूनी *f*., compar. यवीयस् or कनीयस्, superl. यविष्ठ or कनिष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. -2 Strong, healthy. -3 Excellent, good. —*m*. (nom युवा, युवानौ, युवानः, acc. pl. यूनः, instr. pl. युवभिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth ; सा यूनि तस्मिन्नभिलाषबंधं शशाक शालीनतया न वक्तुं R. 6. 81. -2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive), जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163 ; I. 2. 65, II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. -Comp. —खलति *a*. (तिः -ती *f*.) bald in youth —गंडः an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. -जरत् *a*. (ती *f*.) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. —राज् *m*, -राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown prince ; (असौ) नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35.

युवतिः -ती *f*. [युवन्-ति ङीप् वा] A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals) ; सुरयुवतिसंभवं किल मुनेरपत्यं S. 2. 8 ; so इभयुवतिः. —ती 1 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -2 Turmeric (also युवतिः).

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun ; (nom. त्वं युवां, यूयं) Thou, you ; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मदीय *a*. Your, yours.

युष्मादृश्, -श *a*. Like you.

यूकः —का A louse ; Ms. 1. 45.

यूतिः *f*. Mixing, union, junction, connection ; करोमि वो बर्हियूतीन् पिधद्धवं पाणिभिर्दृशः Bk. 7. 69.

यूथं [यु-थक् पृषो० दीर्घः] A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts) ; स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25 ;

S. 5. 5. -Comp. —नाथः, -पः, -पति 1. the leader of a troop or band. -2 the head of a flock or herd (usually of elephants), a lordly elephant , गजयूथप यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 24. —मुख्यः the chief of a troop or herd (as of elephants &c.)

यूथ्य *a.* [यूथ यत्] 1 Belonging to a troop or herd (at the end of comp.), as in स्वयूथ्याः. -2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd.

यूथिका, -यूथी A kind of jasmine or its flower ; यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 24. Me. 26.

यूपः [यु पक् पृषो० दीर्घः ; cf. Un. 3. 27.] 1 A sacrificial post (usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation ; अपेक्ष्यते साधुजनेन वैदिकी श्मशानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया Ku. 5. 73 ; R. 1. 44. -2 A trophy. -Comp -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. —कटकः a wooden ring at the top of the Yûpa. —कर्णः that part of the Yûpa which is sprinkled with ghee. -द्रुः-द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —ध्वजः the sacrifice personified. -लक्ष्यः a bird. (?) -व्रस्कः the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यूष् 1 P. (यूषति) To injure, kill, hurt.

यूषः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूषः -षं, यूषन् *m. n.* Soup, broth, pease-soup. (यूषन् has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substitute l for यूष after acc. dual).

येन *ind.* (Strictly instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which ; किं तद्येन मनो हर्तुमलं स्यातां न शृण्वतां R. 15. 64, 14 74. -2 So that ; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4. -3 Since, because.

येष् I. 1 A. (येषते) To try, strive, attempt. -II. 1 A. Ved. 1 To bubble. -2 To flow.

योक्तृ *m.* [युज्-तृच्] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. -2 A coachman. -3 An exciter, instigator.

योक्त्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. -2 The tie of the yoke of a plough -3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः [युज् भावादौ घञ् कुत्वं] 1 Joining, uniting -2 Union, junction, combination ; उपरागान्ते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं S. 7. 22 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगं Ki. 10. 25; (वा) योगस्तडित्तोयदयोरिवास्तु R. 6. 65. -3 Contact, touch, connection, तमंकमारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः सुखैर्निषिंचंतमिवामृतं त्वचि R. 3. 26 -4 Employment, application, use ; एतैरुपाययोगैस्तु शक्यास्ताः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10 ; R. 10. 86. -5 Mode, manner, course, means ; कथायोगेन बुध्यते H. 1. 'in the course of conversation '. -6 Consequence, result , (mostly at the end of comp or in abl), रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति *S.* 2. 14 ; Ku. 7. 55. -7 A yoke. -8 A Conveyance, vehicle, carriage. -9 (*a*) An armour. (*b*) Putting on armour. -10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness. -11 An occupation, a work, business. -12 A trick, fraud, device. -13 An expedient, plan, means in general. -14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity ; Ms 7. 44. -15 Remedy, cure -16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art. -17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition. -18 The equipment of an army. -19 Fixing, putting on. -20 A side, an argument. -21 An occasion, opportunity. -22 Possibility, occurrence.-23 Wealth, substance. -24 A rule, precept. -25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. -26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word -27 The etymological meaning of a word (opp. रूढि), अवयवशक्तिर्योगः. -28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga* phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोध, सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21 , V. 1. 1 ; योगेनांते तनुत्यजां R. 1. 8. -29 The system of philosophy established by Patanjali, which is considered to be the second division of the Sânkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system. (The chief aim of the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). -30 A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy. -31 (In arith.) Addition. -32 (In astr). Conjunction, lucky conjunction. -33 A combination of stars. -34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). -35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. -36 Devotion, pious seeking after god. -37 A spy, secret agent. -38 A traitor, a violator of truth or confidence. -Comp. —अंगं a means of attaining *Yoga* ; (these are eight , for their names see यम् 5). —अंजनं a healing ointment. —अनुशासनं the doctrine of the *Yoga*. —आचारः 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*. -2. a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. —आचार्यः 1. a teacher of magic. -2. a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. —आधमनं a fraudulent pledge . Ms. 8. 165. —आरूढ *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation. —आसनं a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. —इन्द्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. -2. one who has obtained superhuman faculties. -3. a magician. -4. a deity. -5 an epithet of Siva -6. a Vetâla. -7 an epithet of Yâjnavalkya. —इष्ट 1 tin. -2. lead -कक्षा = योगपट्ट below. —कन्या N. of the infant daughter of Yasodâ (substituted as the child of Devakî for Krishna and killed by Kamsa). —क्षेमः 1. security of possession, keeping safe of property. -2. the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. -3. welfare, well-being, security, prosperity , तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22 , कुर्यातां मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4. -4. property, profit, gain. (-मौ, -मे or -मं, *i. e. m.* or *n.* dual or *n.* sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained), अलभ्यलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम् ; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. —गतिः *f.* primitive condition. —चक्षुस् *m* a Brâhmana. —चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues , कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिश्रितमौषधं चंद्रगुप्ताय Mu. 2. —जं agallochum. —तल्पं = योगनिद्रा. —तारका, -तारा the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. —दानं 1. communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. -2. a fraudulent gift. —धारणा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. —नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Datta. —निद्रा 1. a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness, *i. e.* light sleep ; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मम Pt. 1 ; H. 3. 75 ; Bh. 3. 41. -2. particularly, the sleep of Vishnu at the end of a Yuga ; R. 10. 14 ; 13. 6. -3. N. of Durgâ. —निद्रालुः N. of Vishnu. —निलयः N. of Siva. -पट्टं a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. —पति,

an epithet of Vishnu. --पादुका a magical shoe. —पारग: N. of Siva. —बलं 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation,any supernatural power. -2 power of magic. -भावना (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. -माया 1. the magical power of the *Yoga*. -2. the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity (भगवत. सर्जनार्थी शक्ति). -3. N. of Durgâ. —रंग: the orange. —रत्नं a magical jewel. —राज: 1. a kind of medicinal preparation. -2 one well-versed in Yoga. —रूढ *a*. having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word), *e. g.* the word पङ्कज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus, cf. the word आतपत्र or 'parasol'. -रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. —वर्तिका a magical lamp or wick. —वाह: a term for the sounds विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय उपध्मानीय, and ना सिक्य q. q. v. v. —वासिष्ठं N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of Yoga). —वाहिन् *m*, *n*. a medium for mixing medicines, *e. g.* honey, नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहि परं मधु Susr. —वाही 1. an alkali. -2 honey. 3. quicksilver. —विक्रय: a fraudulent sale. -विद् *a* 1. knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. -2. conversant with *Yoga*. (*-m.*) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 a practiser of *Yoga*. -3. a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. -4. a magician.-5 a compounder of medicines. —विधि: practice of Yoga or mental absrtaction; R. 8. 22. -विभाग: separation of that which is usually combined together into one, especially, the separation of the words of a Sûtra, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his Mahâbhâshya; *e. g.* see अदसो मात् P. I. 1. 12). —शब्द: a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. —शायिन् *a*. half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation, cf. योगनिद्रा. —शास्त्रं the *Yoga* philosophy. —समाधि: the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापदव्ययं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रघुः R. 8. 24. -सार: a universal remedy, a panacea. —सूत्रं aphorisms of the *Yoga* system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali). —सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगत: *ind.* 1 In consequence of, by means of तदोषयोगत &c. 2 Suitably, properly.-3 Conjointly -4 Conformably to, in accordance with -5 In due time, opportunely -6 Through devotion -7 By the power of magic

योगद् *n.* 1 Meditation, religious abstraction -2 The half of lunar month

योगित *a.* 1 Charmed, enchanted 2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् *a* [युज-घिनुण्, योग-इनि वा] 1 Connected or endowed with -2 Possessed of magical powers -3 Endowed or provided with, possessing -4 Practising *Yoga*. —*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic, आत्मौपम्येन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योऽर्जुन। सुखं वा यदि वा दु.खं स योगी परमो मत: Bg 6. 32, see the sixth Adhyâya *inter alia*, सेवाधर्म: परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्य: Pt.1.285, बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्य:R. 6 38.-2 A magician, sorcerer -3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy -4 N. of Yâjnavalkya -5 *n*. Of Arjuna -6 Of Vishnu -7 Of Siva. -8 N of a mixed caste. —नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy -2 A female devotee. -3 N. of a class of female attendants on Siva or Durgâ (they are usually said to be eight). -4 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. -इन्द्र:, -ईश: 1. the chief of saints -2 N. of Yâjnavalkya. —ईश्वरी the chief of magicians —दंड: a kind of reed. —निद्रा light sleep, wakefulness.

योग्य *a.* [योगमर्हति यत्, युज् ण्यत् वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्यायोग्यं दृश्यते नरः. -2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc, dat. even gen or in comp.). -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. -5 (In Nyâya phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized —ग्य: 1 A calculator of expedients. -2 The asterism Pushya. —ग्या 1 Exercise or practice in general; अपर: प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुत: पंच शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kâv. 2. 243; धनुर्योग्या, अस्त्रयोग्या &c. -2 Martial exercise, drill. —ग्य 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. -2 Sandalwood. -3 A cake. -4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युद्धयोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसै: Râm -2 Fitness, propriety 3 Appropriateness. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* अग्निना सिंचति there is no योग्यता, it is thus defined:—एकपदार्थेऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबंधे बाधाभावः S. D. 2.

योजक *a.* [युज-ण्वुल्] 1 One who yokes or harnesses -2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. -3 A joiner, arranger, contriver, परिणयनस्य योजक:.

योजनं [युज भावादौ ल्युट्] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking -2 Applying, fixing. -3 Preparation, arrangement. -4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage -5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles: न योजनशतं दूरं बाध्यमानस्य तृष्णया H. 1. 146. -6 Exciting, instigation -7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (= योग q. v.).-8 Erecting, constructing, (also योजना in this sense). -9 Ved. Effort, exertion. -10 A road, way. —ना 1 Junction, union, connection.-2Grammatical construction. -Comp. —गंधा 1. musk. -2. N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa -3. of Sitâ

योजनिक *a* Measuring so many Yojanas

योजनीय *a.* 1 To be joined or united. -2 To be added. -3 Useful, serviceable -4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजयितृ *a.* 1 Joining, combining. -2 An employer, setter, भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75.

योटक: A combination of stars.

योतु: 1 A measure (in general). -2 Cleaning, purifying.

योत्रं See योक्त्र.

योद्धृ *m.* [युध्-तृच्] A warrior, combatant.

योध: [युध्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant, सहारमद्वीयैरपि योधमुख्यै: Mb. -2 War, battle. -Comp. —अगार:, -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. —धर्म: the law of soldiers, military law. —संराव: mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं [युध्-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest. -2 A weapon. —न: A warrior, combatant.

योधिन् *m.* [युध्-णिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनि: *m f.* [यु-नि Un. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation.-2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनि: सर्ववैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्ऋति: U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43, oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from', Bg. 5. 22. -3 A mine. -4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. -5 Home, lair. -6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि°, पशु° &c. -7 The asterism पूर्वा-

फल्गुनी. -8 Water. -Comp. -गुणः the quality of the womb or place of origin.—ज *a*. born of the womb, viviparous. —देवता the asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी. —नासा the upper part of the female organ. —भ्रंशः fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*. —रंजनं the menstrual discharge.—लिंगं the clitoris.—संकरः mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage ; Ms. 10. 60. —संबंधः relation by marriage, connection.

योनी See योनि.

योपनं 1 Effacing. blotting out. -2 Anything used for effacing. -3 Confusing, perplexing. -4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, योषित् *f*., योषिता [Un.1 97] A woman, a girl, a young woman in general ; गच्छंतीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me 37 , *Si*. 4. 42, 8. 25. -Comp. —प्रिया turmeric. —रत्नं an excellent woman.

यौक्तिक *a*. (की *f*.) [युक्तित आगत ठक्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. -2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning -3 Deducible. -4 Usual, customary. —कः A king's boon companion , cf. नर्मसचिव.

यौगः A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy.

यौगपद्यं Simultaneity.

यौगिक *a* (की *f*.) [योग ठक्] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. -2 Usual. -3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp रूढ or 'conventional'). -4 Remedial. -5 Relating to or derived from *Yoga*. -Comp. —रूढ *a* etymological and conventional , as उद्भिद्.

यौट् (ड्) 1 P. (यौट-ड-ति) To join together.

यौतक *a*. (की *f*.) [युते विवाहक ले अधिगतं वुण्] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one , विभागभावना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रैश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149 —कं 1 Private property in general. -2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत्स्यात्कुमारीभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131 ; also यौतुक in this sense.

यौतवं A measure in general.

यौथिक *a*. Belonging to a flock or troop —कः A companion, comrade.

यौध *a* (धी *f*.) Warlike.

यौन *a* (नी *f*.) [योनितः योनिसंबंधात् आगतं अण्] 1 Uterine. -2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial, Ms. 40. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance ; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवतं [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women , अवधूत्य दिवोऽपि यौवतैर्न सहाधीतवतीमिमामह N. 2. 41 -2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman ; अहो विबुधयौवतं वहसि तन्वि पृथ्वीगता Git. 10. (सुरसुंदरीरूपं).

यौवनेयः The son of a young woman

यौवन *a* (नी *f*.) [यूनो भावः अण्] Young, juvenile. —नं 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, puberty, मुग्धत्वस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7 , यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R 1 8 ; 6. 50 , द्विनयौवनोत्थान् 13. 20. -2 Any youthful or juvenile act. -3 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. —अंत *a*. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth, Ku. 6. 44. —अवस्था, -दशा youthfulness, puberty. —आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth ; Mâl 3 —उद्भेदः 1. ardour of youthful passions. -2. sexual love. -3. N. of Cupid —आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. —दर्पः 1. youthful pride. -2. indiscretion natural to youth. —लक्षणं 1. a sign of youth. -2. charm, loveliness. -3 the female breast. —स्थ *a*. 1. youthful. -2. marriageable.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Mândhâtri, son of Yuvanâsva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent ; यौवराज्येऽभिषिक्तः 'crowned heir-apparent'.

यौषिण्यं Womanhood

यौष्माक *a*. (की *f*.), यौष्माकीण *a*. Your, yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. —रा 1 Giving -2 Gold. —री Going, motion. —रं Brightness, Desire.

रंसु *a*. Ved. Cheerful, delightful.

रंह् 1 P. (रंहति) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten; न ररंहाश्वकुंजर Bk. 14. 98. -2 To flow —*Caus*. (रंहयति-ते ; according to some 10 U) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go -4 To speak.

रंहणं Going swiftly, hastening.

रंहतिः *f*. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रंहस् *n* [रंह्-असुन्] 1 Speed, velocity ; R. 2. 34 , *Si*. 12. 7 ; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity. -3 N. of Siva -4 Of Vishnu.

रंहिः *f*. Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

रक् 10 U. (राकयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To get, obtain.

रकः 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal. -3 A hard shower.

रक्त *p*. *p*. [रंज्-करणे क्त] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted ; आभाति बालातपरक्तसानुः R. 6. 60. -2 Red, crimson, blood red , सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36. so रक्ताशोक, रक्तांशुक &c. -3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमैंद्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तश्चुंबति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). -4 Dear, liked.

beloved.-5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant ; श्रोत्रेषु संमूर्छति रक्तमासां गीतानुगं वारिमृदंगवाद्यं R. 16. 64. -6 Fond of play, sporting, playful —क्तः 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of a tree (हिज्जल). —क्ता 1 Lac. -2 The plant गुंजा. —क्तं 1 Blood. -2 Copper. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5 Vermilion. -Comp. —अक्त a. 1. dyed red, tinged. -2. smeared with blood. (-क्तं) red sandal. —अक्ष a. 1. red-eyed -2. fearful. (-क्षः) 1. a buffalo. -2 a pigeon. -3 a crane (सारस). -4. the Chakora bird. —अंकः a coral. —अंगः 1. a bug. -2. the planet Mars. -3. the disc of the sun or moon. (-गं) 1. a coral (also m. and f.) -2. saffron. —अति(ती)सारः dysentery. —अधरा a Kinnarî. —अधिमंथः inflammation of the eyes. —अपहं myrrh. —अंबर a. clad in red garments. (-रं) a red garment. (-रः) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. —अर्बुदः a bloody tumour. —अर्शस् n. a form of piles. —अशोकः the red-flowered Asoka, M. 3. 5. —आधारः the skin. —आभ a. red-looking. —आशयः any viscus containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). —उत्पलं the red lotus. —उपलं red chalk, red earth. —कंठ, -कंठिन् a. sweet-voiced. (-m.) the cuckoo. —कंदः, -कंदलः a coral. —कदंबः the red-flowering Kadamba. —कमलं the red lotus. —केसरः the coral tree. —कैरवः, —कोकनदः a red lotus-flower. —गंधकं myrrh. —ग्रीवः 1. a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon. —घ्नः the Rohitaka tree. (-घ्नी) the Dûrvâ grass. —चंदनं 1. red-sandal. -2. saffron. —चूर्णं vermilion. —छर्दिः f. vomiting blood. —जिह्वः a lion. —तुंडः a parrot. —तेजस् n. flesh. —दंतिका, -दंती N. of Durgâ. —दृश् m. a pigeon. —धातुः 1. red chalk, orpiment. -2. copper. —नासिकः an owl. —पः a demon, an evil spirit. (-पा) 1. a leech. -2. a Dâkinî. —पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. —पटः a kind of mendicant, Pt. 4. 34. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree. —पातः blood shed. —पाता a leech. —पाद् a. red footed. (-दः) 1. a bird with red-feet, a parrot. -2. a war-chariot. -3. an elephant. —पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. —पारदः, -दं cinnabar. —पिंडं 1. a red pimple. -2. a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. —पित्तं derangement of the blood produced by bile. —पुष्पः N. of several plants: —करवीर, रोहितक, दाडिम, बंधूक, पुन्नाग &c. —पुष्पकं = वृक्षाम्ल q. v. —प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. —फलः the fig-tree. —भवं flesh. —भाव a. 1 red. 2. loving, amorous. —मंजरः the Nichula tree. —मंडलं a red lotus-flower. —मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं bleeding, letting out blood —राजिः a particular disease of the eye. —रेणुः 1. vermilion. -2. the Punnâga tree -3. an angry man. -4. a bud of the Palâsa tree —लोचनः a pigeon. —वटी; -वरटी small-pox. —वर्गः 1. lac. -2. the pomegranate tree. -3. safflower. —वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1. red-colour -2 cochineal insect. (-र्णं) gold. —वसन, -वासस् a. clothed in red. (-m.) a Brâhmana in the fourth order of life. —वालुकं, -का vermilion. —वी(बी)जः the pomegranate tree. —शासनं vermilion. —शीर्षकः a kind of heron —शृंगिकं a kind of poison. —संकोचः safflower. —संकोचकं a red lotus-flower. —संज्ञं saffron. —संदंशिका a leech. —संध्यकं the red lotus. —सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -4 Bloody. —कः 1 A red garment. -2 An impassioned man, amorous person. -3 A sporter. -कं 1 Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्तिः f. [रंज्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness.-2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The *Gunjá* plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्त m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवानिमां प्रतिकृतिं रक्षतु S. 6; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति S. 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. -3 To preserve, save, keep away from, spare (often with abl.), सखीजनादुपहासनीयतां रक्षामि Mk. 4; दुर्शनपथाद्रक्ष्यते Ratn. 1, अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत लब्धं रक्षेदवक्षयात् H. 2. 8, आपदर्थे धनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42, R. 2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid; रक्षंती बाष्पमोक्षं K., Mu. 1. 2.

रक्षः 1 A guard, protector. -2 Preserving, guarding, watching. -Comp. —पालः, -पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. (क्षिका f.) [रक्ष्-ण्वुल्] Guarding, protecting. —कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं [रक्ष्-ल्युट्] Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षणं). —णी A rein, bridle. —णः 1 A protector. -2 N. of Vishnu. —णा Protecting.

रक्षणार(णी)रकः Morbid retention of urine.

रक्षस् n. [रक्ष्यते हविरस्मात्, रक्ष्-असुन्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin, चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीमकर्मणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः ॥ U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, injury. -Comp. —ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Râvana. —घ्नः white mustard. (-घ्नं) sour rice-gruel. —जननी night. —पाशः a contemptible demon. —सभं an assembly of demons.

रक्षस्त्वं Demoniacal nature, fiendish cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [रक्ष्-भावे अ टाप्] 1 Protection, preservation; guarding; मार्गे सुचिहिं लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; S. 2. 14, R. 2. 4, 8, Me. 43. -2 Care, security. -3 A guard, watch. -4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्षाकरंड q. v. below. -5 A tutelary deity. -6 Ashes. -7 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Srâvaṇa, as an amulet or preservative, (रक्षी also in this sense). -8 Lac. -Comp. —अधिकृतः 1. one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. -2. a magistrate. -3. the chief police-officer. —अपेक्षकः 1. a porter; door-keeper. -2. a guard of the women's apartments. -3. a catamite. -4. an actor. —करंडः, -करंडकं a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्षाकरंडकमस्य मणिबंधे न दृश्यते S. 7. —गृहं a lying-in chamber; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः प्रत्यादिष्टा इवाभवन् R. 10 68. —पत्रः a species of birch tree —पालः, -पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. —प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning as a sort of protection against evil spirits. —भूषण, -मणिः, -रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits. —मंगलं a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c.).

रक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. -2 A policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. -2 An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a preservative).

रक्षितृ, रक्षिन् a. Protecting, guarding, ruling &c; N. 1. 1. —m. 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. -2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3.

रक्ष्णः Protection.

रख् 1 P. (रखति) To go, move.

रग 1 P. (रगति) To doubt.

रघु a. Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. -2 Light, nimble. -3 Fickle. -4 Eager.

—घुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilîpa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle: cf. R 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Viśvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brâhmaṇas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. -2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu. -Comp. —नंदनः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सिंहः &c. epithets of Râma. —प्रतिनिधिः the image or representative of Raghu, *i. e* Aja, R. 5. 63. —वंशः the family of the Raghus. (-शः) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kâlidâsa describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos °तिलकः N. of Râma.

रंक *a.* 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable -2 Slow —कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; प्रेतरंकः Mâl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रंकुः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रंग् 1 P. (रंगति) To go, move.

रंगः [रंज् भावे घञ्] 1 Colour. hue, dye, paint. -2 A stage, theatre, play house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रंगविशेष शांतये S. D. 281. -3 A place of assembly. -4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रागबद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात्। पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः॥ Sarva. S. -5 A field of the battle. -6 Dancing, singing, acting. -7 Mirth, diversion. -8 The nasal modification of a vowel, सरंगं कंपयेत्कंपं रथीवेति निदर्शनं Sik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also. -9 An extract of Khadira. —गः, -गं Tin. -Comp. —अंगनं-णं an arena, an amphitheatre —अवतरणं 1 entrace on the stage. -2. an actor's profession. -अवतारकः, —अवतारिन् *m.* an actor. —आजीवः 1. an actor. -2. a painter; so, -उपजीविन् *m.* —कारः, -जीविकः a painter. —चरः 1. an actor, a player. -2 a gladiator. —जं red lead. —जीवकः 1 an actor. -2. dyer, colourist —दः 1. borax. -2. an extract of Khadira. —देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public diversions generally. -द्वारं 1. a stage door. -2. the prologue of a play. —पत्री -पुष्पी the indigo plant. —पीठं a place for dancing. —बी(पी)जं silver. —भूतिः *f.* the night of full moon in the month of *Aśvina*. -भूमिः *f* 1. a stage, theatre. -2. an arena, battle field. -मंडपः a theatre. —मल्ली a lute. —माता *f* 1 lac, red-dye, or the insect which produces it. -2. a bawd, procuress. —वस्तु *n.* a paint. —वाटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. —विद्या the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. —शाला a dancing-hall, theatre, play-house.

रंगण Dancing.

रंगिन् *a* 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. -3 Passionate, impassioned. -4 Acting on a stage.

रंघ् I. 1 U (रंघति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To go quickly, hasten, द्वारं ररंघतुर्वाश्वं Bk. 14. 15 -II. 10 U. (रंघयति ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

रंघस् *f.* Speed, haste, cf रहस्.

रच् 10 U. (रचयति-ते, रचित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan, पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40; रचयति शयनं सचकितनयनं Git. 5. -2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्यंदनैः R. 13. 75; माधुर्यं मधुबिंदुना रचयितुं क्षारांबुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6, मौलौ वा रचयांजलिं Ve. 3. 40. -3 To write, compose, put together (as a work), अश्वघाटीं जगन्नाथो विश्वहृद्यामरीरचत् Aśvad 26, *S.* 3. 15. -4 To place in or upon, fix on; रचयति चिकुरे कुरबककुसुमं Git. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34, S. 6 17. -5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. -6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

रचनं-ना [रच्-युच्] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिषेक°, संगीत° &c. -2 Formation, creation, production; अन्यैव कापि रचना वचनावलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so भ्रुकुटिरचना Me. 50. -3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्वररचन Git 5; R. 10. 77. -4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तुरचना S. D. 422. -5 Dressing the hair. -6 An array or arrangement of troops. -7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy.-8 Stringing together (flowers &c.).

रचयितृ *m.f.* A composer, author.

रचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged. -2 Prepared. -3 Made, formed. -4 Strung together. -5 Composed, written. -6 Adorned. -7 Furnished with. -8 Directed towards (as the mind).

रजः See रजस्

रजकः [रंज्-ण्वुल् नलोपः] 1 A washerman. -2 A parrot. —की 1 A washerwoman -2 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

रजका A washer woman.

रजत *a.* [रंज्-अतच् नलोप Un 3. 111] 1 Silvery, made of silver. -2 Whitish. —तं 1 Silver; शुक्तौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः, K.. 5 41; N. 22. 52. -2 Gold. -3 A pearl ornament or necklace. -4 Blood. -5 Ivory, -6 An asterism, a constellation. -7 A mountain. -Comp. —अद्रिः N. of Kailâsa. —कूटः N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain. —द्युतिः N. of Hanumat. —प्रस्थः N of Kailâsa.

रजनः [रंज्-क्युन्] A ray. —नं 1 Colouring, dyeing -2 Safflower (also रजनी in this sense).

रजनिः -नी *f* [रज्यतेऽत्र, रंज्-कनि वा ङीप्] 1 Night; हरिरभिमानी रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Git. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 Red lac. -4 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —चरः 1. a night-stalker, demon, goblin. -2. a thief. -3 a night-watcher. -4. N. of the moon. —जलं night-dew, hoar-frost. —पतिः, -रमणः the moon. —मुखं night-fall, evening.

रजनिंमन्य *a* Passing for or looking like night (as a day), Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् *n.* [रंज्-असुन् नलोपः] 1 Dust, powder, dirt. धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवंति S. 7. 17, आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलंघनीयाः 1. 8, R. 1. 42, 6. 33. -2 The dust or pollen of flowers; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. -3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. -4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. -5 Gloom, darkness. -6 Foulness, passion, emotion moral or mental darkness, अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74. -7 The second of the three Guṇas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60, Bg. 6. 27; रजोजुषे जन्मनि K.; Mâl. 1. 20. -8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4 41; 5. 66. -9 Safflower. -10 Tin. -11 Ved. Air, atmosphere. -12 A division of the world. -13 Vapour. -14 Cloud or rain-water. -Comp. -गुणः see (7) above. —तमस्क *a.* being under the influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*.

-तोकः-कं,-पुत्रः 1. greediness, avarice. -2. 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. —निमीलित a blinded by passion, R. 9. 74. —पटलं a coating of dust. —बंधः suppression of menstruation. —रसः-चलं darkness. —शुद्धिः f. pure condition of the menses. —हरः dirt remover', a washerman.

रजसानुः 1 A cloud. -2 Soul, heart.

रजस्यति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वल a [रजस् वलच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust, R. 11 60, Si. 17. 61, (where it also means 'being in menses'.) -2 Full of passion (रजस्) or emotion ; Ms. 6. 77. —लः A buffalo. —ला 1 A woman during the menses ; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनांबरश्रियः Si. 17 61 ; Y. 3. 229 ; R. 11 60. -2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः f 1 A rope, cord, string. -2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. -3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. —वालकः a kind of wild fowl, so रज्जुवालः. —पेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जूकृ 8 U. To use as a rope, as in सर्पं रज्जूकरोति.

रंज् 1, 4 U. (रजति-ते, रज्यति-ते, रक्त, pass. रज्यते, desid. रिरंक्षति) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow ; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 3 ; नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36 ; N. 3. 120 ; 7 60, 22. 52. -2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. -3 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.) ; देवानियं निषधराजरुचस्त्यजंती रूपादरज्यत नले न विदर्भसुभ्रूः N. 13 38 ; S. D. 111 -4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. -5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. —Caus. (रजयति-ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint, मा रंजयित्वा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81 ; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. -2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy ; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रजयति also in this sense ; see Ki. 6. 25) ; स्फुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयेशं Git. 10. -3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented, Ms. 7. 19. -4 To hunt deer (रजयति only in this sense). -5 Ved. To worship.

रंजक a. [रंजयति रंज्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. -2 Exciting love or passion. -3 Pleasing, amusing. —कः 1 A painter, dyer. 2 An exciter, a stimulus. —कं 1 Red sandal. -2 Vermilion.

रंजन a (-नी f) 1 Colouring, dyeing -2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting -3 Exciting passion -4 Conciliating, keeping contented —नं (रज्यतेऽनेन रंज्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. -2 Colour, dye. -3 Pleasing, delighting ; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure, राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21 ; तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. -4 Red sandal-wood. -5 The Munja grass -6 (In gram) Nasalizing (a sound).

रंजनी 1 The Indigo plant. -2 Turmeric.

रंजित p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Moved, excited -3 Delighted, pleased, amused

रट् 1 P. (रटति, रटित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl, घोरास्थारटितुः शिवाः Bk 15. 27 ; पपात राक्षसो भूमौ रराट च भयंकरं 14. 81. -2 To call out, proclaim loudly. -3 To shout with joy, applaud.

रटनं [रट् ल्युट्] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting -2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रटंती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Mâgha.

रटितं A scream, shout, yell, cry, Mu. 1. 21.

रठ् 1 P. (रठति) To speak.

रण् 1 P (रणति, रणित) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.), रणद्भिराघट्टनया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुतिमंडलैः स्वरैः Si 1. 10, चरणरणितमणिनूपुरया परिपूरितसुरतवितानं Git. 2. -2 To go. -3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः -णं [रण्-अप्] 1 War, combat, fight ; रणः प्रववृते तत्र भीमः प्लवगरक्षसां R 12. 72 ; वचोजीवितयोरासीद्बहिर्निःसरणे रणः Subhâsh. -2 A battle-field. —णः 1 Sound, noise -2 The quill or bow of a lute -3 Motion, going. -4 Delight, joy (Ved.). -Comp. —अग्रं the front or van of a battle. —अंगं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword, सस्यंदे शोणितं व्योम रणांगानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98 —अंगणं-नं a battle-field —अजिरं a battle-field, arena. —अंतकृत् m. N. of Vishnu. —अपेत a. flying away from battle, a fugitive, स बभार रणापेतां चमूं पश्चादवस्थितां Ki. 15. 33. —अभियोगः engaging in battle. —अलंकरणः a heron. —आतोद्यं, -तूर्यं -दुंदुभिः a military drum. —उत्साहः prowess in battle. —कर्मन् n. fighting. —क्षितिः f. -क्षेत्रं, -भूः f. -भूमिः f., -स्थानं a battle field. —गोचर a. engaged in battle. —धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle ; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. —पंडितः a warrior. —प्रिय a. fond of war, warlike. (-यः) a falcon. —मत्तः an elephant. —मुखं, -मूर्धन् m., -शिरस् n. 1. the front of battle, the head or van of fight ; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी S. 7. 26, 6. 29. -2. the van of an army. —रंकः the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle field. —रणः a gnat, mosquito. (-णं) 1. longing, anxious desire. -2. regret for a lost object. —रणकः, -कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love) ; रणरणकविवृद्धिं बिभ्रदावर्तमानं Mâl. 1. 41 ; अनिभूमिं गतेन रणरणकेनार्यपुत्रशून्यमिवात्मानं पश्यामि U. 1. -2. love, desire. (—कः) the god of love. —वाद्यं a military instrument of music. —शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. —संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. —सज्जा military accoutrement. —सहायः an ally. —स्तंभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking or jingling sound. -2 A sound in general. -3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रणेच्छुः A cock.

रंड a. [रम्-ड यस्य नेत्वम्] Maimed, mutilated. —डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. -2 A barren tree. —डा 1 A slut, whore ; a term of abuse used in addressing women, रंडे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. l. ; प्रतिकूलामकुलजां पापां पापानुवर्तिनीम् । केशेष्वाकृष्य तां रंडां पाप्मंडेषु नियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow ; रंडाः पीनपयोधराः कति मया नोद्गाढमालिंगिताः Prab. 3.

रंडकः A barren tree.

रत p. p. [रम्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. -2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 Inclined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to ; (see रम्). —तं 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition ; R. 19. 23, 25 ; Me. 89. -3 The private parts. -Comp. —अंदुकः, —आमर्दः a dog —अयनी a prostitute, harlot —अर्थिन् a. lustful, lascivious. —उद्वहः the (Indian) cuckoo. —अह्निकं 1. a day. -2. the eight auspicious objects. -3. bathing for pleasure. —कीलः a dog. —कूजितं lustful or lascivious murmur. -गुरुः a husband. —ज्वरः a crow. —तालिन् m. a libertine, sensualist. —ताली a procuress, bawd. —नारीचः 1 a voluptuary. -2. the god of love, Cupid. -3. a dog. -4. lascivious murmur. —तिथिः the

wagtail. —बंधः sexual union. -वर्णः a dog —शायिन् *m.* a dog. —हिंडकः 1. a ravisher or seducer of women. -2. a voluptuary.

रतिः *f*. [रम् क्तिन्] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy ; *S*. 2. 1. -2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.) ; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77 , स्वयोषिति रतिः 2. 62 . R. 1. 23 , Ku. 5. 65. -3 Love, affection ; S. D. thus defines it :—रतिर्मनोऽनुकूलेऽर्थे मनसः प्रवणायितं 207 , cf. 206 also , (it is the Sthâyibhâva of the *rasa* called शृंगार q. v.). -4 Sexual pleasure , बाह्लिष्योद्वृकवाहिनी विगलितेव बाला स्वदेहे रतिः Mk. 8. 38 ; so रतिसर्वस्वं q. v. below. -5 Sexual union, coition, copulation.-6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kâma or Cupid ; साक्षात्कामं नवमिव रतिर्मालती माधवं यत् Mâl. 1. 15 ; Ku. 3. 23 ; 4. 45 ; R. 6. 2. -7 The pudenda. -8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. -9 Ved. Rest, cessation. -Comp. -अंगं, -कुहरं pudendum muliebre. —कर *a*. giving pleasure. —कर्मन् *n* sexual union. —गृहं, -भवन, -मंदिरं 1. a pleasure-house. -2. a brothel. -3. pudendum muliebre. —तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. —दूतिः -ती *f*. a love-messenger ; Ku. 4. 16. —पतिः, -प्रियः, -रमणः the god of love ; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरम् Mâl 1 ; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिषवः शितता यदुत्पलपलाशदृशः Si. 9. 66. —रसः sexual pleasure. —लक्षं sexual union. —लंपट: *a*. lustful, libidinous. —शक्तिः *f*. manly or virile power. —शूरः a man of great procreative power. —सर्वस्वं the all in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure ; कर स्याधुन्वत्याः पिबासि रतिसर्वस्वमधुरं *S*. 1. 24.

रत्नं [रमतेऽत्र रम्-न तांतादेश.] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone ; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86 ; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine or fourteen ; see the word पंचरत्न, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). -2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. -3 Anything best or excellent of its kind ; (mostly at the end of comp) ; जातौ जातौ यदुत्कृष्टं तद्रत्नमभिधीयते Malli. ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30 ; so पुत्र°, स्त्री° V. 4. 25 ; अपत्य° &c. -4 A magnent. -Comp.—अंकः N. of Vishnu's car. -अधिपतिः a superintendent of precious stones. -अनुविद्ध *a*. set or studded with jewels. —आकरः 1. a mine of jewels. -2. the ocean ; रत्नेषु लुप्तेषु बहुष्वमर्त्यैरद्यापि रत्नाकर एव सिंधुः Vikr. 1. 12 ; रत्नाकरं वीक्ष्य R. 13. 1. —आभरणं an ornament of jewels. —आलोकः the lustre of a gem. —आवली 1. a necklace of jewels. -2. N. of a Nâṭikâ attributed to Sriharsha. —कंदलः a coral. —करः N of Kubera. —खचित *a*. set or studded with jems. —गर्भः 1. Kubera. -2. the sea. (-र्भा) the earth. —दर्पणः a mirror studded with jewels. —दीपः, -प्रदीपः 1. a jewel-lamp. -2. a gem serving as a lamp ; अर्चिस्तुंगानभिमुखमपि प्राप्य रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 68.—नाभः N. of Vishnu. -निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. of Meru. -4. a wag-tail. —प्रभा the earth. —माला a jewel-necklace. —मुख्यं a diamond. —राज् *m*. a ruby. —राशिः 1. a heap of gems. -2. the ocean. —सानुः N. of the mountain Meru. —सू *a*. producing jewels ; R. 1. 65. —सू, -सूतिः *f*. the earth.

रत्नवत् *a*. 1 Abounding in or full of precious stones. -2 Decorated with jewels. —ती The earth.

रत्निः *m f*. 1 The elbow. -2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit —*m*. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरत्नि q. v.).

रथः [रम्यतेऽनेन अत्र वा, रम्-कथन् cf. Uṇ. 2. 2] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle , especially, a war-chariot. -2 A hero (for रथिन्). -3 A foot. -4 A limb, part, member. -5 The body ; cf. आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. -6 A reed. -7 A Pleasure, delight. -Comp. —अक्षः 1. a carriage-axle. -2. a measure of length. (=104 *angulas*). —अंगं 1. any part of a carriage. -2. particularly, the wheels of a carriage, रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41 ; *S*.7. 10. -3. a discus, especially of Vishṇu ; चक्रधर इति रथांगमदः सततं बिभर्षि भुवनेषु रूढये Si. 15. 26. -4. a potter's wheel. (-गः) the ruddy goose. °आह्वयः, °नामकः, °नामन् *m*. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) ; रथांगनामन् वियुतो रथांगश्रोणिबिंबया । अयं त्वां पृच्छति रथी मनोरथशतैर्वृतः ॥ V. 4. 18 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 3. 24 ; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sunrise). °पाणिः N. of Vishṇu. —अभ्रः a reed cane. —अर्भकः a small carriage —अश्वः a carriage-house. —ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. —ईषा, -शा the pole of a carriage —उद्वहः, -उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —कट्या, -कड्या an assemblage of chariots. —कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright ; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. —कुटुंबिकाः, कुटुंबिन् *m*. A charioteer; coachman. —कूबरः, -रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. —केतुः the flag of a chariot. —क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot ; R. 1. 58. —गणकः an officer who counts chariots. —गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. —गुप्तिः *f*. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —चरणः, -पादः 1. a chariot-wheel. -2. the ruddy goose. —चर्या chariot-exercise, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage ; अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5. —ज्वरः a crow. —धुर् *f*. the shaft or pole of a chariot. —नाभिः *f*. the nave of the wheel of a chariot. -नीडः the inner part or seat of a chariot. -पुंगवः a chief or distinguished warrior. -बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —महोत्सवः, -यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). —मुखं the forepart of a carriage. —युद्धं 'a chariot-fight', a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —योजकः a charioteer, harnesser of a chariot. —वर्त्मन् *n* , —वीथिः *f*. highway, main road. —वाहः 1. a carriage-house. -2. a charioteer. —शक्तिः *f*. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. —शास्त्रं, -शिक्षा, -विद्या the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

रथारथि *ind*. 'Chariot against chariot ', in closest fight.

राथिक *a*. (की *f*.) [रथ-ठन्] 1 Riding in a carriage. -2 The owner of a carriage.

राथिन् *a*. [रथ-इनि] 1 Riding or driving in carriage. -2 Possessing or owing a carriage. —*m*. 1 An owner of a carriage. -2 A warrior who fights from a chariot ; R. 7. 37. —नी A number of carriages or chariots.

राथिन *a*. See राथिन् above.

राथिर *a*. 1 Possessing a carriage. -2 Riding in a carriage. -3 Quick, speedy. —रः =राथिन् *m*.

रथी *a*. Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. -2 Furnished with a carriage. -3 A coachman. -4 A guide, leader.

रथ्यः [रथं वहति यत्] 1 A chariot-horse ; धावंत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः *S*. 1. 8. -2 A part of a chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages , (hence) a high-way, main road , भूयो भूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटंतं Mâl. 1. 15. -2 A place where many roads meet. -3 A number of carriages or chariots ; Si. 18. 3.

रद् 1 P. (रदति) 1 To split, rend. -2 To scratch. -3 To gnaw. -4 To dig.

रदः [रद्-अच्] 1 Splitting, scratching. -2 A tooth ; tusk (of an elephant) ; यातानक्षेषु परांचंति द्विरदानां रदा इव Bv. 1. 65. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two' -Comp. —खंडनं tooth-bite ; जनय रद खंडनं Gît. 10. —छदः A lip.

रदनिन्, रदिन् *m.* An elephant.

रध्. (रंध्) 4 P. (रध्यति, रद्ध ; *caus.* रधयति ; *desid.* रिरधिषति or रिरत्सति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy ; अर्क्षं रधितुमारेभे Bk. 9. 29. -2 To subdue. -3 To become subject to (any one). -4 Ved. To die. -5 Ved. To be completed —*Caus.* (रंधयति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To oppress, torment. -3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hurt -2 Subdued, conquered.

रद्धृ *m.* 1 A conqueror. -2 An oppressor.

रध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. -2 Happy. -3 Worshipping. -4 Injuring.

रंधनं, रंधिः *f.* [रध्-पाके ल्युट् नुमागमः] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. -2 Cooking.

रंधित *p. p.* 1 Dressed, cooked. -2 Destroyed. -3 Subdued.

रंतिदेवः 1 N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides, which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मण्वती ; cf. Me. 45 and Malli. thereon]. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 A dog.

रंतुः 1 A way, road. -2 A river

रंध्रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure ; रंध्रान्विवालक्ष्यभःप्रदेशा R. 13. 56, 15. 82 ; नासाग्ररंध्रं Mâl. 1. 1 ; क्रौंचरंध्रं Me. 57. -2 (*a*) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point ; रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः *S.* 6 ; रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11 ; 15. 17, 17. 61. (*b*) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 A symbolical expression for the number ' nine ' (there being nine openings in the human body). -Comp. —अन्वेषिन्, —अनुसारिन् *a.* searching or watching for weak points ; Mk. 8. 27. —आगतं a disease which attacks the throat of horses. —प्रहारिन् *a.* attacking (one) in his weak points. —बभ्रुः a cat —वंशः a hollow bamboo

रप् 1 P (रपति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

रपस् *n.* Ved. 1 Defect, fault -2 Sin. -3 Injury, harm

रफ्, रंफ् 1 P. (र-रंफति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, kill

रभ् 1 A. (रभते, रब्ध , *caus.* रंभयति-ते , *desid.* रिप्सते) 1 To begin. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To long for, be eager. -4 To act rashly.

रभस् *n.* 1 Violence, zeal, vehemence. -2 Rashness, precipitation. -3 Force, strength.

रभस *a.* [रभ्-असच्] 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. -2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.) ; रभसया नु दिगंतदिदृक्षया Ki. 5. 1 ; R. 9. 61 ; Mu. 5. 24. -3 Rash, precipitate. -4 Joyful, glad. -5 Ved. Strengthening. —सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity; haste, speed, hwory, vehemence , आलीषु केलीरभसेन बाला मुहुर्ममालापमपालपंती Bv. 2. 12 ; त्वामिसरणरभसेन वलती Gît. 6 ; *Si.* 6. 13, 11. 23 ; Ki. 9. 47. -2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste ; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. -3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. -4 Regret, sorrow. -5 Joy, pleasure, delight , मनसि रभसविभवे हरिरुदयतु सुकृतेन Gît. 5. -6 Ardent desire, eagerness.

रम् 1 A. (रमते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप ; रेमे, अरंस्त, अरंसीत् Par ;, रंस्यते, रंतुं, रत) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified ; रहसि रमते Mâl. 3. 2, Ms. 2. 223 , U. 2. 18. -2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलापांगैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनैर्वंचितोऽसि Me. 27 ; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गमरंस्त नीतौ Bk. 1. 2. -3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with ; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted) ; Bk. 6. 15, 67. -4 To have sexual intercourse with ; सा तत्पुत्रेण सह रमते H. 3. -5 To remian, stay, pause. -6 To take rest, remain quiet. -7 To gladdan, delight. *-Caus.* (रमयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. —*Desid.* (रिरंसते) To wish to sport &c.; *Si.* 15. 88.

रम *a.* [रम्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. —मः 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Asoka tree.

रमक *a.* Sporting. —कः A lover.

रमठं Asa Fœtida (हिंगु). -Comp. —ध्वनिः Asa Fœtida.

रमण *a.* (णी *f.*) [रमयति रम्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming ; Bh. 6 72. —णः 1 A lover, husband , प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87, 37 ; पप्रच्छ रामां रमणोऽभिलाषं R 14 27 ; Ku. 4. 21 ; *Si.* 9. 60. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Aruṇa. -4 An ass -5 A testicle. —णं 1 Sporting. -2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4 Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रमणी 1 A lovely young woman; लता रम्या सेयं भ्रमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress , भोगः को रमणीं विना Subhâsh. -3 A woman in general. -4 The aloe tree.

रमणीय *a.* [रम्यतेऽत्र रम्-आधारे-अनीयर्] 1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable. -2 Lovely, charming, handsome , स्मितं नैतांकिंतु प्रकृतिरमणीयं विकसित Bv. 2. 9.

रमतिः [रम्-अतिच्] 1 The god of love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4 Time. -5 A crow.

रमा [रमयति रम्-अच्] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmî, the wife of Vishṇu, and goddess of wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kârtika. -Comp. —कांतः, —नाथः, —पतिः epithets of Vishṇu. —प्रियः Vishṇu. —यं a lotus. —वेष्टः turpentine.

रंभ् 1 A. (रंभते) To sound, bellow : to low (as cows).

रंभः 1 Sounding, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A bamboo. -5 Dust.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree ; विजितरंभमूरुद्वयं Gît. 10 ; पिवोरुरंभानवपीवरोरु N. 22. 43. 2. 37. -2 N. of Gaurî. -3 N. of an *Apsaras*, wife of Nalakûbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra ; तदमूरुयुगेन सुंदरी किमु रंभां परिणाहिना परम् । तरुणीमपि जिष्णुरेव तां धनदापत्यतपःफलस्तनीं ॥ N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7 A kind of rice. -Comp. —ऊरु *a.* (रु or रू *f.*) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, *i. e.* full, round, and hence lovely ; *Si.* 8. 19 ; R. 6 35.

रम्य *a.* [रम्यतेऽत्र यत्] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः समवलोक्य *S.* 1. 13. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome ; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S.* 1. 20

5 ? –रथ· The tree called चंपक. -रथा Night –रयं Semen virile. –Comp —अंतर *a* having the intervening spaces made pleasant; *Si.* 4. 11.-द्रुमः the Sâlmali tree. –श्रीः N. of Vishnu

रयू 1 A (रयते, रयित) To go, move

रयः [रय्-अच्] 1 The stream of a river, current, जंबूकुंजप्रतिहतरयं तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me 20 –2 Force, speed, velocity, U 3. 36 –3 Zeal, ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रयि *m* *n* Ved 1 Water -2 Wealth

रयिष्ठः 1 N of Kubera –2 Agni. -3 Brahman.

रराट = ललाट q. v

रल्लकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. -2 An eye-lash, युवतिरल्लकभल्लसमाहता भवति को न युवा गतचेतनः -3 A kind of deer

रव [रु-अप्] 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c). -2 Singing, humming sound (of birds); R 9 29. –3 Clamour. –4 Noise or sound in general ; घंटा°, भूषण°, चाप° &c –5 Thunder.

रवण *a.* [रु-युच्] 1 Crying, roaring, screaming –2 Sonorous, sounding, उत्कंठावर्धनैः शुभ्रे रवणैरंबरं ततं Bk 7. 14 –3 Sharp, hot. –4 Fickle, unsteady. –5 Jesting. —णः 1 A camel, *Si* 12 2 –2 The cuckoo. —णं Brass, bell-metal.

रवणकः A filter of bamboo.

रविः [Cf. Un. 4. 138] 1 The sun, सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1 18. -2 A mountain. -3 The Arka plant. -4 The number 'twelve' –Comp —कांतः the sun-stone (सूर्यकांत) —जः, -तनयः,-पुत्रः,-सूनुः 1. the planet Saturn. -2. epithets of Karna.-3. of Vâli.-4. of Manu Vaivasvata -5. of Yama. -6. of Sugrîva. —दिनं, वारः, -वासरः. -रं Sunday. —नेत्रः N. of Vishnu. —प्रियं 1 a red lotus flower. -2. copper. –रत्नं a ruby. —लोचनः N. of 1. Vishnu. -2. Siva. —लौहं, —संज्ञकं copper. —संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रवीषुः The god of love.

रशना, रसना [अश्-युच् रशादेशः cf. Un. 2. 75] 1 A rope, cord. -2 A rein, bridle. -3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle, रसतु रसनापि तव घनजघनमंडले घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Git. 10; R. 7. 10, 8. 58, Me. 35. -4 The tongue, Bv. 1. 111. –Comp. —उपमा a variety of the figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upameya* in the first comparison the *Upamâna* in the second, and so forth; see S. D. 664. -गुणः the cord of a girdle.

रश्मि [अश् मि रशादेशः, रश्-मि वा, cf. Un 4. 46] 1 A string, cord, rope. -2 A bridle, rein, मुक्तेषु रश्मिषु निरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8, रश्मिसंयमनात् S. 1. -3 A goad, whip. -4 A beam, ray of light. S. 7. 6, N. 22 56, so हिमरश्मि &c. -5 An eye-lash. -6 A measuring cord. –7 A finger (Ved) –Comp —कलापः a pearl-necklace of 54 threads. —मुचः the sun.

रश्मिम(व)त् *m.* The sun

रस् I 1 P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream, करीव वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78; *Si.* 3. 41. -2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c, राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति स्फीतं यशोदुंदुभिः V 1. 25, रसतां निर्भरं नूपुराणां Rain 1. 19, रसतु रसनापि तव घनजघनमंडले Git. 10. -3 To resound, reverberate -4 To sing. -5 Ved. To praise –II 10 U. (रसयति-ते, रसित) 1 To taste, relish मृद्वीका रसिता Bv. 4. 13, *Si.* 10. 27. -2 To feel, perceive. -3 To love.

रसः [रस्-अच्] 1 Sap, juice (of trees), इक्षुरसः, कुसुमरसः &c. -2 A liquid, fluid, Ku. 1. 7. -3 Water, सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1 18, Bv. 2. 144. -4 Liquor, drink, Ms. 2. 177. -5 A draught, potion. -6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas*, the *rasas* are six, कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय), परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4; U. 2. 2. -7 A sauce, condiment. -8 An object of taste, R. 3 4. -9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire, इष्टे वस्तुन्युपचितरसाः प्रेमराशीभवंति Me. 112. -10 Love, affection, जरसा यस्मिन्नहार्यो रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसरति रसो निर्वृतिघनः 6. 11 'a feeling of love', रसार्द्रत V. 2 21; Ku. 3. 37. -11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. -12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. -13 Pathos, emotion, feeling. -14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment, नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight. —शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ but sometimes शांतरस is added, thus making the total number 9, निर्वेदस्थायिभावोऽस्ति शांतोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वात्सल्यरस, is also added, *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanâtha, they constitute the very essence of poetry, वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्य S. D. 3). -15 Essence, pith, best part. -16 A constituent fluid of the body. -17 Semen virile. -18 Mercury. -19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसदायिनः. -20 Any mineral metallic salt. -21 Juice of the sugar-cane. -22 Milk. -23 Melted butter. -24 Nectar. -25 Soup, broth -26 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. -27 The tongue. -28 Myrrh. -29 Gold. -30 A metal in a state of fusion. –Comp —अंजनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium -अधिक *a.* 1 tasty. -2. abounding in pleasures, splendid *S.* 7 20 (-कः) borax. —अंतरं 1 a different taste -2. different feelings or sentiments —अभिनिवेशः intentness of affection —अम्लः 1. a kind of sorrel. -2. sour sauce. —अयनं 1 an elixir of life (elixir vitæ), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age · निखिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव R. ?. -2 (fig.) serving as an elixir vitæ, i. e. that which gratifies or regales, आनंदनानि हृदयैकरसायनानि Mâl. 6. 8, मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37, श्रोत्र°, कर्ण° &c. -3 alchemy or chemistry. -4. any medicinal compound. -5. butter-milk. -6 poison -7. long pepper. (-नः) 1 an alchemist. -2. N. of Garuda. °श्रेष्ठः mercury. (-नी *f*) 1. a channel for the fluids of the body. -2. N. of several plants:-गुडूची, काकमाची, महाकरंज, गोरक्षदुग्धा, and मांसच्छदा. —आत्मक *a* 1. consisting of juice or sentiment. -2 elegant, beautiful -3. having taste or flavour. -4. ambrosial, Ku 5 22. -5 fluid, liquid. —आदानं absorption of fluid, suction. —आधारः the sun. —आभासः 1. the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. -2. an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing sentiments. —आस्वादः 1. tasting juices of flavours. -2. perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यामृतरसास्वादः. —आस्वादिन् *m.* a bee. —आढ्यः turpentine. —इंद्रः 1. mercury. -2. the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -उत्तमं milk. -उद्भवं 1. a pearl. -2. vermilion. —उपलं a pearl. —ऊनं garlic. —कर्पूरं sublimate of mercury. —कर्मन् *n.* preparation of quicksilver. —केसरं camphor. -गंधः, -धं gum-myrrh -गंधकः 1. myrrh. -2. sulphur. —गर्भं 1. = रसांजन. -2. vermilion. —ग्रह *a.* 1. perceiving flavours. -2. appreciating or enjoying pleasures. (-हः) the organ of taste. —घ्नः borax. —जः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. an insect produced by the fermentation of liquids.-जं blood. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22. -2. capable

of discerning the beauty of things. (-ज्ञः) 1 a man of taste or feeling, a critic, in appreciative person, a poet.-2. an alchemist.-3. a physician or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-ज्ञा) the tongue, Bv. 2. 59. (रसज्ञता-त्वं means 1. poetical skill. -2 alchemy -3 knowledge of flavours.-4discrimination). —ज्येष्ठः 1 the sweet taste -2. the love sentiment. -तेजस् *n.* blood —दः a physician. —धातु *n.* quicksilver. -नाथः mercury. —नायकः N of *Siva*. -नेत्रिका red arsenic. -पाकजः molasses —पाचकः a cook. —प्रबंधः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —भंगः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. —भवं blood. —भस्मन् *n* oxide of mercury. —मलं impure excretions.-मातृका the tongue. -योगः juices mixed scientifically -राजः, —लोहः 1. = रसांजन. -2. quick-silver —विक्रयः sale of liquors. —शास्त्रं the science of alchemy. —शोधनः borax. (-नं) purification of mercury. -सिद्ध *a.* 1. accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments, जयंति ते सुकृतिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24. -2. skilled in alchemy. —सिद्धिः *f.* skill in alchemy —सिंदूरं a cinnabar made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre. —स्थानं vermilion.

रसनं [रस्-ल्युट्] 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. -2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. -3 Taste, flavour. -4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इंद्रियं रसग्राहकं रसनं जिह्वाग्रवर्ति T. S., Bg. 15. 9. -5 Perception, appreciation, sense · सर्वेऽपि रसनाद्रसाः S. D. 244.-नः Phlegm.

रसना See रशना. -Comp —रदः a bird. —लिह् *m.* a dog.

रसमय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour. -2 Juicy, liquid. -3 Savoury. -4 Charming, elegant, graceful. -5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसवत् *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; यद्वेोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; संसारसुखवृक्षस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फले । काव्यामृतरसास्वादः संपर्कः सज्जनैः सह ॥. -3 Moist, well-watered. -4 Charming, graceful, elegant. -5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. -6 Full of affection, possessed of love. -7 Spirited, witty. —ती A kitchen.

रसवत्ता 1 Tastefulness. -2 Beauty, elegance.

रसा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell.-2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv 1. 59, रसस्य युद्धरंगतां रसारसार सारसा Nalod 2. 10. -3 The tongue -4 A vine or grapes.-5 Ved. Moisture. -Comp —ओकस् *m.* an inhabitant of the lower world. -खनः a cock. -तलं 1. N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the lower world or hell in general, राज्यं यातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2 63. or जातिर्यातु रसातलं Bh. 2 39 —पायिन् *m.* a dog.

रसालः [रसमालाति आ ला-क ष० त०] 1 The mango tree; भृंगा रसालकुसुमानि समाश्रयंते Bv. 1. 10. -2 The olibanum tree. -3 The bread-fruit tree. -4 Wheat. -5 The sugar-cane. —ला 1 The tongue. -2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices. -3 Dûrvâ grass -4 A vine or grape. —लं 1 Gum-myrrh. -2 Frankincense.

रसालसा 1 A tubular vessel of the body. -2 A vein. -3 A nerve.

रसिक *a* [रसोऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. -2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. -3 Impassioned. -4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् वृत्त प्रवदंति काव्यरसिकाः शार्दूलविक्रीडित Srut. 40 -5 Finding pleasure or taking delight in, delighting in devoted to (usually in comp.); इय मालती भगवता सदृशसंयोगरसिकेन वेधसा मन्मथेन मया च तुभ्यं दीयते Mâl. 6, so कामरसिकः Bh 3. 112, परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19 -6 Humorous, witty -7 Fanciful. -8 Lustful. —कः 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty, cf. अरसिक.-2 A libertine. -3 An elephant. -4 A horse. -5 The Sârasa bird. —का 1 The juice of sugar-cane, molasses. -2 The tongue. -3 A woman's girdle, see रसाला also.

रसिकता, -त्वं 1 Taste, feeling. -2 Tastefulness.-3Appreciative power

रसित *p. p.* 1 Tasted. -2 Having flavour or sentiment. -3 Gilded. -4 Sounded, making indistinct sound. -तं 1 Wine or liquor. -2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरंबकंठरसितप्रतिमानमेति Mâl. 9. 3

रसिन् . 1 Juicy, liquid. -2 Impassioned, full of feeling. -3 Tasteful, savoury.

रसोनः A kind of garlic; cf. लशुन

रस्य *a.* Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable, रस्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्त्विकप्रियाः Bg. 17. 8. —स्यं Blood.

रत्नं A thing, object.

रह् 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति-ते रहित) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert, रहयत्यापदुपेतमायतिः Ki 2. 14, रहयति नृपं स्वार्थपरता Mu. 3. 4 Mâl. 9 8

रहणं [रह्-ल्युट्] Desertion, quitting separation. महकारवृत्ते समये मह का रहणस्य केन मस्मार पदं Nalod 2. 14.

रहस् *n.* [रह्-असुन्] 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy, रहसि रमते Mâl. 2. 2, R 3. 3, 15. 92, Pt. 1. 138. -2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. -3 A secret, mystery. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 Truth. -6 Swiftness. -7 A privity. -*ind.* Secretly, clandestinely, privately, in private or secret, अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्य विशेषात्संगतं रहः *S.* 5. 24, oft in comp.. वृत्तं रहःप्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने 5. 23.

रहस्य *a.* [रहसि-भवः यत्] 1 Secret, private, clandestine. -2 Mysterious. —स्यं 1 A secret (fig. also), स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. -2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile), सरहस्यानि जृम्भकास्त्राणि U 1 -3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery, रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U 2. 2. -4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine, भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं ह्येतदुत्तमं Bg. 4. 3. -5 An Upanishad, Ms. 2 165 —स्यं *ind.* Secretly, privately, Y. 3 301, (where it may be taken is an adj. also). -Comp. —आख्यायिन् *a.* telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः *S.* 1. 24. —भेदः, -विभेदः disclosure of a secret or mystery. —व्रतं 1. a secret vow or penance. -2. the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons

रहित *p. p.* [रह्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. -2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.), रहिते भिक्षुभिर्ग्रामे Y. 3. 59; गुणरहितः, सत्त्वरहितः &c. -3 Lonely, solitary. —तं Secrecy, privacy.

रहाटः 1 A minister. -2 A spring -3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow, वयं ते अद्य ररिमा हि कामं Rv. 3. 14. 5, स रातु वो दुश्च्यवनो भावुकाना परंपरां K P. 7.

राका [रा-क तस्य नेत्वम् Un. 3. 40] 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night, दारिद्र्यं भजते कलानिधिरयं राकाधुना म्लायति Bv 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. -2 The goddess presiding over the full-moon day. -3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. -4 Itch, scab. -5 N. of the mother of खर and शूर्पणखा. -Comp. —ईशः 1. full moon

-2. N. of Śiva —चंद्रः, -पतिः, -रमणः full moon.

राक्षस *a.* (सी *f.*) [रक्षस इदं अण्] Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature ; सुनयो राक्षसीमाहुर्वीचमुन्मत्तदृप्तयोः U. 5. 30, Bg. 9. 12. —सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle , राक्षसो युद्धहरणात् Y. 1. 61 , cf. Ms. 3. 33. also. (Krishṇa carried away Rukmiṇi in this manner) -3 One of the astronomical *Yogas*. -4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrârâkshasa. -5 A king of the Râkshasas. —सी 1 A female demon. -2 Lankâ or Ceylon. -3 Night. -4 A larger tooth, tusk. -Comp. —इंद्रः N. of Râvaṇa

राक्षा See लाक्षा ; (perhaps an incorrect form).

राख् 1 P. (राखति) 1 To be dry. -2 To adorn. -3 To prevent, ward off. -4 To be able. -5 To suffice, be competent.

रागः [रंज्-भावे घञ् नि॰ नलोपकुत्वे] 1 (*a*) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. (*b*) Colour, hue, dye ; Pt. 1. 33. -2 Red colour, redness , अधरः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21. -3 Red dye, red lac ; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन चूतप्रवालोष्ठमलंचकार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. -4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling ; मलिनेपि रागपूर्णो Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also) ; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2 , see चक्षूराग also; चरणयुगलादिव हृदयमविशद्रागः K. 142. -5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. -6 Joy, pleasure. -7 Anger, wrath. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 A musical mode or order of sound ; (there are six primary *Ra'gas* , भैरवः कौशिकश्चैव हिंदोलो दीपकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः षडेति कीर्तिताः Bhârata ; other writers give different names. Each *râga* has six *râginis* regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes) -10 Musical harmony, melody ; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः S. 1. 5 ; अहो रागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. -11 Regret, sorrow. -12 Greediness, envy. -13 The quality called Rajas q. v. -14 Nasalization. -15 A process in the preparation of quicksilver. -16 A king, prince. -17 The sun. -18 The moon -Comp. —अशनिः a Buddha or Jina. —आत्मक *a.* impassioned. —आयतं, —उद्रेकः excess of passion. —खाडव, —खांडव see रागषाडव. —चूर्णः 1. Acasia Catechu or Khadira tree. -2. red lead. -3. lac. -4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi* -5. the god of love. —छन्नः the god of love. —द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. —दा crystal. —दालिः a kind of pulse (मसूर). -पट्टः a kind of precious stone. —पुष्पः, -प्रसवः the red globe-amaranth —बंधः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions), भावो भावं नुदति विषयाद्रागबंधः स एव M. 2. 9. —भुज् *m.* a ruby. —रज्जुः the god of love. —लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -लेखा a streak or mark of paint. —वृंतः the god of love -षाडवः a kind of sweetmeat. —सूत्रं 1. any coloured thread. -2. a silk thread -3. the string of a balance.

रागमय, रागवत् *a* 1 Red, coloured. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Impassioned.

रागाक *a* One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिन् *a.* [राग-इनि] 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Colouring, painting. -3 Red. -4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. -5 Full of love, subject to love. -6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -7 Delighting, rejoicing. —*m.* 1 A painter. -2 A lover ; एको रागिषु राजते प्रियतमादेहार्धहारी हरः Bh. 3. 121. -3 A libertine, sensualist. —णी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. -2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राघ् 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

राघ् *m.* An able or efficient person.

राघवः [रघोर्गोत्रापत्यं अण्] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Râma. -2 A kind of large fish ; Bv. 1. 55. -3 Sea, ocean.

रांकलः A thorn.

रांकव *a.* (वी *f.*) [रंकोरयं विकारो वा तल्लोमजातत्वात् अण्] Belonging to the species of deer called *ranku*, or made from its hair ; woollen ; Vikr. 18. 31. —वं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. -2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. (राजति-ते, राजित) 1 (*a*) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent ; रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17 ; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरंध्रं रराज तन्वी नवलोमराजिः Ku. 1. 38 ; राजन् राजति वीरवैरिवनितावैधव्यदस्ते भुजः K. P. 10 ; R. 3. 7 ; Ki. 4. 24. 11. 6. (*b*) To appear or look (like), shine (like), तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49. -2 To rule, govern. -3 To direct, regulate. -4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. —*Caus* (राजयति-ते) To cause to shine, illuminate brighten.

राज् *m.*, राजः 1 A king, chief, prince. -2 Anything best of its kind.

राजकः A little king, a petty prince —कं A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns , सहते य जनोऽव्यथः क्रियां किमु लोकाधिकधाम राजकं Ki 2 47 , Si. 14 43.

राजकीय *a.* Kingly, royal.

राजत *a.* (ती *f.*) [रजत इदं अण्] Silvery, made of silver , Si. 4. 13 —तं Silver.

राजन् *m* [राज्-कनिन् रंजयति रंज् कनिन् नि॰ वा] 1 A king, ruler, prince, chief (changed to राज at the end of Tat. comp.) , वंगराजः, महाराजः &c., तथैव सोभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12. -2 A man of the military caste ; a Kshatriya , Si. 14. 14 -3 N. of Yudhishthira.-4 N of Indra.-5 The moon ; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते मधुपैःसह Bv. 1. 126. -6 Lord, master. -7 N. of Prithu. -8 A Yaksha. -Comp. —अग्निः wrath of a king. —अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. —अदनः the Piyâla tree. -अधिकारिन्, -अधिकृतः 1. a government officer or official. -2. a judge. —अधिराजः, -इंद्रः a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. —अधिष्ठानं the capital of a king, metropolis. —अध्वन् *m.* a principal or royal road, main street, highway. —अनकः 1. an inferior king, a petty prince. -2. a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. —अन्नं 1. rice grown in *A*ndhra. -2. food obtained from a king. —अपसदः an unworthy or degraded king. —अभिषेकः coronation of a king. —अर्हं 1. aloe-wood, a species of sandal -2. a kind of rice (राजान्न). —अर्हणं a royal gift of honour. —अहिः a large snake (having two mouths). —आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. -आभरणं a king's ornament. —आम्रः a superior kind of mango. —आवर्तः 1. a diamond of an inferior quality. -2. a diamond from Virâta country. —आवलिः-ली a royal dynasty or genealogy. —आसनं a throne —आसंदी Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. —इंदुः an excellent king ; R. 1. 12. —इष्टः a kind of onion. (-ष्टं) = राजान्न q. v. —उपकरणं (pl.) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. —ऋषिः (राजऋषिः or राजर्षिः) a

royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *rishi*; *i. e.*, पुरूरवस्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. —कन्या, -कन्यका a princess. —करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. —कर्णः an elephant's tusk. —कर्तृ *m.* a person who assists at a coronation. —कर्मन् *n.* **1.** the duty of a king. **-2.** royal service. —कला a crescent of the moon. —कलिः a bad king. —कार्यं, -कृत्यं state-affairs. —कुमारः a prince. —कुलं **1.** a royal family, a king's family. **-2.** the court of a king. **-3.** a court of justice; (राजकुले कथ् or निविद् *caus.* means 'to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against'). **-4.** a royal palace. **-5.** a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). —क्षवकः a kind of mustard. —गामिन् *a.* escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). —गिरिः N. of a mountain in Magadha. —गुरुः a royal counsellor. —गृहं **1.** a royal dwelling, royal palace. **-2.** N. of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pâtaliputra). —ग्रीवः a kind of fish —घ *a.* sharp, hot. (-घः) a king-killer, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —चिह्नकं the organ of generation (उपस्थ). —जक्ष्मन् = राजयक्ष्मन् q. v. —तरंगिणी N. of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kâsmira by Kalhaṇa. —तरुः the कर्णिकार tree. —तालः, -ताली the betel-nut tree. —दंडः **1.** a king's sceptre. **-2.** royal authority. **-3.** punishment inflicted by a king. **-4.** fine payable to a king. —दंतः (for दंतानां राजा) the front tooth; N. 7. 46. —दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. —दृशद् *f.* the larger or lower mill-stone. —द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a traitor. —द्वार् *f.*, -द्वारं the gate of royal palace. —द्वारिकः a royal porter. —धर्मः **1.** a king's duty. **-2.** a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). —धानं, -धानकं, -धानिका, -धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government; R. 2. 70. —धामन् *n.* a royal palace. —धुर् *f.*, -धुरा the burden or responsibility of government. —नयः, -नीतिः *f.* administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. —नीलं an emerald. —पट्टः **1.** a diamond of inferior quality. **-2.** a royal fillet. —पदं royalty, sovereignty. —पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.* = राजमार्ग q. v. —पुत्रः **1.** a prince. **-2.** a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. **-3.** the planet Mercury. **-4.** N. of a mixed caste. **-5.** a *Rajpoot.* **-6.** a kind of mango. —पुत्री **1.** a princess. **-2.** a female of the Rajpoota tribe. **-3.** N. of several plants :—जाती, मालती, कटुतुंबी &c. **-4.** a kind of perfume (रेणुका). **-5.** a musk-rat. —पुरं a royal city. —पुरुषः **1.** a king's servant. **-2.** a minister. —पुष्पः the नागकेसर tree. —प्रेष्यः a king's servant. (-ष्यं) royal service (more correctly राजप्रैष्य). —फणिज्झकः an orange tree. —बदरं salt. —बीजिन्, -वंश्य *a.* a scion of royalty, of royal descent. —भृतः a king's soldier —भृत्यः **1.** a royal servant or minister. **-2.** and public or government officer —भोगः a king's meal, royal repast —भोग्य nutmeg. —भौतः a king's fool or jester. —मंत्रधरः, -मंत्रिन् *m.* a king's counsellor. —मार्गः **1.** a highway, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. **-2.** the way, method or procedure of kings. —माषः a kind of bean. —मुद्रा the royal seal. —यक्ष्मः, -यक्ष्मन् *m* 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्मपरिहानिराययौ कामयानसमवस्थया तुलां R 19. 50, राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समूहः स महीभृतां Si. 2. 96, (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 13. 29). —यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. —युध्वन् *m.* **1.** a king's soldier. **-2.** one who fights with a king. —योगः **1.** a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. **-2.** an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग q. v. —रंगं silver. —राक्षसः a bad king. —राज् *m.* **1.** a supreme king. **-2.** the moon —राजः **1.** a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. **-2.** N. of Kubera; अंतर्बाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यौ Me. 3. **-3.** the moon. —रीति *f.* bell-metal. —लक्षणं **1.** any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. **-2.** royal insignia, regalia. —लक्ष्मन् *n.* royal insignia (*-m.*) N. of Yudhishṭhira. —लक्ष्मीः, -श्रीः *f.* the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; R. 2 7. —लेखः a royal edict. —लोकः a collection of princes or kings. —वंशः a dynasty of kings. —वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. —वसतिः **1.** dwelling in a king's court. **-2.** a royal palace. —वाहः a horse. —वाह्यः a royal elephant. —विः the bluy jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship; (cf. राजनय); so राजशास्त्रं. —विहारः a royal convent. —शासनं a royal edict. —शृंगं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः N. of a poet. —संसद् *f.*, -सभा *f.* a court of justice. -सदनं a palace. —सर्षपः black mustard. —सायुज्यं sovereignty. —सारसः a peacock. —सूयः -यं **1.** a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty. राजा वै राजसूयेनेष्ट्वा भवति Sat. Br.; cf. सम्राट् also. **-2.** a lotus. **-3.** a mountain. —स्कंधः a horse. —स्वं **1.** royal property. **-2.** tribute, revenue. —स्वर्णः a kind of thorn-apple. —स्वामिन् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill), संपत्स्यंते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11 —हस्तिन् *m.* a royal elephant, *i. e.* a lordly and handsome elephant

राजता-त्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

राजन्य *a.* [राजन्-यत् नलोप] Royal, kingly. —न्यः **1** A man of the Kshatriya caste, royal personage; राजन्यान्स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4. 87; संप्रति करुणीयो राजन्येपि प्रश्रयः U. 6; R. 3. 48; Me. 48. **-2** N. of Agni. **-3** A noble or distinguished personage. —न्या A lady of royal rank.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् *a.* Governed by a just or good king (as a country, as distinguished from राजवत् which simply means 'having a ruler'); (सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.); राजन्वतीमाहुरनेन भूमिं R. 6. 22; Kâv. 3. 6.

राजायते Den. A. To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात् *ind.* To the state or in the possession of a king.

राज्ञी **1** A queen, the wife of a king. **-2** Yellowish-red brass. **-3** N. of the wife of the sun.

राज्य [राज्ञो भावः कर्म वा, राजन्-यत् नलोपः] **1** Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority, राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतवृत्तेः R. 2. 53, 4 1. **-2** A kingdom, country, an empire; R. 1. 58. **-3** Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom. -Comp. —अंगं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; (these are usually said to be seven:— स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोषराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak.). —अधिकारः **1.** authority over a kingdom. **-2.** a right to sovereignty. —अपहरणं usurpation —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आश्रममुनिः the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; R. 1. 58. —करः the tribute

paid by a tributary prince. —कर्तृ *m.* **1.** an administrator or officer of government. **-2.** a king —च्युत *a.* deposed or dethroned. —तंत्रं the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom ; Mu. **1.** —द्रव्यं a requisite of sovereignty —धुरा, -भारः the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government —भंग. subversion of sovereignty. —भोगः the possession of sovereignty —भ्रंशः deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. —लोभः greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. —व्यवहारः administration, government business —सुखं the sweets of royalty

राजस *a* (सी *f.*) [रजसा निर्मितं अण्] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas*, endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion , ऊर्ध्वं गच्छंति सत्त्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठंति राजसाः Bg 14. 18, 7. 12, 17 2

राजिः-जी *f.* [राज्-इन् वा ङीप्] **1** A streak, line, row, range ; सर्वे पंडितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं Bv. 4 44 ; दानराजिः R. 2. 7 Ki 5. 4. **-2** Black mustard.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range **-2** A field. -**3** Black mustard. -**4** Mustard (used as a weight).

राजिलः [राज्-इलच्] A species of innocent and poisonless snakes; किं महोरगविसर्पिविक्रमो राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf डुंडुभ.

राजीवः [राजी दलराजी अस्त्यस्य व] **1** A kind of deer. **-2** A crane.**-3** An elephant. —वं A blue lotus ; Ku. 3. 45. **-Comp** —अक्ष *a.* lotus eyed.

राटि A bird. —*f* War, battle.

राढा 1 Lustre. **-2** N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital ; गौडं राष्ट्रमनुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राढा पुरी Prab. 2.

राणं 1 A leaf. **-2** A peacock's tail.

राणिका A bridle.

रांतेती A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pausha.

राति *a* Ved. **1** Liberal, favourable, generous. **-2** Ready. —तिः A friend (opp. to अरातिः). —*f.* **1** Giving, bestowing, presentation. **-2** A favour. **-3** A gift, present **-Comp.** —साच् *a.* (-षाट्) bestowing gifts, liberal, bountiful.

रात्रिः-त्री *f.* [रा-त्रिप् वा ङीप्] **1** Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुंच शय्यां R. 5. 66 ; दिवा काकरवाद्भीता रात्रौ तरति नर्मदाम्. **-2** The darkness of night **-3** Turmeric. -**4** One of the four forms or bodies of Brahmā. **-Comp.** —अटः **1.** a goblin, demon, ghost **-2** a thief —अंध *a.* night-blind. —करः **1.** the moon **-2.** camphor —चरः (also रात्रिंचर) (री *f.*) **1.** 'a night-rover', robber, thief. **-2** a watchman, patrol, guard. **-3.** a demon, ghost, evil spirit , (तं) यांतं वने रात्रिचरी डुढौके Bk. 2. 23. —चर्या **1.** night-roving. **-2.** a nightly act or ceremony. —जं a star, constellation —जल dew. —जागरः **1.** night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night , R. 19. 34. **-2.** a dog °दः gnat. —तरा the dead of night -तिथिः *f.* a lunar night. -नाशनः the sun —पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night —बलः a demon -मणिः **1.** the moon **-2.** camphor. —योगः night-fall. -रक्षः,-रक्षकः a watchman, guard. —रागः darkness, obscurity. —वासस् *n.* **1.** night-dress. **-2.** darkness. —विरामः 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day light.-विश्लेषगामिन् *m.* the ruddy goose.—वेदः, -वेदिन् *m.* a cock —हासः the white lotus. -हिंडकः **1.** a guard of the women's apartments **-2.** a night-stalker.

रात्रक *a.* Nocturnal, nightly. —कः A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. —कं A period of five nights taken collectively (?)

रात्रिक *a.* (At the end of comp) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as पंचरात्रिक उत्सवः. —का Night.

रात्रिंदिवं, रात्रिंदिवा *ind.* By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly ; रात्रिंदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिंमन्य *a.* Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark day); cf. रजनिमन्य.

रात्रीण *a.* Lasting for a certain number of nights.

राध् I. 5 P. (राध्नोति, राद्ध ; *desid.* रिरात्सति, but रित्सति ' to wish to kill') **1** To propitiate, conciliate, please. **-2** To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve **-3** To prepare, make ready. -**4** To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.).**-5** To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate ; वानरा भूधरान् रेधुः Bk. 14. 19. -**II.** 4 P. (राध्यति, राद्ध) **1** To be favourable or merciful. **-2** To be accomplished or finished. **-3** To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.); कृष्णाय राध्यति गर्गः Sk. (*i. e.* पृष्टो गर्गः शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति). **-4** To be successful, to succeed, prosper **-5** To be ready. **-6** To kill, destroy.-*Caus.*(राधयति-ते) **1** To propitiate. **-2** To accomplish, complete. **-3** To make ready.

राद्ध *p p* [राध्-कर्तरि कर्मणि वा क्त] **1** Propitiated, pleased, conciliated **-2** Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. **-3** Dressed, cooked (as food). -**4** Prepared. **-5** Obtained, got **-6** Successful, fortunate, happy **-7** Perfect in magical power. **-8** Fallen to the lot of.**-Comp.** —अंतः a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine , dogma , सर्ववैनाशिकराद्धांतो नितरामनपेक्षितव्य इतीदानीमुपपादयामः S. B. —अंतित *a* demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राद्धिः *f.* **1** Accomplishment, perfection. **-2** Success, prosperity.

राधः The month called Vaisâkha —धः, -धं **1** Favour, kindness.**-2** prosperity.—धी The day of full moon in the month of Vaisâkha. **-Comp.** -रंक. **1.** a plough. **-2.** thin rain. **-3.** hail.

राधनं [राध्-ल्युट्] **1** Propitiating, conciliating. **-2** Pleasure, satisfaction **-3** Accomplishing, effecting, completion. -**4** Acquisition, going. **-5** The means of accomplishing anything. —ना Speech. —नी Worship.

राधस् *n.* Ved. **1** Food.**-2** Kindness, favour.**-3** A gift, present **-4** Liberality. **-5** Wealth, riches.

राधा 1 Prosperity, success. **-2** N. of a celebrated Gopî or cowherdess loved by Krishṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gîtagovinda) ; तदिमं राधे गृहं प्रापय Gît. 1. **-3** N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster mother of Karṇa. **-4** The lunar mansion called विशाखा. **-5** Lightning **-6** An attitude in shooting. **-7** Emblic myrobalan **-8** The full-moon day in the month of Vaisâkha. **-Comp** —पतिः, -रमण N. of Krishṇa. —भेदिन्, -वेधिन् *m.* N. of Arjuna. —सुतः N. of Karna.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेयः An epithet of Karṇa.

राभस्यं 1 Delight, joy. **-2** Impetuosity. **-3** Violence, force

राम *a.* [रम् कर्तरि घञ् ण वा] **1** Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. **-2** Beautiful, lovely, charming. **-3** Obscure, dark-coloured, black. **-4** White. —मः **1** N. of three celebrated personages ; (*a*) Parasurâma, son of Jamadagni ; (*b*) Balarâma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishna, q. q.v.v. ; (*c*) Râmachandra or Sîtârâma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyâ and the hero of the Râmâyana , (the word is thus derived in Purâṇas:—राशब्दो विश्ववचनो मश्चापीश्वरवाचक·

विश्वावनिश्वरो यो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥) [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvâmitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvâmitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya Dasaratha seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beauteous wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Marîcha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts. Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishṭha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva:- वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्पतिकमनीयं दशमुखमौलिबलिं रमणीयं । केशव धृतरघुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1]. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Aruṇa. -4 A lover. -5 A horse —मं 1 Darkness. -2 Leprosy (कुष्ठ). -3 A tamâla leaf. -Comp. —अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedântic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishṇava. —अयनं (णं) 1. the adventures of Râma. -2. N. of a celebrated epic by Vâlmîki which contains about 24,000 verses in seven Kândas or books. —ईश्वरः N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गिरिः N. of a mountain, (स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु Me. 1. —चन्द्रः, भद्रः N. of Râma, son of Dasaratha. -जन्मन् n the birth or birth-day of Râma. —दूतः 1. N. of Hanumat. 2. a monkey. (-ती) a kind of basil. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Râma. —पूगः a kind of betel-nut tree. —वल्लभः the birch-tree. —सखः N. of Sugrîva. —सेतुः 'the bridge of Râma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक *a.* Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामठः -ठ Asa Fœtida (हिंगु).

रामणीयक *a.* (की *f*) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. —कं Loveliness, beauty, सा रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा, Mâl. 1. 21, 9. 17, तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44, Ki. 1. 39, 4. 4.

रामा [रमतेऽनया रम् करणे घञ्] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विकसन्मुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16, 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R 12. 23, 14. 27. -3 A woman in general, रामा हरंति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Asa Fœtida. -7 A kind of pigment (गोरोचना). -8 Ruddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman (versed in fine arts).

रामिलः 1 A lover, husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

रांभः A bamboo-staff carried by religious student or ascetic.

रायः A king, prince (often at the beginning or end of proper names, it is a corruption of राजन्).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making noise. -2 Pain.

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sâla tree. -Comp. —कार्यः the Sâla tree.

रावः [रु-घञ्] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal -2 Sound in general; सुरजवाद्यरावः, मधुरिपुरावं Gît. 11.

रावण *a.* [रु णिच् ल्यु] Drying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. -णः N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lankâ and the chief of the Râkshasas; स रावणो नाम निकामभीषणं बभूव रक्षः क्षतरक्षणं दिवः Si. 1. 48. [He was the son of Visravas by Kesinî or Kaikasî and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital He had ten heads (and hence his names Dasagrîva Dasavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R 12 88 and Malli) He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the god was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavîrya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the god gave him the name *Râvana* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishṇu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband At last Râma assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Râma and hence the expression -रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव] -Comp. —अरिः N. of Râma. —गंगा N. of a river in Lankâ.

रावणिः [रावणस्यापत्यं इञ्] 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चाप्यथो योद्धुमारब्ध च महीं गतः Bk. 15. 78 89. -2 Any son of Râvaṇa; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति, अश्-इञ् धातोः रुडागमश्च ; cf. Uṇ 4. 132] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude. धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोराशिः &c -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.). -3 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. —अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. —गत

a. 1. heaped, piled up. -2. summed up —चक्रं the zodiac. —त्रयं the rule of three. —नामन् *n.* a name given to a child taken from the Râśi under which he is born. —भागः a fraction. °अनुबंधः the addition of fractions —भोगः the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राशीकृ 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत. -भूत *a.* Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्रं [राज्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire ; राष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak. Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country, region ; as in महाराष्ट्र ; Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects, Ms. 9. 254.—ष्ट्रः,-ष्ट्रं Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रिः *f.*, -ष्ट्री A female ruler.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject ; Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय *a.* [राष्ट्रे भवः घ] Belonging to a kingdom. —यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियश्यालः Mk 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother) ; श्रुतं राष्ट्रियमुखाद्यावदंगुलीयकदर्शनम् *S.* 6. (Also राष्ट्रीय).

रास् 1 A. (रासते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. -2 A sound in general. -3 Speech. -4 A kind of dance practised by Krishṇa and the cowherds but particularly the *gopis* or cowherdesses of Vrindâvana ; उत्सृत्य रासे रसं गच्छंतीं Ve. 1. 2 ; रासे हरिमिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासं Gît. 2 ; also Gît. 1. -5 A chain. -Comp. —ईश्वरी N. of Râdhâ. -क्रीडा, -मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindâvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, see S D. 548.

रासेरसः,रासेवासः 1 The Râsa dance. -2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company, party, assembly. -4 The love sentiment (शृंगार). -5 The sixth night after delivery (षष्ठीजागर) -6 Jesting, joking. -7 Skill in alchemy.

रासन *a.* (नी *f*) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

रासभः An ass, a donkey.

रास्ना 1 N. of a plant. -2 Ved. A girdle.

राह्निस्यं Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राहुः [रह्-उण्] 1 N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simhikâ and hence often called *Saimhikeya*, ग्रसते हि तमोपहं मुहुर्ननु राहुाहमहर्पतिं तमः Si. 16 57. [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body, but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition ; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon.] -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -3 Abandoning. -4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the southwest quarter —Comp. —उच्छिष्टं, -उत्सृष्टं = लशुन q. v. -गत *a.* darkened. —ग्रसनं, -ग्रासः, -दर्शनं, -पीडा, -संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —छत्रं green ginger. —भेदिन् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —सूतकं, 'the birth of Râhu', *i. e* an eclipse (of the sun or moon), Y. 1. 146, cf. Ms. 4. 110.

रि I. 6 P. (रियति, रीण) To go, move. -II. 5 P. (रिणोति) To hurt, -III. 9 U. (रिणाति) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move, -6 To hurt.

रिक्त *p. p.* [रिच्-क्त] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. -2 Empty, void; devoid or deprived of, without. -3 Hollowed (as hands). -4 Indigent. -5 Divided, separated. -6 Worthless, useless. -7 Unloaded, see रिच्. —क्तं 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. -Comp. —अर्कः a Sunday falling on one of the रिक्ता days. -पाणि, -हस्त *a.* empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.), अहमपि देवां प्रेक्षितुमरिक्तपाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक *a.* See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्थं [रिच्-थक्] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; (in law) unobstructed property ; विभजेरन् सुताः पित्रोरूर्ध्वं रिक्थमृणं समं Y. 1 117; Ms. 9. 104, नतु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति *S.* 6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions ; Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. -Comp. —आद्, -ग्राह, -भागिन्, -हर *a.* receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (-*m.*) an heir. —विभागः partition of property. —हारिन् *m.* 1. an heir. -2. a maternal uncle. -3. the seed of the fig tree.

रिक्थिन् *a.* 1 Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. —*m* An heir.

रिक्नन् *m.* Ved. A thief.

रिक्षा 1 A nit (लिक्षा). -2 The mote in a sun-beam.

रिंख्,रिंग् (रिंखति,रिंगति) 1 To crawl, creep. -2 To go slowly.

रिंखणं, रिंगणं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). -2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

रिंखा 1 Creeping, sliding. -2 Dancing. -3 One of a horse's paces. -4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिंगिः *f.* Going, moving, creeping.

रिंगितं Motion, surging (of waves).

रिच् I. 7 U. (रिणक्ति, रिंक्ते, रिक्त) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge ; रिणच्मि जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36 ; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8 ; तिमिररिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्मुखमालोकसुभग दृश्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To give or deliver up, part with. -5 To bequeath (usually in *p. p.*, see रिक्त). -II. 1. 10 P. (रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. -2 To abandon, leave. -3 To join, mix. —*Caus.* 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To discharge, emit (as breath). -3 To leave, abandon.

रिज् 1 A (रेजते) To fry, parch.

रिटिः 1 The crackling of flames. -2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Siva ; cf. भृंग(गे)रिटिः.

रिधमः 1 Spring. -2 Love.

रिपुः [रप्-उन् पृषो० Un. 1. 26] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2 A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. -Comp. -घातिन्, -घ्न, -जय, -निपातिन्, -सूदन *a.* killing or vanquishing foes. —भवनं, -स्थानं N. of the 6th astrological house.

रिप्र *a.* Bad, vile. -प्रं 1 Sin. -2 Dirt, impurity.

रिफ् 6 P. (रिफति, रिफित) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile, blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt, kill.

रिभ् 1 A. (रेभते) 1 To crackle, creak. -2 To murmur (as a stream &c.). -3 To sound in general. -4 To chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

रिम्वन् *m.* Ved. A thief.

रिंफ् 6 P. (रिफति) To hurt, kill.

रिंफं The zodiac.

रिरंसा 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

रिरी Yellow or pale brass.

रिश् 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend. -2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

रिरिक्षत् m. Ved. An enemy.

रिशः A foe.

रिश्यः (श्यः) A kind of antelope.

रिष् 1, 4 P. (रेषति, रिष्यति, रिष्ट) 1 To injure, hurt, harm, तस्येहार्थो न रिष्यते Mb.; तेन यायात्सतां मार्गं तेन गच्छन्न रिष्यते Ms. 4. 178. -2 To kill or destroy; Bk 9. 31. -3 To give offence. -4 To perish, be injured (4 P.). -5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. -6 To fail.

रिष् f. An injury, hurt, harm.

रिष a. Injuring, destroying.

रिषण्यति Den. P. Ved. 1 To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

रिष्ट p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. —ष्टं 1 Mischief, injury, harm. -2 Misfortune, ill-luck. -3 Destruction, loss. -4 Sin. -5 Good luck, prosperity. —ष्टः 1 A sword. -2 The soap plant.

रिष्टिः f. See रिष्टं above. —m. A sword.

रिष्व a. Injurious, hurtful.

रिह् 1 P. (रेहति) 1 To hurt, kill; see रिफ् -2 Ved. A form of लिह् q. v.

रिहायस्, रिहन् m. Ved. A thief.

री I. 4 A. (रीयते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणीते, रीण; caus. रेपयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To howl.

रीण p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रीज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame -2 Shame, modesty.

रीठकः The black-bone.

रीढा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रीतिः f. [री-क्तिन्] 1 Moving, flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way; रीतिं गिरामसृतवृष्टिकरीं तदीयां Bv. 3. 19, सर्वत्रैषा विहिता रीतिः Moha M. 2; उक्तरीत्याः अनयैव रीत्या &c. -6 Usage, custom, practice. -7 Style, diction: पदसंघटना रीतिरङ्गसंस्थाविशेषवत्। उपकर्त्री रसादीनां सा पुनः स्याच्चतुर्विधा ॥ वैदर्भी चाथ गौडी च पांचाली लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. -8 Brass, bell-metal; (रीती also in this sense). -9 Rust of iron -10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. -11 Calx of brass. -Comp. —पुष्पं calx of brass.

रीतिकं Calx of brass. —का Brass.

रीव् 1 U. (रीवति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To cover.

रु I. 2 P. (रौति, रवीति, रुत) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar, to hum (as bees); to sound in general; कर्णे कलं किमपि रौति शनैर्विचित्रं H. 1. 81; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -II. 1 A (रवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 Ved. To break to pieces.

रुः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fear, alarm. -3 War, battle. -4 Cutting, dividing.

रुत p. p. [रु-क्त] 1 Sounded. -2 Broken to pieces. —तं A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general, note (of birds), humming (of bees); पक्षि°, हंस°, कोकिल°, अलि°. -Comp —ज्ञः an augur. —व्याजः 1. simulated cry. -2. mimicry.

रुक a. Liberal, bountiful.

रुक्म a. [रुच्-मन् नि० कुत्वम्] Bright, radiant. —क्मः 1 A golden ornament, Si. 15. 78 -2 A thorn-apple. —क्मं 1 Gold. -2 Iron. -Comp. —अंगद a. wearing golden armlets —कारकः a goldsmith. —पुष्ठक a. gilded, coated with gold. —रथः, -वाहनः N. of Droṇa.

रुक्मिन् a. 1 Wearing golden ornaments -2 Gilded. —m. N. of the eldest son of Bhīshmaka and brother of Rukmiṇī.

रुक्मिणी The daughter of Bhīshmaka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Siśupala, but she secretly loved Krishṇa and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishṇa with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishṇa a son named Pradyumna].

रुक्ष a. 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant. -2 = रूक्ष q. v.

रुग्ण p. p. [रुज्-क्त] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Diseased, sick; (see रुज्). -Comp. -रय a. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुच् 1 A. (रोचते, रुरुचे, अरुचत्, अरोचिष्ट, रोचिष्यते, रुचित) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent; रुरुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46, Ms. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable to, please (of things); used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing; न स्रजो रुरुचिरे रमणीभ्यः Ki. 9. 35; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुंदरं H. 2. 53, sometimes with gen. of person; दारिद्र्यान्मरणाद्वा मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यं Mk. 1. 11. —Caus. (रोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable; Ku. 3. 16. -2 To illuminate, irradiate. -3 To like, find pleasure in -4 To resolve. —Desid. (रुरु-रो-चिषते) To wish to like &c.

रुच्, रुचा f. [रुच्-क्विप् वा टाप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; क्षणदासु यत्र च रुचैकतां गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25; शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43; Me. 44. -2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. -3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.), चलयन्भृंगरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53, Ku. 3. 65; S. 1. 16; Ki. 5. 45. -4 Liking, desire. -5 Lightning -6 The note of the parrot or Mainā.

रुचक a. [रुच्-क्वुन्] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, acrid.—कः 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon. —कं 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -9 Alkali.

रुचा See रुच्.

रुचिः (ची) f. [रुच्-कि वा ङीप्] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness; रुचिभिंदुद्वले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णेंदुरुचिर्महीपतिः Si 16. 71; R. 5. 67; Me. 15. -2 A ray of light; as in रुचिभर्तृ q. v. -3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.); पटलं बहिर्विहलपंकरुचि Si. 9. 19. -4 Taste, relish; as in रुचिकर. -5 Zest, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure; स्वरुच्या 'at will or pleasure' -7 Liking, taste; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकांते Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love'; न स क्षितीशो रुचये बभूव, भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to'; हिंसारुचेः Māl. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object. -9 A kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना). -Comp. —कर a. 1. tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. —धामन् m. the sun. —भर्तृ m. 1. the sun; Si. 9. 17. -2. a husband.

रुचित p. p. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested.

रुचिर *a.* [रुचिं राति इदाति रा-क] 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant; हेमरुचिरांबर Ch. P. 14; कनकरुचिरं, रत्नरुचिरं &c. -2 Tasteful, palatable. -3 Sweet, dainty. -4 Stomachic, exciting appetite. -5 Cordial, restorative. —रा 1 A kind of yellow pigment. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I —रं 1 Saffron. -2 Cloves. -3 A radish.

रुचिष्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, agreeable. -2 Tonic. -3 Sweet, dainty

रुच्य *a.* Bright, lovely &c; see रुचिर. —च्यः 1 A lover, husband. -2 Rice. —च्यं A tonic.

रुज् I. 6 P. (रुजति, रुग्ण) 1 To break to pieces, destroy; R. 9. 63, 12. 73; Bk. 4. 43 -2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, (sometimes with gen.); रावणस्येह रोक्ष्यंति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. -3 To bend. -II. 10 U. (रोजयति-ते) To hurt, kill.

रुज्, रुजा *f.* [रुज्-क्विप् वा टाप्] 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish, अनिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मनसो रुजमावहन्नभिमतो मे S. 3. 4; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी M 3. 2; चरणं रुजापरीतं 4. 3. -3 Sickness, malady, disease; R. 19 52 -4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -5 A ewe. -6 Leprosy. -Comp. —कर *a.* causing pain, sickening. (-रः) a disease, sickness, illness. —प्रतिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. —भेषजं a medicine. —सद्मन् *n.* feces, excrement.

रुजायते Den. A. 1 To be sick or ill. -2 To ache, be pained.

रुट् I. 1 A. (रोटते) 1 To strike against, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (रोटयति-ते) 1 To obstruct, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To speak.

रुठ् I. 1 P. (रोठति) To strike, strike down. -II. 1 A. (रोठते) 1 To resist, oppose. -2 To torment, pain. -3 To suffer pain.

रुणस्करा A cow easily milked, a gentle cow.

रुंट् 1 P. (रुंटति) To rob, steal; cf. लुट्.

रुंठ् 1 P (रुंठति) 1 To go. -2 To steal. -3 To be lame. -4 To be idle. -5 To oppose, resist.

रुंड *a* Maimed, multilated. —डः, -डं A headless body, trunk, वेल्लद्भैरवरुंडमुंडनिकरैर्वीरोऽविधत्ते भुवः U. 5. 6, Māl 3. 17.

रुंडिका 1 A field of battle. -2 A female messenger or go-between. -3 The threshold of a door. -4 Superhuman power.

रुद् 2 P. (रोदिति, रुदित; *desid.* रुरुदिषति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears; निरधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः G. L 4: अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. -2 To howl, roar, scream. -With प्र to weep bitterly.

रुद् *f* 1 A cry, wail -2 Sound, noise. -3 Grief, pain, affliction. -4 Disease

रुदथः 1 A child -2 A dog. -3 A cock.

रुदन, रुदितं Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation, अश्वेतमार्गीद्रुदित व. नेदुपि R 14. 69, 70 Me 84.

रुद्र *a.* [रोदिति रुद्-रक् Un 2. 22] 1 Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable -2 Great, large. -3 Driving away evil. -4 Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva or Sankara, who is said to be the head of the group, रुद्राणां शंकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10 23, रुद्राणामपि मूर्धानः क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku 2 26. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Fire. -4 The number 'eleven'. -Comp. -अक्षः a kind of tree. (-क्षं) 1. a rosary. -2. the berry of this tree, used for rosaries; भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले शुभं K. P. 10. —अरिः the god of love. —आक्रीडः a cemetery. —आवासः 1. 'the abode of Rudra', the mountain Kailāsa. -2. N. of Benares. -3 a cemetery; cf. पितृसद्मगोचरः. —गर्भः N. of Agni. —ज quicksilver. —पत्नी 1. the goddess Durgā. -2. linseed. —प्रिया 1. Pārvatī. -2. the yellow myrobalan tree. —भू *f.* a cemetery. -रोदनं gold. —सूः *f.* a mother giving birth to eleven children.

रुद्राणी 1 The wife of Rudra, N. of Pārvatī. -2 Epithet of a girl 11 years old.

रुद्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to or coming from Rudra. -2 Fearful, dreadful. -3 Ved. Uttering praise or giving pleasure. —यं Pleasure, delight.

रुध् 7 U. (रुणद्धि, रुंद्धे, रुरोध, रुरुधे, अरुधत्-अरौत्सीत् अरुद्ध, रोत्स्यति-ते, रोद्धुं, रुद्ध; *desid.* रुरुत्सति-ते) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose, hinder; impede, prevent; इदं रुणद्धि मां पद्ममंतः-कूजितषट्पदं V. 4. 21; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे Me. 37. 91; प्राणापानगती रुद्ध्वा Bg. 4. 29. -2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling); आशाबंधः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10. -3 (*a*) To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close; (with loc., but sometimes with two acc.); Bk. 6. 35; व्रजं रुणद्धि गां Sk. (*b*) To surround, fence or hem in. -4 To bind, confine, व्याल बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृंभते Bh 2 6. -5 To besiege, invest blockade, रुन्धंतु वारणघटा नगरं मदीयाः Mu 4. 17, अरुणच्चत्वः साकेतं or माध्यमिकान् Mbh; Bk. 14. 29. -6 To hide, cover, obscure conceal. -7 To oppress, torment, afflict excessively. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to stop, detain, impede, obstruct. -2 To fetter, confine, chain -3 To oppress, torment, harass. -II 1 P. (रोधति) To grow, germinate; cf. रुह्.

रुद्ध *p p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. -2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed -3 Shut up -4 Kept, detained. -5 Held, withheld -6 Covered.

रुधिर *a.* [रुध्-किरच्] Red, red-coloured. —रं 1 Blood -2 Saffron. —रः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -Comp —अशनः 'a blood-eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आह्वयः a kind of precious stone —आननं one of the five retrograding motions of Mars. —आमयः hemorrhage, piles. —उद्गारिन् *a* emitting blood. —पायिन् *m* a demon.

रुप् 4 P. (रुप्यति) 1 To confound, disturb. -2 Ved. To suffer violent pain.

रुमा N. of the wife of Sugrīva.

रुम्र *a* 1 Tawny. -2 Bright.

रुरुः 1 A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. -2 A dog.

रुवुः, रुबु(बू)कः The castor-oil tree.

रुश् 6 P. (रुशति) 1 To hurt, kill, destroy. -2 To tease, vex.

रुशत् *a* 1 Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words). -2 Ved. Bright, white.

रुष् I. 4 P. (रुष्यति; rarely रुष्यते; रुषित; रुष्ट) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुष्यद्दनर्वाच्च Bk 17. 40; मा सुहो मा रुषोऽधुना 15. 16, 9. 20. -II. 1 P. (रोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To vex, annoy. -3 Ved. To be offended. —*Caus.* To provoke, engage, exasperate.

रुष्, रुषा *f* Anger, wrath, rage, निर्बंधसंजातरुषा R. 5. 21; प्रद्वेष्वानिर्बंधरुषो हि संतः 16. 80, 19. 20.

रुषित, रुष्ट *p. p* Angry, enraged, provoked

रुष्टिः *f.* Anger, wrath.

रुह् 1 P. (रोहति, रुरोह, अरुक्षत्, रोक्ष्यति, रोढ़ रूढ) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रूढरागप्रवालः M. 1 1; केसरैरर्धरूढैः Me. 21, छिन्नोऽपि रोहति तरुः Bh 2 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, increase. -3 To rise,

mount upwards, ascend. -4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound), रोहते सायकैर्विद्धं न संरोहति वाक्क्षतं Pt. 3. 111 -5 To reach to, attain. -*Caus.* (रोपयति ते, रोहयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. -2 To raise up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; गुरुतरोपिताश्रियः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 17. -5 To fix, fasten. —*Desid* (रुरुक्षति) To wish to grow &c.

रुत्, रुह् *a* (At the end of comp) Growing or produced in, as in महीरुह् पङ्केरुह &c.

रुहकं A hole, cave, chasm

रुहा The Dûrvâ grass

रुहत् *m*. A plant, tree.

रूढ *p. p.* [रुह्-क्त] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced, विषयव्यासंगरूढात्मना Mu. ?. 5. -3 Grown up, increased, developed. -4 Risen, ascended -5 Large, great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused, spread about -7 Commonly known, become current or widely known, क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R 2. 53; (here क्षत्र has a sense which is योगरूढ q. v.) -8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to यौगिक or etymological sense), व्युत्पत्तिरहिताः शब्दा रूढा आखण्डलादयः; नाम रूढमपि च व्युदपादि Si. 10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10 Obscure. -Comp. —ग्रंथि *a*. having formed a knot, U. 2. 26. —यौवन *a*. one who has attained to youth. -सौहृद *a*. firm in friendship, of deep-rooted friendship; V. 1. 10.

रूढिः *f*. [रुह्-क्तिन्] 1 Growth, germination. -2 Birth, production. -3 Increase, development, growth, spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; Si. 15. 26. -6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रूढिर्बलीयसी 'custom prevails over precept'. -7 General prevalence, common currency. -8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptation of a word; मुख्यार्थबाधे तद्योगे रूढितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2; समुदायशक्तिः रूढिः.

रूक्ष् 10 U. (रूक्षयति-ते) 1 To be rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind -3 Ved To make dry.

रूक्ष *a*. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); रूक्षस्वरं वाशति वायसोऽयं Mk. 9 10; Ku. 7. 17. -2 Astringent (taste). -3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. -4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied; R. 7 70, Mn. 4. 5. -5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितांतरूक्षाभिनिवेशमीशं R. 14. 43, संरंभरूक्षमिव सुंदरि यद्यदासीत् V 3. 20; S 7. 32, Pt 4. 91. -6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary, स्निग्धश्यामः क्वचिदपरतो भीषणाभोगरूक्षाः U 2 14. (रूक्षीकृ means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear'). —क्षः A tree. -Comp. —गंध, -गंधकः bdellium —पत्रः the Sâkhota tree —पेषं *ind* without the addition of any liquid, as in रूक्षपेषं पिनष्टि

रूक्षणं 1 Making dry or thin -2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रूक्षित *a* 1 Made rough. -2 Soiled, covered with dirt.

रूप् 10 U (रूपयति-ते, रूपित) 1 To form, fashion -2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate, रथवेगं निरूप्य S. 1 -3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. -4 To find out, seek. -5 To consider, ponder over. -6 To settle, fix upon -7 To examine, investigate -8 To feign. -9 To appoint.

रूपं [रूप्-क भावे अच् वा] 1 Form, figure, appearance; विरूपं रूपवंतं वा पुमानित्येव भुंजते Pt. 1. 143; so सुरूप, कुरूप -2 Form or the quality of colour one of the 24 gunas of the Vaiseshikas); चक्षुर्मात्रग्राह्यजातिमान् गुणो रूपं Tarka K., (it is of six kinds —शुक्ल, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल, or of seven, if चित्र be added). -3 Any visible object or thing. -4 A handsome form or figure, beautifu, form, beauty, elegance, grace; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26, विरा नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20, रूपं जरा हंति &c. -5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. -6 Mode, manner. -7 A sign, feature. -8 Kind, sort, species. -9 An image, a reflected image. -10 Similitude, resemblance. -11 Specimen, typel pattern. -12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). -13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. -14 An integer -15 A drama, play, see रूपक. -16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation -17 Cattle. -18 A sound, a word. -19 A known quantity. -20 A beast. -21 A verse. -22 A name. -23 The white colour. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely'; 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं धनं; धर्मरूपः सखा &c.). -Comp. -अभिबोधः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. —अभिग्राहित *a*. caught in the act, caught red handed. —अस्त्रः Cupid. —आजीवा a harlot, prostitute, courtezan. —आश्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. —इंद्रियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. —उच्चयः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. —कारः, -कृत् *m*. a sculptor. —ग्रहः the eye —ज्ञ *a* perceiving forms, distinguishing visible objects. —तत्त्वं inherent property essence. —धर *a*. of the form of, disguised as, जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीम् R. 2. 3 -धारिन् *a* 1. having a form or shape. -2. possessed of beauty, lovely. (-*m*.) an actor. —नाशनः an owl. —भागानुबंधः the addition of a fraction to a unit. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance —विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form —शालिन् *a*. beautiful. —संपद्, -संपत्तिः *f* perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty; उदपादि चास्या रूपसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनसि K.

रूपक *a*. [रूप्-ण्वुल्] 1 Bodily, corporeal -2 Figurative (as words &c.). —कः A particular coin, a *rupee*. -कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). -2 Any manifestation or representation. -3 A sign, feature. -4 A kind, species -5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions or dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes: there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक); दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात्तु रूपकं S. D. 272. 3. -6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *upameya* is represented as being identical with the *upamâna*, तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K P. 10 (see *ad. loc.* for details). -7 A kind of weight (= three *gunjas*). -Comp. —तालः a particular time in music. —शब्दः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणं [रूप्-ल्युट्] 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. -2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् *a*. 1 Having form or colour. -2 Bodily, corporeal. -3 Embodied. -4 Handsome, beautiful. —ती A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् *a* [रूप-इनि] 1 Appearing like. -2 Embodied, incarnate; रूपी कोप इव व्याघ्रः Dk. -3 Beautiful.

रूप्य *a*. [रूप-यत्] 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 Stamped impressed. —प्यं 1 Silver. -2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. -3 Wrought gold -Comp —अचलः N

of the mountain Kailâsa. —अध्यक्षः a master of the mind.

रूबुकः The castor-oil tree.

रूष् I. 1 P. (रूषति, रूषित) 1 To adorn, decorate. -2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust) -II. 10 U. (रूषयति-ते) 1 To tremble. -2 To burst.

रूषणं 1 Decoration -2 Smearing, soiling

रूषित *p. p.* 1 Adorned -2 Smeared, covered, overspread. -3 Soiled. -4 Made rough or rugged. -5 Pounded. -6 Perfumed. -7 Inlaid.

रे *ind.* A vocative particle ; रेरे शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mâl. 3.

रेकृ 1 A. (रेकते) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. -2 A ow man, an outcast ; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. -3 Emptying, loosening, purging. -4 A frog.

रेकणस् *n* Gold.

रेक्णस् *n.* Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [लिख्-अच् लस्य रः] 1 A line, streak, मद्‌रेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c.-2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line , न रेखामात्रमपि व्यतीयुः R. 1. 17. -3 A row, range, line, series. -4 Delineation, sketch, drawing ; लावण्यं रेखया किंचिदन्वितं S. 6. 13. -5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankâ to Meru and passing through Ujjayinî. -6 Fulness, satisfaction. -7 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. —अंशः a degree of longitude. —अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. —आकार *a.* lineal, formed in lines, striped. —गणितं geometry. -न्यासः the marking down of lines.

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [रेचयति, रिच्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Emptying, purging. -2 Purgative, aperient. -3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath.—कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूरक which means 'inhaling breath', and कुंभक 'suspending breath'). -2 A syringe. -3 Nitre, salt-petre. —कं Purgative, cathartic.

रेचनं,-ना [रिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Emptying. -2 Loosening, diminishing. -3 Emitting the breath. -4 Purging. -5 Evacuation.

रेचित *a.* Emptied, cleared. —तं Horse's gallop.

रेज् 1 A. (रेजते) 1 To shine. -2 To shake, tremble (Ved.).

रेजु *m.* N. of Agni.

रेट् 1 U. (रेटति-ते) 1 To speak -2 To ask, request.

रेणुः *m. f.* 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c. ; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. -2 The pollen of flowers. -Comp. —रूषित *a.* soiled with dust. (-तः) an ass. —वासः a bee. —सारः, -सारकः camphor.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurâma ; see जमदग्नि. -2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रेतस् [री-असुन् तुट् च] 1 Semen virile, seed. -2 Ved A flow, current. -3 Progeny, offspring -4 Quicksilver. -5 Sin (mostly Ved. in the last senses.). -Comp. —धा *m.* a father. —मार्गः the seminal duct or canal.

रेत Semen virile. -Comp. —जं An offspring or child. —जा Sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेत्यं Bell-metal.

रेत्रं [री-त्र] 1 Semen, sperm. -2 Quicksilver. -3 Nectar. -4 Perfumed power.

रेप् 1 A. (रेपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

रेप *a.* 1 Contemptible, low, vile. -2 Cruel.

रेपस् *a.* 1 Low, vile. -2 Wicked, a wretch. -3 Miserly. -4 Cruel, savage. —*n.* 1 A spot, stain. -2 Fault, sin.

रेफ *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. —फः 1 A burr, grating sound. -2 The letter र्. -3 Passion, affection.

रेफस् = रेपस्.

रेब्(वृ) 1 A. (रेब-व-ते) 1 To go. -2 To jump, leap.

रेभ् 1 A. (रेभते) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To low (as cows).

रेभ *a.* Ved. 1 Crackling.-2 Sounding loudly. —भः 1 A praiser. -2 A talker.

रेभणं The lowing of kine.

रेरिहाणः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A thief. -3 A demon.

रेव् 1 A. (रेवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A boar. -2 A bamboo-cane. -3 A whirl-wind. —टं A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. -2 N. of the wife of Balarâma; Si. 2 16. -3 A cow. -Comp. —भवः the planet Saturn. —रमणः N. of Balarâma.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadâ ; रेवारोधसि वेतसीतरुतले चेतः समुत्कंठते K. P. 1 , R. 6. 43 , Me 19. -2 The indigo plant. -3 N. of Rati.

रेष् 1 A. (रेषते, रेषित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. -2 To neigh.

रेषणं, रेषा Roaring, neighing.

रै 1 P. (रायति) 1 To sound. -2 To bark at.

रै *m.* (Nom. राः , रायौ, रायः) 1 Wealth, property, riches. -2 Gold. -3 A sound.

रैवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Rich, wealthy. —तः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Saturn. -3 N. of a mountain.

रैवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvârakâ , (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रोकं 1 A hole. -2 A boat, ship. -3 Moving, shaking. —कः 1 Brightness. -2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रैतिक, रैत्य *a.* Brazen, made of brass.

रोगः [रुज्-घञ्] A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयंति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117 ; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35. -Comp. —अंतकः, -हृत् *m.* a physician. —आयतनं the body. —आर्त, -अन्वित, -ग्रस्त, -भाज् *a.* afflicted with disease, sick. —उपशमः cure or alleviation of disease. —घ्न *a.* curative, medicinal. —घ्नं 1. a medicine. -2. the science of medicine. —भूः *f.* the body. —राजः consumption. —लक्षणं the symptoms of a disease. —शांतकः a physician. —शांतिः *f.* alleviation or cure of a disease. -शिला red arsenic. —श्रेष्ठः fever. —हं a drug. —हन् *m.* a physician. —हर *a.* curative. (-रं) a medicine. —हारिन् *a.* curative. (-*m.*) a physician.

रोगित *a.* 1 Diseased. -2 Mad (as a dog).

रोगिन् *a.* Sickly, ill, diseased.

रोग्य *a.* Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच *a* Illuminating, enlightening.

रोचक *a.* [रुच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Brightening, enlightening. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Exciting appetite. —कं 1 Hunger. -2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. -3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament. -4 The plantain.

रोचन *a.* (ना ०' नी *f.*) [रुच्-ल्यु रोचयति वा ल्यु] 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating, -2 Bright, splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable ; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic. -नः 1 A stomachic -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of several plants;--शाड, आरग्वध, दाडिम, करंज, अंकोट, &c. -नं 1 Raising a desire for. -2 The bright sky, firmament.

रोचनकः The citron tree.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना q. v.), R. 6. 65, 17. 24 ; *Si.* 11. 51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark Sâlmali.

रोचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान *a.* 1 Shining, bright. -2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -नं A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु *a.* [रुच्-इष्णुच्] 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् *n.* Light, splendour, brightness, flame ; *Si.* 1. 5.

रोड् 1 P. (रोडति) To despise.

रोड *a.* Satisfied. -डः Crushing, grinding.

रोदनं [रुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Weeping ; see रुदन. -2 A tear or tears.

रोदस् *n.* [रुद्-असुन्] (in dual), **रोदसी** *f.* Heaven and earth ; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः Ve. 3. 2 ; वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1 ; *Si.* 18. 15.

रोधः [रुध्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering ; *Si.* 10. 19. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापादसि प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरूक्षे *S.* 7. 32 ; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15 , Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege , प्रीतिरोधमसहिष्ट सा पुरी R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank. -5 Sprouting, growing.

रोधक *a.* Stopping, checking &c.

रोधनः [रुध्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] The planet Mercury. -नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n.* [रुध्-असुन्] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam ; गंगा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8, R. 5. 42 , Me. 41. -2 A shore, high bank ; R. 8. 33. -Comp. -वक्रा, -वती 1. a river. -2. a rapid river. -वप्रः a rapid river.

रोधिन् *a.* Stopping, blocking up, obstructing.

रोध्रः A kind of tree (= लोध्र q.v.). -ध्रः,-ध्रं Sin. -ध्रं Offence, injury.

रोपः [रुह्-णिच् हस्य पः, कर्मणि अच्] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Planting. -3 An arrow , *Si.* 19. 120. -4 A hole, cavity.

रोपकः A planter.

रोपणं [रुह्-णिच् हस्य पः ल्युट्] 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. -2 Planting. -3 Healing. -4 A healing application (said of sores).

रोपित *p. p.* 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, raised. -3 Entrusted, devolved on , see रुह् caus.

रोम. A hole, cavity. -मं Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -कं 1 A kind of salt (पांशुलवण). -2 A kind of magnet. -Comp. -पत्तनं the city of Rome. -सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddântas (so called because it was probably derived from the *Romans*).

रोमन् *n.* [रु-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 150] 1 The hair on the body of men and animals , especially, short hair, bristles or down , Ms. 4. 144 , 8. 116. -2 The feathers of birds. -Comp. -अंकः a mark of hair , बिभ्रती श्वेतरोमांकं R. 1. 83. -अंचः a thrill (of rapture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation ; हर्षाद्भुतभयादिभ्यो रोमांचो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. -अंचित *a.* with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. -आली, -आवलिः,-ली *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel) , शिखा धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोमावलिवपुः K. P. 10, रोमराजि also. -उद्गमः, -उद्भेदः erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation , Ku. 7. 77. -कूपः, पं) गर्तः a pore of the skin. -केशर, -केसर, -गुच्छ a whisk, *chowrie*. -पुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill ; Ch. P. 34. -भूमिः *f* 'the place of the hair', *i. e.* the skin. -रंध्रं a pore of the skin. -राजिः, -जी, -लता *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रराज तन्वी नवरो(लो)मराजिः Ku. 1. 38 , *Si.* 9. 22. -वाहिन् *a.* cutting-off hair. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विभेदः thrill, horripilation ; Ki. 9. 46 , Ku. 5. 10. -विध्वंसः a louse. -हर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill ; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. -हर्षण *a* causing thrill horripilation, thrilling, awe inspiring , एतानि खलु सर्वभूतरो-(लो)महर्षणानि दीर्घारण्यानि U. 2 ; संवादमिममश्रौषमद्भुतं रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Suta, a pupil of Vyâsa who narrated several Purâṇas to Saunaka. (-णं) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमंथः [रोमं मथ्नाति मंथ्-अण् पृषो० गलौघः T;v.] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud उद्गीर्णस्य वा अवगीर्णस्य वा मंथो रोमंथः Mbh. : उपात्तदर्भकवलेन मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु *S.* 2. 6. -2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश *a.* [रोमाणि सन्त्यस्य श] Hairy shaggy, woolly -शः 1 A sheep, ram. -2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation , सुदारुणं सज्ञाको भुविरोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलंब. A bee तस्या रोलंबावली केशजालं Dk. , Bv. 1. 18.

रोषः [रुष्-घञ्] Anger, wrath, rage, रोषोपि निर्मलधियां रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. -Comp. -आक्षेपः an angry expression of dissent.

रोषण *a* (णी *f.*) [रुष्-युच्] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोषित *a* Enraged, irritated, provoked.

रोह *a.* [रुह्-अच्] 1 Growing, springing up. -2 Rising, ascending. -3 Riding on , as in अश्वरोहः ' a rider.' -हः 1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination). -3 Growth development (fig.). -4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहण. [रुह्-ल्युट्] N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -णं 1 The act of mounting, riding, ascending. -2 Growing over, healing. -3 Proceeding or arising from, consisting of. -4 Semen virile. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहंतः A tree in general. -ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A religious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

रोहिण *a.* Born under the asterism Rohiṇî. -णः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of several plants:--वट, रोहितक, भूतृण.

रोहिणिः = रोहिणी q. v.

रोहिणिका 1 A woman with a red face. -2 Inflammation of the throat.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. -2 A cow in general , *Si.* 12. 40. -3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart ; she was one of the several daughters of Daksha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon ; उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं *S.* 7. 22. -4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarâma. -5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced ; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. -6 Lightning. -7 Inflammation of the throat. -Comp. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the month of Bhâdrapada (when the moon is in conjunction with Rohiṇî). -पतिः, -प्रियः,-वल्लभः, the moon. -रमणः 1. a bull.

-2. the moon. —शकटः the constellation Rohinî figured by a cart ; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनंदनश्चेद्भिनत्ति रुधिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.). -सुतः, -भवः Mercury.

रोहित् m. 1 The sun. -2 A kind of fish. —f. Ved. 1 A red mare. -2 A doe.

रोहित a. (रोहिता or रोहिणी f.) Red, red-coloured. —तः 1 Red colour. -2 A fox. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A red horse. -5 N. of Harischandra's son. -6 A kind of fish. —तं 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. -3 A straight rain-bow. -Comp. —अश्वः fire.

रोहिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Rising, growing. -2 Long, tall. —m. N. of several trees.—रोहितक, वट, अश्वत्थ.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of deer.

रौक्म a. (क्मी f.) Golden.

रौक्मिणेयः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukminî.

रौक्ष्यं 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity.-2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty, प्रतिषेधरौक्ष्यं R. 5. 58, निदेश° 14. 58.

रौचनिक a. (की f.) Yellowish. —कं The tartar of the teeth.

रौच्यः 1 A staff of Bilva wood. -2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रौड् (ड्) 1 P. (रौड-ड-ति) To despise.

रौद्र a. (द्रा-द्री f.) [रुद्र अण्] 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. -2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. -3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). -4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous. —द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. -2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. -3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness, see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -4 N. of Yama. -5 Winter. —द्रं 1 Wrath, rage. -2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. -3 Heat, warmth ; solar heat. -Comp. —कर्मन् a. doing dreadful acts. (-n) a terrible magic rite.—दर्शन a. frightful-looking, terrific.

रौधिर a. (री f.) [रुधिर-अण्] 1 Bloody. -2 Caused by blood.

रौप्य a. Made of silver, silver, like silver. —प्यं Silver.

रौमं A kind of salt.

रौमक a. Roman. —कं A kind of salt.

रौरव a. (वी f.) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru. R. 3. 31. -2 Dreadful, terrible. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. —वः 1 A savage. -2 N. of one of the hells ; Ms. 4. 88.

रौहिण a. (णी f.) Born under the Nakshatra Rohinî. —णः 1 The sandal tree. -2 The fig tree. -3 N. of Agni.

रौहिणेयः 1 A calf. -2 N. of Balarâma. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Saturn. —यं An emerald.

रौहित m. A kind of deer.

रौहिषः See रोहिष. —षं A kind of grass. —षी 1 A doe of the Rohisha kind. -2 A creeper. -3 A kind of Dûrvâ grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A short syllable (in prosody). -3 A technical term used by Pâṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakâras).

लक् 10 U. (लाकयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. -2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. —चं The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel ; cf. लगुड.

लक्तकः 1 Lac. -2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

लक्ष् I. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. -II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शून्यहृदय इव लक्ष्यते V. 2 ; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. -2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate ; सर्वभूतप्रसूतिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. -3 To define ; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. -4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense , यथा गंगाशब्दः स्रोतसि सबाध इति तट लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि तटेऽपि सबाधः स्यात्तत्प्रयोजनं लक्षयत् K. P. 2. , अत्र गोशब्दो वाहीकार्थं लक्षयति S. D. 2. -5 To aim at. -6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्ष [लक्ष्-अच्] 1 One hundred thousand (m also in this sense), इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhâsh. ; त्रयो लक्षास्तु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. -2 A mark, butt, aim, target ; प्रत्यक्षत्वंद्वाकाशे लक्षं बद्ध्वा Mu. 1. -3 A sign, token, mark. -4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise ; लक्षसुप्तः स्थितोऽस्मि Dk. 'feigning sleep'. Comp. —अधीशः a person possessing a *lac* or *lacs*.

लक्षक a. [लक्ष् ण्वुल्] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. —कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षणं [लक्ष्यतेऽनेन लक्ष्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark ; बधूदुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67 , अनारंभो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhâsh. , उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्य लक्षणमेतयोः H. 4. 15. अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यंत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47 , गर्भलक्षण S. 5 , पुरुषलक्षणं 'the sign or organ of virility'. -2 A symptom (of a disease). -3 An attribute, a quality. -4 A definition, accurate, description ; असाधारणधर्मो लक्षणम्. -5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32), द्वात्रिंशल्लक्षणोपेतः ; लक्षणसंपन्नानां गवामधः सस्नौ K. 64. -6 Any mark or features of the body (indicative of good or bad luck) ; क तद्विधस्त्वं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73 ; क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाहं R. 14. 5. -7 A name, designation, appellation (oft at the end of Comp.) ; विदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं Me. 24. -8 Excellence, merit, good quality ; as in आहितलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak. :—गुणैः प्रतीते तु कृतलक्षणाहितलक्षणौ). -9 An aim, a scope, an

चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1. 305 ; यथा यथा लगति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विद्विर्तेर्गते हि पुर एव जने सपदीरिताः खलु लगंति गिरः Si 9 99. -4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately ; अनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy (one), तत्र दिनानि कतिचिल्लगिष्यंति Pt. 4. 'I shall be detained there for some days'. -II. 10 U. (लागयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लगित *a* 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

लग्न *p. p.* 1 Adhered or clung to stuck, held fast ; लताविटपे एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious, (see लग्). —ग्नः 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rut. —ग्नं 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. —अहः, -दिनं, -दिवसः -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. —कालः, -मुहूर्तः, वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c). —ग्रह *a.* tenacious, insisting firmly on anything.—नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. —भुजः (in astr.) ascensional difference. —मंडलं the zodiac. —मासः an auspicious month. —शुद्धिः *f.* auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्नकः A surety, bail, bondsman.

लग्निका Incorrect form of नग्निका q.v.

लगड *a.* Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लगुडः, लगुरः, लगुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लघट् *m.*, लघाटः Wind.

लघु *a.* (घु or घ्वी *f.*) 1 Light, not heavy ; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhâsh. ; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also), R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive ; Pt 1 253 ; Si. 9 33, 7... -3 Short, brief, concise , लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant ; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible ; Si 9 23; Pt. 1. 106 -6 Weak, feeble -7 Wretched, frivolous. -8 Active, light, nimble, agile ; *S.* 2. 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid ; किंचित् पश्चाद् व्रज लघुगतिः Me. 16 , R 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult ; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light (as food) -12 Short, (as a vowel in prosody). -13 soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable ; R. 11. 12. 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful -16 Pure, clean -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger, Mv. 6. 53 —*m* N of the Nakshatras - Hasta, Pushya, and Asvinî. —*n.* 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agallochum, or a particular variety of it. —*ind.* 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously ; लघु मन् 'to think lightly of, despise, slight' ; *S.* 7. 1. -2 Quickly, swiftly ; लघु लघूत्थिता *S.* 4 'risen early.'. -Comp. —आशिन्, आहार *a* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. —उक्तिः *f* a brief mode of expression. —उत्थान, -समुत्थान *n* working actively, doing work rapidly.—काय *a.* light-bodied. (-यः)a goat. -क्रम *a.* having a quick step, going quickly. —खट्विका a small bedstead. —गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -हृदय *a.* 1. light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean hearted. -2 frivolous. -3. fickle, unsteady. चिर्भिटा colocynth —जंगलः a kind of quail (लावकः). —द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. —द्राविन् *a.* melting easily. —नामन् *m.* agallochum. —पत्रिका the Rochanâ plant. —पर्णी, -कर्णी N. of a plant (Mar. मोरवेल). —पाक, -पाकिन् *a.* easily digested. —पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. —प्रयत्न *a.* 1. pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). -2. indolent, lazy. —बदरः, बदरी *f.* a kind of jujube. —भवः humble birth or origin. —भोजनं a light repast. —मांसः a kind of partridge. —मूल the lesser root of an equation. —मूलकं a radish. —लयं a kind of fragrant root (वीरणमूल). — राशि *a* composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation). —वासस् *a.* wearing light or pure clothes.—विक्रम *a.* having a quick step, quick-footed. —वृत्ति *a.* 1. ill-behaved, low, vile -2. light, frivolous. -3. mismanaged, ill-done —वेधिन् *a* making a clever hit. —हस्त *a.* 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert ; R 9. 63. -2 active, agile (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघयति Den P 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितांतगुर्वी लघयिष्यता धुरं R. 3. 35. -2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate ; रहसि लघयेदारब्धा वा तदायाश्रिणी कथा V. 3. 10 ; R. 11. 62. -3(*a*) To make light of, slight, despise ; Ki 2 18 (*b*) To make inferior or insignificant , Ki. 5. 4 ; 13. 38

लघिमन् *m.* [लघोर्भावः इमनिच् डिच्च] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. -2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. -3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness, spirit ; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा प्रभ्नकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. -4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive ligetness at will, one of the eight *Siddhis* q v

लघिष्ठ *a.* Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl of लघु q. v.)

लघीयस् *a.* Lighter, lower, very light &c. , (compar. of लघु q. v.)

लघुता, -त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 (*a*) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity ; इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रख्यापितैर्गुणैः. (*b*) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. -4 Dishonour, disrespect , Pt. 1. 140, 353. -5 Activity, quickness. -6 Shortness, brevity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -9 Wantonness

लघूकृ 8 U. To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लघूकृत *p. p.* 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. -2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. -3 Reduced in weight or importauce.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. -2 A light carriage ; Si. 12. 24.

लङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लंका [लक्-अच् मुम् च] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Râvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it ; according to some Lankâ was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mâlyavat q. v. -2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. -3 A branch. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp. —अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankâ', *i e* Râvaṇa or Bibhîshaṇa. —अरिः an epithet of Râma. —दाहिन् *m.* an epithet of Hanumat.

लंखनी The bit of a bridle.

लंग् 1 P. (लंगति) 1 To go. -2 To go lame, limp.

लंगः 1 Lameness. -2 Union, association. -3 A lover, paramour.

लंगकः A lover, paramour.

लंगलं A plough.

लंगूलं The tail of an animal, cf. लांगूल.

लंघ् 1 U. (लंघति-ते; लंघित ; *desid.* लिलंघिषति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. -2 To mount upon, ascend, अन्ये चालंघिषुः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. -3 To go beyond, transgress ; लंघते स्म मुनिरेष विमानिन् N. 5. 4. -4 To fast, abstain from food -5 To dry, dry up (Paras.) -6 To diminish, lessen. -7 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure ; पल्लवान् हरिणो लंघितुमागच्छति M. 4. —*Caus.* or 10 U. (लंघयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond ; सागरः प्लवगेन्द्रेण क्रमेणैकेन लंघितः Mb. ; Ms 4. 38. -2 To pass over, traverse (as distance), R. 1. 47. -3 To mount upon, ascend, R. 4. 52. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey, R. 9 9 ; Y. 2. 187 -5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard, हस्त इव भूतिमलिनो यथा यथा लंघयति खलः सुजनं। दर्पणमिव तं कुरुते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छायं ॥ Vâs. -6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert ; भाग्यं न लंघयति कोपि विधिप्रणीतं Subbâsh., Mk. 6. 2. -7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt ; एषा खलु केसरिणी त्वां लंघयति S 7, नास्ति खलु विधेरलंघनीयं V. 4, R. 11. 92. -8 To eat, browse. -9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse, (यशः) जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषमिज्यया भवद्गुरुर्लंघयितुं ममोद्यतः R. 3. 48. -10 To cause to fast. -11 To shine. -12 To speak.

लंघक *a.* Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लंघनं [लंघ्-ल्युट्] 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general ; यूयमेव पथि शीघ्रलंघनाः Ghat. 8. -3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig also) ; नभोलंघन R. 16. 33, जनोयमुच्चैःपदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64. 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position.' -4 Assaulting, storming, capturing ; as in दुर्गलंघनं. -5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping violating, trangression, आज्ञालंघनं, नियमलंघनं &c. -6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighting, प्रणिपातलंघनं प्रमार्ष्टुकामा V. 3 ; M. 3. 22. -7 An offence, affront, insult. -8 A harm, an injury ; as in आतपलंघनं q. v. -9 Fasting, abstinence ; Si. 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping' also). -10 One of the paces of a horse

लंघनीय, लंघ्य *a.* 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. -2 To be violated. -3 To be overtaken. अग्रस्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलंघनीयाः S. 1. 8. -4 To be neglected or disregarded. -5 To be fasted ; see लंघ्.

लंघित *p. p* [लंघ्-क्त] 1 Lept over, passed over. -2 Traversed. -3 Transgressed, violated. -4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. -5 Attacked, seized, afflicted, लंघित एष भूयोऽपि शकुंतलाव्याधिना S. 6.

लछ् 1 P. (लछति) To mark, see, cf. लक्ष्.

लज् I. 6 A (लजते) To be ashamed. -II. 1 P. (लजति) To blame &c, see लंज् I. -III. 10 P. (लजयति) 1 To seem, appear, shine. -2 To cover, conceal ;(according to some लाजयति also in this sense).

लज्ज् 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be ashamed, to blush ; cf लस्ज्.

लज्जका The wild cotton-tree.

लज्जरी A white sensitive plant.

लज्जा [लज्ज् भावे अ] 1 Shame, कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhâsh., विहाय लज्जां R. 2. 40, Ku. 1 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty, शृंगारलज्जां निरूपयति S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 7, R. 7. 25 ; लज्जे त्वं मज्ज सिंधौ Subbâsh. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -Comp. —अन्वित *a.* modest, bashful. —आवह, -कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) causing shame, shameful, disgraceful, ignominious, Pt. 5. 10. —शील *a.* bashful, modest. —रहित, -शून्य, -हीन *a.* shameless, impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु *a.* Modest, bashful. *-m f.* N. of the sensitive plant (also लज्जिरी.)

लज्जावत् *a.* 1 Bashful, modest. -2 Embarassed, perplexed.

लज्जित *p. p.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed.

लज्या = लज्जा.

लंचा A present, bribe.

लंज I. 1 P. (लंजति) 1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -II. 10 U. (लंजयति-ते) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

लंजः [लंज्-अच्] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band ; cf. कक्षा -3 A tail.

लंजा 1 A current. -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakshmî. -4 Sleep.

लंजिका A prostitute harlot.

लट् 1 P. (लटति) 1 To be a child. -2 To act like a child. -3 To talk like a child, prattle. -4 To cry.

लट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Present tense or its terminations.

लटः 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A robber. -Comp. —पर्णं large cinnamon.

लटकः A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लटभ *a.* (Connected with the Prâkrita लड्ह which appears to be derived from it) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely ; अतिक्रांतः कालो लटभललनाभोगसुलभः Bh. 3. 32 (where commentators render लटभ by सलावण्य) ; तस्याः पादनखश्रेणिः शोभते लटभभ्रुवः Vikr. 8. 6. Bilhaṇa has used this word in three more places of the same book, where it appears to mean 'young pretty woman', 'a handsome woman', *e. g.* किंवा वर्णनया समस्तलटभालंकारतामेष्यति 8. 86 ; अनङ्गलावण्यनिधानभूमिर्न कस्य लोभं लटभा तनोति 9 68, केशबंधविभवैर्लटभानां पिंडतामिव जगाम तमिस्रं 11. 18.

लट्टः A rogue, rascal ; see लटक.

लट्वः 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy. -3 N. of a Râga in music. -4 N. of a caste. —ट्वा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A curl on the forehead. -3 A sparrow -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game. -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste woman.

लड् I. 1 P. (लडति) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लडति, लडयति) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. (लाडयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To annoy.

लडह *a.* Beautiful, handsome (a Prâkrita word) ; see लटभ.

लड्डु = लटक q. v.

लड्डुः, लड्डुकः A kind of sweetmeat (a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices).

लंड् 1 P. 10 U. (लंडति, लंडयति-ते) 1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To speak.

लंडं Excrement, ordure.

लंड्रः London (a modern formation, probably from French *Londres*).

लता [लत्-अच्] 1 A creeper, creeping plant, लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4 ; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7 ; (often used as the last member of compounds, especially with words meaning 'arm', 'eyebrow', 'lightning', to denote beauty, tenderness, thin-

नस &c., भुजलता, बाहुलता, भ्रूलता, विद्युल्लता; so खड्ग°, अलक°, &c., cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47, S. 3. 15. R. 9. 46. -2 A branch. -3 The creeper called *Priyangu*. -4 The Mâdhavî creeper. -5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the lash of a whip. -7 A string of pearls. -8 A slender woman. -9 A woman in general. -10 The Dûrvâ grass. -Comp. —अंगुलिः *f.* a branch serving as a finger. —अंतं a flower. —अंबुजं a kind of cucumber. —अर्कः a green onion. —अलकः an elephant. —आननः a particular position of the hands in dancing. —उद्गमः the upward winding or climbing of a creeper. —करः a particular position of the hands in dancing. —कस्तूरिका, —कस्तूरी musk-creeper. —गृहः, -हं a bower surrounded with creepers, an arbour; Ku. 3. 41. —जिह्वः, —रसनः a snake. —तरुः 1. the Sâla tree. -2. the Tâla tree. -3. the orange tree. —पनसः the water-melon. —पर्णः N. of Vishnu. —प्रतानः the tendril of a creeper; R. 2. 8. —भवनं an arbour, a bower. —मणिः coral. —मंडपः a bower, an arbour. —मृगः a monkey. —यष्टिः *f.* Bengal madder. —यावकं a shoot, sprout. —वलयः, —यं an arbour. —वृक्षः the cocoa-nut tree. —वेष्टः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —वेष्टनं, —वेष्टितकं a kind of embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. -2 A string of pearls.

लत्तिका A kind of lizard.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk in general. -2 To prate, chatter. -3 To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Gît. 1. -4 To wail, lament. —*Caus.* (लापयति-ते) To cause to talk &c. -WITH उद् to call out loudly to.

लपनं [लप्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपित *p. p.* Spoken, said, chattered &c. —तं Speech, voice.

लप्सिका A kind of [illegible]

लब्बः [illegible]

लभ् 1 A. ([illegible]) 1 To get, obtain, acquire; लभेत [illegible] Bh. 2. 5; [illegible] Si. 1. 61. -2 To have, possess, be in possession of. -3 To take, receive. -4 To catch, take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. -5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिल्लभते पथि. -6 To recover, regain. -7 To know, learn, perceive, understand; भ्रमणं...गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhâshâ P. 6; सत्यमलभमानः Kull. on Ms. 8. 109. -8 To be able or be permitted (to do a thing) (with inf.), सतुमपि न लभ्यते, नाधर्मो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे. (The senses of लभ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used, *i. e.* गर्भं लभ् to conceive, become pregnant, पदं or आस्पदं लभ् to gain a footing, take a hold on, see under पद्, अंतरं लभ् to get a footing, enter into, लेभेऽन्तरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 'was not impressed on the mind'; चेतनां, संज्ञां, लभ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लभ् to enjoy ease, be at ease, दर्शनं लभ् to get an audience of &c). —*Caus.* (लंभयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; Ki. 2. 58. -2 To give, confer or bestow upon, मोदकशरावं माणवकं लंभय V. 3. -3 To cause to suffer. -4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out, discover. —*Desid.* (लिप्सते) To wish to get, long for; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत H. 2. 8.

लब्ध *p. p.* [लभ्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Got, obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, received. -3 Perceived, apprehended. -4 Obtained (as by division &c.), see लभ्. —ध्धा A woman whose husband or lover is faithless (perhaps for विप्रलब्धा). —ब्धं That which is secured or got; लब्धं रक्षेदवक्षयात् H. 2. 8, R. 19. 3. -Comp. अंतर *a.* 1. one who has found an opportunity. -2. one who has got access or admission, R. 16. 7. —अवकाश, -अवसर *a.* 1 one who has found an opportunity. -2. (anything) that has gained a scope (for work), लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना S. 1. -3 one who has obtained leisure, being at leisure; so लब्धक्षण. —आस्पद *a* one who has gained a footing or secured a position, M. 1. 17. —उदय *a.* 1. born, produced, sprung; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. -2. one who has got prosperity or elevation, [illegible] 'he owes his rise or elevation to you'. —काम *a.* one who has got his desired object. —कीर्ति *a.* become widely known, famous, celebrated. —चेतस्, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has come to his senses, restored to consciousness. —जन्मन् *a* born, produced. —नामन्, -शब्द *a.* renowned, celebrated. —नाशः the loss of what has been acquired, लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युः -प्रशमनं 1. securing or keeping safe what has been acquired. -2 bestowing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on Ms. 7. 56. —लक्ष, -क्ष्य *a.* 1. one who has hit the mark. -2. skilled in the use of missiles. —वर्ण *a.* 1. learned, wise; चित्रं त्वदीये विषये समंतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः Râj. P. -2. famous, renowned, celebrated, Mk. 4. 26. °भाज् *a.* respecting the learned, कुत्सकुत्सस्त्वमपि लब्धवर्णभाक् तं दिदेश मुनये सलक्ष्मण R. 11. 2. —विद्य *a.* learned, educated, wise. —सिद्धि *a.* one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लब्धिः *f.* [लभ्-क्तिन्] 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement. -2 Profit, gain. -3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम *a.* Obtained, acquired, received.

लभनं [लभ्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. -2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One who solicits, a solicitor. —सं A rope for tying a horse (*-m* also).

लभ्य *a.* [लभ्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable to be reached, प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be found, Ku. 1. 40. -3 Fit, suitable, proper. -4 Intelligible. -5 To be furnished or provided with.

लमकः A lover, paramour.

लंपट *a.* 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after; दधिभक्तलंपट इव Ratn. 2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures. —टः A libertine, profligate, rake, (लंपाक in the same sense).

लंफः A leap, jump, spring.

लंफनं Leaping, jumping.

लंब् 1 A. (लंबते, लंबित) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle, कपयो ह्यत्र लंबंते Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, rest on, लंबिनो मदालिलताः प्रिया इव Si. 7. 25, प्रस्थानं ते कथमपि सखे लंबमानस्य भावि Me. 41 (where लं° means 'hanging down towards' or 'resting upon' the back or hips). -3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall down, लंबमाने दिवाकरे, Si. 9. 20; Ki. 9. 1; [illegible] (= गलेन) -4 To fall or hang down. -5 To delay, tarry. -6 To sound. —*Caus.* (लंबयति-ते) 1 To [illegible], cause to hang down. -2 To [illegible] up, suspend. -3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण वातायनलंबितेन R. 13. 21; कौ लंबयेदाहरणाय हस्तं 6. 75. -4 To cause to be attached, join. -5 To depress. -WITH उद् to stand up, stand erect, पादेनैकेन गगने द्वितीयेन च भूतले। तिष्ठाम्युल्लंबितस्तावद्यावत्तिष्ठति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लंब *a.* [लंब्-अच्] 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पाङ्च्योदमंसार्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 84, Me. 84. -2 Hanging upon, attached to. -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5

Long, tall. —नः 1 A perpendicular. -2 Co latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. -3 A bribe. -Comp —उदर a. big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly (-रः) 1 N. of Ganeśa. -2. a glutton. —ओष्ठः (लं गो-नौ ष्ठः) a camel. —कर्णः 1. an ass. -2. a goat. -3. an elephant -4 a falcon -5. a demon or Rākshasa. —गुणः, —ज्या, —रेखा the sine of the co-latitude. —जठर a. pot-bellied, portly. —पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. —स्फिच् a. having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लंबकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). -2 The complement of latitude, co latitude (in astr.)

लंबनः [लंब् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 The phlegmatic humour. —नं 1 Having down, depending, descending &c. -2 Fringe. -3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon) -4 A sort of long necklace. -5 A mode of fighting

लंबा 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Of Lakshmi.

लंबिका The soft palate or uvula.

लंबित p. p. 1 Hanging down, pendent. -2 Suspended. -3 Sunk, gone down. -4 Resting on, attached to (see लंब्).

लंबुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लंभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. -2 Meeting with -3 Recovery. -4 Gain.

लंभनं 1 Attainment, acquirement. -2 Recovery.

लंभित p. p. 1 Procured, got, obtained. -2 Given. -3 Improved. -4 Employed, applied. -5 Cherished. -6 Spoken to, addressed.

लय् 1 A. (लयते) To go, move.

लयः [ली-अच्] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. -2 Lurking, hiding. -3 Fusion, melting, solution. -4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction, universal destruction (प्रलय), लयं वा ' to be dissolved or destroyed '. -5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यंतो शिवरूपिणं लयवशादात्मानमभ्यागता Māl. 5. 2, 7; ध्यानलयेन Gīt. 4. -6 Time in music (of three kinds द्रुत, मध्य, and विलंबित), किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9 35; पादन्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9. -7 A pause in music. -8 Rest, repose. -9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलया Śi. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. -10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. -11 An embrace. -12 The supreme being. -13 The union of song, dance, and instrumental music. -Comp. —अर्कः the sun at the destruction of the universe —आरंभः -आलंभः an actor, a dancer. —कालः the time of destruction (of the world). —गत a. dissolved, melted away —पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लयनं [ली-ल्युट्] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. -2 Rest, repose. -3 A place of rest, house

लर्व् 1 P. (लर्वति) To go, move

लल् I 1 U. (ललति-ते) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic, पनसफलानीव वानरा ललंति Mk 8 8 गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललामः 4. 28, ललद्भुजगरघोरकोटराणा Māl. 5 15 -II. 10 U. or Caus. (लालयति-ते, लालित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle, लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः । तस्मात्पुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताडयेन्न तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhāsh, Ku. 5. 15. -2 To desire -III. 10 U. (ललयति-ते) 1 To fondle, Mk. 4. 28. -2 To loll the tongue. -3 To desire.

लल a. 1 Playful, sportive. -2 Lolling. -3 Wishing, desirous. -Comp. —जिह्व = ललज्जिह्व q. v.

ललत् a. 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Shaking, flashing, moving about, Māl. 5 5. -3 Lolling. -Comp. —जिह्व a. (ललज्जिह्व) 1. lolling the tongue. -2. savage, fierce. (-ह्वः) 1. a dog. -2. a camel.

ललनं [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. -2 Lolling the tongue —नः 1 A child. -2 The Sāla and Piyāla trees.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शठ नाकलोकललनाभिरविरतरतं रिरंससे Śi. 15. 88. -2 A wanton woman. -3 The tongue. -Comp. —प्रियः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. -2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटं [लड्-अच् डस्य लः, ललमटति अट्-अण् वा Tv.] The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोज्झितुं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21; N. 1. 15. -Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Śiva. —तटं the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. —पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1. the flat surface of the forehead. -2. a tiara, fillet —रेखा 1 a line on the forehead. -2. a wrinkled brow. -3. a coloured sectarial mark on the forehead. —लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटकं 1 The forehead. -2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटंतप a. 1 Burning or scorching the forehead; ललाटंतपस्तपति तपनः Māl. 1, U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead', ललाटंतपसप्तसप्तिः R. 13. 41. -2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिर्ललाटंतपनिष्ठुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. —पः. The sun

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead -2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead. ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55, रत्नललाटिका K. 139, तेन रसेन ललाटिकामकल्पयम् 157.

ललाटूल a. Having a high or handsome forehead

ललाम a. (मी f.) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. -2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. —मं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general, (m. also in this sense); अहं तु तामाश्रमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि Ś. 2, Śi 4 28. -2 Anything the best of its kind. -3 A mark on the forehead. -4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. -5 A banner, flag. -6 A row, series, line -7 A tail. -8 A mane. -9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. -10 A horn. —मः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers down on the forehead.

ललामन् n. 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind, कन्याललाम कमनीयमजस्य लिप्सोः R. 5. 64 ' the best or ornament of girls '. -3 A banner, flag. -4 A sectarial mark, token, sign, symbol. -5 A tail, see ललाम.

ललित a. [लल्-क्त] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. -2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous -3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful, ललितललितैर्ज्योत्स्नाप्रायैरकृत्रिमविभ्रमैः (अंगकैः) U. 1. 20; विधाय सृष्टिं ललितां विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15, Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me 32, 64. -4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine, प्रियशिष्या ललिते कलाविधौ R 8 6; सखीभिरिव ललिताभिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4 9, V. 2 18. -5 Desired. -6 Soft, gentle; Śi. 7. 64. -7 Tremulous, trembling. —तः N. of a musical scale. —तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. -2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman, सुकुमारतयांगानां विन्यासो ललितं भवेत् S. D.; Śi. 9. 79, Ki. 10 52. -3 Beauty, grace, charm. -4 Any natural or artless act. -5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp —अभिनय a. consisting of graceful gesticulations or acting; V. 2. 18. —अर्थ a. having a pretty or amorous meaning, V. 2. 14. —पद a. 1. elegantly composed; S. 3. -2. consisting of amorous

words. °बंधनं an amorous composition. —प्रहारः a soft or gentle blow. —ललित a. excessively beautiful, U 1. 20. —लुलित a. unnerved yet charming, Mâl. 1. 15.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general) -2 A wanton woman. -3 Musk.-4 A form of Durgâ. -5 N. of various metres. -Comp. —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Asvina. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhâdrapada.

लवः [लू-अप्] 1 Plucking, mowing. -2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). -3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. -4 A particle, drop, small quantity; a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense, जललवमुचः Me. 21, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57. 16. 66; अश्रु° 15. 97; अमृत° Ki. 5. 44; भ्रूक्षेपलक्ष्मीलवक्रीते दास इव Git. 11, so तृण°, अपराध°, ज्ञान°, सुख°, धन° &c. &c. -5 Wool, hair. -6 Sport. -7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). -8 The numerator of a fraction. -9 A degree (in astr.). -10 Loss, destruction. -11 N. of a son of Râma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vâlmîki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Râmâyaṇa at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). -12 A kind of quail. —वं 1 Cloves. -2 Nutmeg. —वं ind. A little; लवमपि लवंगे न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः [लू-अंगच्] The clove plant, द्वीपांतरानीतलवंगपुष्पैः R. 6. 57; ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Git. 1. —गं Cloves. -Comp. —कलिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण a. [लू -ल्युट् पृषो० णत्वम्] 1 Saline, saltish, briny. -2 Lovely, handsome. —णः 1 Saline taste. -2 The sea of salt water. -3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrughna; R. 15. 2, 5, 17. 26. -4 N. of a hell. —णं 1 Salt, sea-salt. -2 A factitious salt. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Satrughna. —अब्धिः the salt ocean; °जं sea-salt. —अंबुराशिः the ocean; आभाति वेला लवणांबुराशेः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 17. —अंभस् m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (-n.) salt water. —आकरः 1. a salt-mine. -2. a receptacle of salt water, i. e. the sea. -3. (fig.) a mine of beauty. —आलयः the ocean. —उत्तमं 1. rock-salt. -2. nitre. —उदः 1. the ocean. -2. the sea of salt water. —उदकः, -उदधिः, -जलः &c. the ocean. —क्षारं a kind of salt. —जलोद्भवः a muscle, shell. —मेहः a kind urinary disease. -समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणयति Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

लवणस्यति Den. P. To wish for salt.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिमन् m. 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवनं [लू भावे कर्मणि च ल्युट्] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c). -2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creeper; मया लब्धः पाणिर्लीलितलवलीकंदलनिभः U. 3 40.

लवाकः 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument. -2 The act of cutting or mowing.

लवाणकः A sickle, scythe.

लवि a Sharp, edged. -विः = लवित्र.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लश् 10 U. (लाशयति-ते) To exercise or practise any art, cf. लस्.

लशु(सु)नः -नं Garlic, निखिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव R. G (= Bv. 1. 81); यशःसौरभ्यलशुनः Bv 1. 93.

लष् I 1, 4 P. (लषति-ते, लष्यति-ते, लषित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अभि q. v.) -II. 10 U. (लाषयति-ते) = लश् q. v.

लषित p. p. Wished, desired.

लष्वः An actor, a dancer.

लस् I 1 P. (लसति, लसित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; मुक्ताहारेण लसता हसतीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलक्तकरागं Git. 10; Amaru. 16, N. 22. 53. -2 To appear, arise, come to light. -3 To embrace. -4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -5 To sound, resound. -Caus. (लासयति-ते) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. -2 To cause to dance. -3 To exercise an art.

लसकः = लासक q. v.

लसा [लसति, लस्-अच्] 1 Saffron. -2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित p. p. [लस्-क्त] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; see लस्.

लसीका 1 Saliva. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The juice of the sugar-cane. -4 Lymph.

लस्त a. 1 Embraced, clasped. -2 Skilful, skilled.

लस्ज् 1 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); कीजनं महरन्कथं न लज्जसे Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. -2 To blush. -Caus. (लज्जयति ते) To put to shame, R. 19. 14.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् m. A bow.

लहरिः -री f. A wave, a large wave or billow; करेणोरिक्षितास्ते जननि विजयंतां लहरयः G. L. 40, इमां पीयूषलहरीं जगन्नाथेन निर्मितां 53, so आनंद°, करुणा°, सुधा° &c.

ला 2 P. (लाति) To take, receive, obtain, take up; ललुः खड्गान् Bk. 14 92, 15 53.

ला f. 1 Taking, receiving. -2 Giving.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) [लकुटः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] Armed with a club or cudgel. —कः A sentinel, watchman, Pt. 4.

लाक्षकी N. of Sitâ.

लाक्षणिक a (की f.) [लक्षणया बोधयति ठक्] 1 One who is acquaint ed with marks or signs. -2 Characteristic, indicatory. -3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यंजक q. q. v. v). स्याद्वाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यंजकास्त्रिधा K. P. 2. -4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. -5 Secondary, inferior. -6 Technical —कः A technical term.

लाक्षण्य a. [लक्षणं वेत्ति ष्यञ्] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. -2 Conversant with, or able to explain or intepret signs.

लाक्षा [लक्ष्यतेऽनया लक्ष् च् पृषो० वृद्धिः] 1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article of decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips, cf. अलक्त; it is said to be obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree), निष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् (तरुणा) S. 4. 4, Rs 6. 14; Ki. 5. 23. -2 The insect which produces the red dye. -Comp. -तरुः,-वृक्षः N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa. -प्रसादः, —प्रसाधनः the red Lodhra tree. —रक्त a. dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with lac. -2 Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लाख् 1 P. (लाखति) 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To adorn. -3 To suffice, be competent. -4 To give. -5 To prevent.

लागुडिक See लाकुटिक.

लाघ् 1 A. (लाघते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाघवं [लघोर्भावः अण्] 1 Smallness, littleness. -2 Levity, lightness. -3 Thoughtlesssness, frivolity. -4 Insignificance.-5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation ; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu 3 14 ; Bg. 2 35 -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of costitution. -9 Activity, dexterity . readiness ; हस्तलाघवं Versatility ; बुद्धिलाघवं. -10 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning ; (अल्पोपस्थितिसापेक्षत्वं लाघवं), आकाशो लाघवाद्येकः Tarka. K. -11 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगलं [लङ्ग् कलच् पृषो० वृद्धिः] 1 A plough. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses). -Comp. —ग्रहः a plouhman, peasant. —दण्डः the pole of a plough. —ध्वजः N. of Balarâma. —पद्धतिः *f.* a furrow. —फालः a ploughshare.

लांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिन् *m.* [लागलमस्यास्ति इनि] 1 N. of Balarâma ; बंधुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लांगली याः सिषेवे Me. 49.-2 The cocoanut tree. -3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoa-nut tree.

लांगलीषा (for लांगल-ईषा) The pole of a plough.

लांगुलं 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virile.

लांगूलं [लंग्-ऊलच् पृषो०] 1 A tail ; लांगूलचालनमधश्चरणावपातं...श्वा पिंडदस्य कुरुते Bh. 2 31 ' wags his tail '. -2 The membrum virile. -3 A granary.

लांगूलिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

लाज्, लांज् 1 P. (लाजति, लांजति) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry.

लाजः [लाज् अच्] Wetted grain. —जाः (pl.) Parched for fried grain (*f.* also) ; (तं) अवाकिरन्बाललताः प्रसूनैराचारलाजैरिव पौरकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4 27, 7. 25 ; Ku. 7. 69, 80. —जं = उशीर q. v.

लांछ् 1 P. (लांछति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize.-2 To deck, decorate.

लांछनं [लांछ् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark ; नवांबुवानीकमुहूर्तलांछने (धनुषि) R. 3. 53 ; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18 ; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of ' marked with ', ' characterized by ' &c. ; जातेऽथ वैवस्य तया विषादमहोरसवे साहसलांछनस्य Vikr. 10. 1 , R 6. 18, 16. 84 ; so श्रीकंठपदलांछनः Mâl. 1. ' bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकंठ '. -2 A name, an appellation. -3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon ; Ku. 7. 35. -5 A landmark.

लांछित *p.p.* [लांछ्-क्त] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterized -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated -4 Furnished with.

लाट *m.pl.* N. of a country and its inhabitants ; एष च (लाटानुप्रासः) प्रायेण लाटजनप्रियत्वाल्लाटानुप्रासः S. D. 10 —टः 1 A king of the Lâtas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c. -3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man -Comp. —अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application ; it is thus defined and illustrated by Mammata:— शाब्दस्तु लाटानुप्रासो भेदे तात्पर्यमात्रतः, *e. g.* वदन वरवर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्य सुधा करः । सुधाकरः क नु पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत् ; or यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 8.

लाटक *a.* (टिका *f.*) Relating to the Lâtas.

लाटिका, लाटि 1 A particular style of composition ; see S. D 629. -2 N. of a Prâkrita dialect; see Kâv. 1. 35.

लाड् 10 U. (लाडयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss ; cf. लड्.

लांठनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात *p p.* Taken, received.

लातिः *f.* Taking, receiving.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail

लाबुः (बूः) A kind of gourd.

लाबुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [लभ् भावे घञ्] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभममन्यत R 12. 10 ; स्त्रीरत्नलाभं 7. 34, 11. 92 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन्यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38 ; Y. 2 259. -3 Enjoyment, -4 Capture, conquest -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -कर, -कृत् *a.* profitable, advantageous. —लिप्सा desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. —लिप्सु *a.* 1. greedy, covetous. -2. desirous of gain.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामज्जकं The root of a particular fragrant grass (वीरणमूल).

लाम्पट्यं Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालक *a.* (की *f.*) Fondling, coaxing.

लालन *a.* (लिका *f.*) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. —नः A sort of poisonous mouse. —नं [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing, सुतलालनं &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much ; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः ; Pt. I. 169 , Bh 2. 42.

लालस *a.* 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after , प्रणामलालसाः K. 14, ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानां Ku 7. 56, Si. 4 6. -2. Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in , विलासलालसं Git. 1; शोक°, मृगया° &c —सः = लालसा q. v. below.

लालसा [लस् स्पृहायां यङ् लुक् भावे अ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty -3 Regret, sorrow -4 The longing of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

लालसीकं Sauce.

लाला [लल्-णिच् अच् टाप] Saliva, spittle; Bh 2 9. -Comp. —भक्षः N. of a hell. —मेहः passing mucous urine. —स्रवः a spider. —स्रावः 1. a flow of saliva. -2. a spider.

लालायते Den. A. To emit saliva , Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ललाट प्रभोर्भालं पश्यति ठञ्] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead -2 Arising from or dependent on fate ; प्राप्तिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb -3 Useless ; low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant.—कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo. —का A jesting reply.

लालित *p p* 1 Caressed , fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Sedused. -3 Loved, desired. —तं Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं [ललितस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; दंडिनः पदलालित्यं Udb. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालिन् *m.* A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव *a* (वी *f.*) [लू कर्तरि घञ्] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशम् चिलावं R. 13 43. -2 Plucking, gathering. -3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6 87. —वः 1 Cutting -2 A quail

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail; योध्यन्ते लावकाः Mk. 4.

लावण *a.* (णी *f*) [लवणे संस्कृत अण्] 1 Salt. -2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक *a* (की *f.*) [लवणे संस्कृत ठण्] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. -2 Dealing in salt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, लीलयैव सुतनोस्तुलयित्वा गौरवाद्वचनमपि लावणिकेन N 10. 38. (where it means 'a salt merchant' also). —कः A salt merchant —कं A salt-vessel, salt cellar.

लावण्य [लवणस्य भाव ष्यञ्] 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, charm, तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखया किंचिदन्वितं S. 6. 13; 7. 18, (लावण्य is thus defined in Sabdak'—मुक्ताफलेषु छायायास्तरलत्वमिवान्तरा। प्रतिभाति यदङ्गेषु तल्लावण्यमिहोच्यते॥). -Comp. —अर्जितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् *a.* Lovely, handsome

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लावु See लाबु

लापुक *a* (का or की *f*) Covetous, greedy, avaricious

लासः [लस्-घञ्] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing, मदनजनितलासैः Rs 6. 30. -2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women. -4 Soup, broth

लासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) [लस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. —कः 1 A dance. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 N. of Siva. —कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman. -3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्यं [लस्-ण्यत्] 1 Dancing; a dance; आस्ये धास्यति कस्य लास्यमधुना ...वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. -3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. —स्यः A dancer, an actor. —स्या A dancing girl.

लास्फोटनी A gimlet.

लिः 1 Fatigue -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

लिचुकः See लकुच.

लिक्षा, लिख्या 1 A nit, the egg of a louse -2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasarenus*) जालान्तरगते भानौ यच्चाणु दृश्यते रजः। तैश्चतुर्भिर्भवेल्लिक्षा, or त्रसरेणवोऽष्टौ विज्ञेया लिक्षैका परिमाणत Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिक्षिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave, अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षरैर्गगनमिति कठिन्या निशा-लिखत् व्योम्नि तमः प्रशस्ति N. 22. 54, Y. 2 87, S. 7. 5; लीनेव प्रतिबिम्बितेव लिखितेव Mâl 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint, मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Git 7; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखन्ती Me. 85, 80, Ku. 6. 48, स्मित्वा पाणौ खड्गलेखां लिलेख K. P. 10. केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्मजाया द्रोणस्य चाद्य लिखितैरिव चीक्षितो यैः Ve. 3. 11. -3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up न किंचिदूचे चरणेन केवलं लिलेख बाष्पाकुललोचना भुवं Ku 8 14, मूर्ध्ना दिवमिवालिखत् Bk. 15. 22 -4 To lance, scarify. -5 To touch. graze. -6 To peck (as a bird) -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखनं [लिख्-भावादौ ल्युट्] 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित *p. p.* [लिख्-क्त] Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. —तः N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with शङ्ख). —तं 1 A writing, document -2 Any book or composition.

लिख्यः A nit, the egg of a louse; cf. लिक्षा.

लिंख् 1 P. (लिंखति) To go, move.

लिग्रुः 1 A deer. -2 A fool, blockhead. —*n.* The heart.

लिङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Potential and Benedictive moods or their terminations (the two moods being distinguished as विधिलिङ् and आशीर्लिङ्).

लिंग् I. 1 P. (लिंगति, लिंगित) To go, move. -II. 10 U (लिंगयति ते) 1 To paint, variegate. -2 To inflect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिंग [लिङ्ग्-अच्] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपार्थिवलिंगधारिणौ R. 8. 16, अथवा मादृशेष्वपैरैन लिंगेनैव राजोपचारः सम्प्रति V 4; सुनिर्धारितलिंगदर्शी 11 71; Ms. 1. 30; 8 25, 252 -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge, लिंगैर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30; अपगतलिंगधारी Ms. 1; न लिंगं धर्मकारणं H. 4 85, see लिंगिन् below. -3 A symptom, mark of disease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 (In logic) The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism; particularly the assertion of the *hetu's* being found in the पक्ष or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this *hetu* and the major term; it is thus defined —व्याप्तिबलेनावगमकं लिंगम् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex, गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram). -10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -11 The image of a god, an idol. -12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, साहचर्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; *e g* in कुपितो मकरध्वजः the word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरध्वज to 'Kâma', see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad loc.* -13 (In Vedânta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible, original of the gross or visible body, cf. पंचकोष. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun (प्रातिपदिक). -16 (In Sân phil.) Pradhâna or Prakṛti; q. v. -17 The effect or product, (that which is evolved out of a primary cause and itself becomes a producer.) -Comp. —अग्रं the glans penis. —अनुशासनं the laws of grammatical gender. —अर्चनं the worship of Siva as a *linga*. —देहः, -शरीरं the subtle frame or body; see लिंग (13) above. —धारिन् *a.* wearing a badge. —नाशः 1. loss of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of penis -3 loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. —परामर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (*e. g* that smoke is a sign of fire), as वह्निव्याप्यधूमवानयं पर्वतः इति लिंगपरामर्शः. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas. —प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a *linga*. —वर्धन *a.* causing erection of the male organ. —विपर्ययः change of gender. —वृत्ति *a.* hypocritical. —वृत्तिः a

religious hypocrite. —वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*. —स्थः a religious student.

लिंगकः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिंगनं Embracing.

लिंगवत् *a*. 1 Having marks. -2 Having various sexes or genders. -3 Wearing a *Linga* (as a Jangama).

लिंगिन् *a*. [लिंगमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having a mark or sign. -2 Characterized by. -3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.), स वर्णिलिंगी विदितः समययौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1 ; so आर्यलिंगिन्. -4 Furnished with a *linga* -5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. -6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character. -7 Having a subtle body. —*m*. 1 A religious student, Brâhmaṇa ascetic ; Pt. 4. 39. -2 A worshipper of *S*iva's *linga*. -3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. – An elephant -5 (In logic) That which possesses the *linga* or middle term ; *i. e* वह्नि is the लिंगिन् in the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमात् -6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. -7 the supreme being (as the sustainer of linga). -8 The cause or source. -9 N. of a *S*aiva sect. -Comp. —वेषः the dress of a religious student.

लिट् A technical term in grammar used by Pâṇini to denote the Perfect tense or its terminations.

लिङ् A technical term in grammar used by Pâṇini for nominal verbs.

लिंदु *a*. Ved. Slimy, sippery (पिच्छिल).

लिप् 6 U. (लिंपति-ते लिप्त) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear ; लिंपतीव तमोंगानि Mk. 1. 34. -2 To cover, overspread ; *S*i. 3. 48. -3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate ; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64 , न मां कर्माणि लिंपंति Bg. 4. 14. 18. 17 ; Ms. 10 106. -4 To inflame, kindle , तस्यालिंपत शोकाग्निः स्वांतं काष्ठमिव ज्वलन् Bk. 6. 22.

लिपः Smearing, anointing.

लिपिः, -पी *f*. [लिप् इक् वा ङीप्] 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Writing, hand writing. -3 The written characters, letters, alphabet ; यवनाल्लिप्या Vârt.; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28 ; 18. 46. -4 The art of writing. -5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.), अयं दरिद्रो भवितेति वैधसीं लिपिं ललाटेऽर्थिजनस्य जाग्रतीं N. 1. 15, 138. -6 Painting, drawing. -Comp. —करः 1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason. -2. a writer, scribe. -3 an engraver (also लिपिंकर). —कारः a writer, scribe. —ज्ञ *a*. one who can write. —न्यासः the art of writing or transcribing. —फलकं a writing-tablet or board. —शाला a writing school. -सज्जा writing materials or apparatus.

लिपिका See लिपी.

लिप्त *p. p*. [लिप्-क्त] 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. -2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. -3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). -4 Eaten. -5 United, joined.

लिप्तकः A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता, लिप्तिका A minute, the sixtieth part of a degree.

लिप्सा [लभ् सन्-भावे अ] 1 Desire of getting or regaining , Bv. 1. 125. -2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a*. Desirous of getting &c.

लिबि, -बी *f* = लिपि q. v.

लिबिंकरः A scribe, writer, copyist.

लिंपः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिंपट *a*. Libidinous, lustful. —टः A libertine, lecher.

लिंपाकः [लिप् आकन् पृषो॰] 1 The citron or lime tree. -2 An ass. —कं A citron or lime.

लिंपिः, लिबिः *f*. = लिपि q. v.

लिश् I. 6 P. (लिशति) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt ; see रिश्. -II. 4 U. (लिश्यति-ते) To become small, be decreased.

लिष्ट *p. p*. Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिष्वः An actor, a dancer.

लिह् 2 U. (लेढि, लीढे, लिलेह-लिलिहे, अलिक्षित्-त, अलीढ, लेक्ष्यति-ते, लेढ्, लीढ, *desid*. लिलिक्षति-ते) 1 To lick , कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करांल्लेढि शशिनः K. P. 19 ; Bv. 1. 99 ; Ki. 5. 38 ; *S*i. 12. 40. -2 To lick up, taste, sip, lap , N. 2. 99, 100.

लीढ *p. p*. [लिह्-आस्वादे क्त] Licked, sapped, tasted, eaten &c. ; see लिह्.

ली I. 1 H. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. -II. 9 P. (लिनाति) 1 To adhere. -2 To melt, usually with वि. -III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to ; M. 3. 5. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cover ; (भृंगांगनाः) लीयंते मुकुलांतरेषु शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26 ; हरिशिशुरुत्पतितुं द्रागंगान्याकुंच्य लीयते निभृत Bv. 1. 106 ; R. 3. 9 ; *S*. 6. 16 ; Ku, 1. 12, 7. 21 ; Bk. 18. 13 ; Ki. 5. 26. -4 To be dissolved, melt away. -5 To be sticky or viscous. -6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to ; माधव मनसिजविशिखभयादिव भावनया त्वयि लीना Git. 4 -7 To vanish, disappear. —*Caus*. (लापयति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured'; जटाभिर्लापयते = पूजामधिगच्छति ; cf P. I 3. 70).

लीः *f* 1 Adhering, clinging to -2 Embracing, -3 Melting, dissolving.

लीन *p. p*. [ली-क्त] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. -2 Lurking, hid, concealed. -3 Resting or reclining on ; *S*. 6. 16. -4 Melted, dissolved ; Mâl. 5. 10. -5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with ; नद्यः सागरे लीना भवंति. -6 Devoted or given up to. -7 Disappeared, vanished ; (see ली).

लीक्षा A nit , see लिक्षा.

लीला [ली-क्विप् लिय लाति ला-क वा Tv.] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement , कुर्वंत्यां कंदुकलीलयापि या Ku. 5, 19 , oft. used as the first member of comp. ; लीलाकमलं, लीलाशुकः &c. -2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport ; उत्सृष्टलीलागतिः R. 7. 7 ; 4. 22 ; 5 70 ; कुर्वंति प्रसभमहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किमु सति कारणे रमण्यः *S*i. 8. 24 , Me. 35 ; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणि.— अप्राप्तवल्लभसमागमनायिकायाः सख्याः पुरोऽत्र निजाचित्तविनोदबुद्ध्या । आलापवेशगतिहास्यविलोकनाद्यैः प्राणेश्वरानुकृतिमाकलयति लीलाम् ॥). -3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play , लीलया जघान 'killed with ease'. -4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien, यः संयति प्राप्तपिनाकिलील R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinâkin'. -5 Beauty, charm, grace ; मुहुरवलोकितमंडनलीला Git. 6, R. 6. 1 ; 16. 71. -6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham as; लीलामनुष्यः,लीलानटः &c. -Comp. —अ(आ)गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् *n*. a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. —अंग *a* having graceful limbs. —अंचित *a*. sportively handsome. -अब्जं, -अंबुजं, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -तामरसं, -पद्मं &c. 'toy-lotus,' a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything ; R. 6. 13 ; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. —अवतारः the descent (of Vishṇu) on the earth for amusement. -उद्यानं 1. a pleasure-garden. -2. the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. —कलहः 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel ; cf. प्रणयकलह. —चतुर *a*. sportively charming ; Ku 1. 47. —नटनं a sportive dance —मनुष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise, —मार्जं mer

sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. —रतिः *f.* diversion, sport. —वज्रं an instrument like Indra's thunder-bolt.—वापी a pleasure-tank. —शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure. —साध्य *a.* to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment.

लीलायति-ते Den, U. To sport, play, divert oneself.

लीलायितं Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलावत् *a.* 1 Sportive, playful. -2 Beautiful, graceful. —ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. -2 An amorous or wanton woman. -3 N. of Durgâ. -4 N. of a well-known mathematical work by Bhâskarâ-chârya. -5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

लुक् *ind.* A technical term used by Pâṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

लुंच् 1 P. (लुंचति, लुंचित) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare.-2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुंच् *f.* 1 Plucking out. -2 Dropping out.

लुंचः, —लुंचनं Peeling, plucking out.

लुंचित *p. p.* 1 Peeled. -2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुट् I. 1 A. (लोटते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (लोटयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine. -III. 1, 4 P. (लोटति, लुट्यति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground ; cf लुठ्. -2 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुठ् or लुंठ्).

लुट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

लुठ् 2. I P. (लोठति) To strike, knock down. -II. 1 A. (लोठते) 1 To roll on the ground. -2 To go, move. -3 To resist, oppose. -III. 10 U. (लोठयति-ते) To rob, plunder. -IV. 6 P. (लुठति) 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro ; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते H. 2. 68 ; लुठति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Git. 7 , हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले Amaru . 100 ; गृहे गृहे पश्य तवांगवर्णा मुग्धे सुवर्णावलयो लुठंति Bv. 2. 176 ; Bk. 14. 54 -2 To agitate, move, stir.

लुठनं [लुठ्-ल्युट्] Roling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुठित *p. p.* Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुड I. 1 P. (लोडति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. —*Caus.* (लोडयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate , (used with वि in the same sense) ; Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. -II. 6 P. (लुडति) 1 To adhere. -2 To cover.

लुंट् I. 1 P. (लुटति) 1 To go. -2 To steal, rob, plunder -3 To be lame or crippeld. -4 To be idle or lazy. -II. 1 P , 10 U. (लुंटयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. -2 To disregard, despise.

लुंटा 1 Robbing. -2 Rolling.

लुंटाक *a.* (की *f.*) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering ; तरुणाना हृदयलुंटाकी परिष्वक्रमाणा निवारयति K. P. 10 ; आः सितशकुनयः केयं लुंटाः कृता B. R. 5. —कः 1 A thief. -2 A crow.

लुंठ् 1 P. (लुंठति) 1 To go. -2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. -3 To be idle. -4 To be lame. -5 To rob, plunder. -6 To resist.

लुंठकः [लुंठ्-ण्वुल्] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुठनं [लुंठ्-ल्युट्] Plundering, robbing, stealing, यदस्य दैत्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवंति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुंठा 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Rolling.

लुंठाकः 1 A robber. -2 A crow.

लुंठिः -ठी *f.* Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुंड् 10 U· (लुंडयति-ते) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुंडिका 1 A round mass or ball. -2 Proper conduct.

लुंडी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुंथ् 1 P. (लुंथति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

लुप् I. 4 P. (लुप्यति) 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To be perplexed or confounded. -3 To be suppressed or destroyed. -II. 6 U. (लुंपति-ते, लुप्त) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure ; अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुंपसि N. 4. 105. -2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. -3 To seize, pounce upon. -4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. —*Pass.* (लुप्यते) 1 To be broken or violated ; be lost ; तस्य भागो न लुप्यते Ms. 9. 211. -2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). —*Caus.* (लोपयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. -2 To omit, neglect. -3 To cause to swerve from ; सत्याद् गुरुमलोपयन् R. 12. 9. —*Desid.* (लुलुप्सति, लुलोपिषति) , *freq.* लोलुप्यते or लोलोप्ति.

लुप्त *p. p.* [लुप्-क्त] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. -2 Lost, deprived of , R 14. 56. -3 Robbed, plundered. -4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.) -5 Omitted, neglected. -6 Obsolete, disused, out of use ; see लुप्. —सं Stolen property, booty. —Comp —उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, *i. e.* an *upama* in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —पद *a.* wanting in words. —पिंडोदकक्रिय *a.* deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. —प्रतिभ *a.* deprived of reason.

लुभ् I. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. -II. 4 P. (लुभ्यति, लुब्ध) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.) , तथापि रामो लुलुभे मृगाय. -2 To allure, entice. -3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —*Caus.* (लोभयति ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for ; शुशुवे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. -2 To excite lust. -3 To entice, seduce ; allure, attract ; लोभ्यमाननयनः श्लथांशुकैर्मेखलागुणपदैर्नितंबिभिः R. 19. 26. -4 To derange, disorder, disturb.

लुब्ध *p. p.* [लुभ्-क्त] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. -2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in धनलुब्ध, मांसलुब्ध, गुणलुब्ध &c. —ब्धः 1 A hunter. -2 A libertine, lecher.

लुब्धकः 1 A hunter, fowler , मृगमीनसज्जनानां तृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनाम् । लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. -2 A covetous or greedy man. -3 A libertine. -4 The star Sirius. -5 The hinder part.

लुभित *p. p.* Perplexed, disturbed.

लुंब् 1 P, 10 U. (लुंबति, लुंबयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुंबिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुल् 1 P. (लोलति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about ; लुलितदृष्टि मदाविव चस्खले Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. -2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. -3 To press down, crush ; see लुलित below. —*Caus.* (लोलयति-ते) To shake, stir up ; *Si.* 9. 4.

लुलापः लुलायः [लुल् घञर्थे क, तमाप्नोति अण्] A buffalo ; खुरविधुतधरित्रीचित्रकायो लुलायः.

लुलित *p. p.* [लुल्-क्त] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving , सुरालयप्राप्तिनिमित्तसंभस्त्रोतसं नौलुलितं ववंदे R. 16. 34

59. -2 Disturbed, touched ; लुलितमकरंदो मधुकरैः Ve 1.1.-3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair) ; Rs. 4. 15. -4 Pressed down, crushed, injured ; *S.* 3. 26. -5 Pressing on, touching ; अनतिलुलितज्याघातांकं (कनकवलयं) *S.* 3. 13. -6 Fatigued, drooping, unnerved ; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्यध्वसंजातखेदात् (अंगकानि) U. 1. 24 ; गाढोत्कंठा ललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mâl. 1. 15, 3. 6, 4 2. -7 Elegant, beautiful , वन लुलितपल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लुष् 1 P. (लोषति) See लूष्.

लुषभः An elephant in rut.

लुह् 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for , cf. लुभ्.

लू 9 U (लुनाति, लुनीते, लून ; *caus* लावयति-ते , *desid.* लुलूषति-ते) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.) , शरासनज्यामलुनाद् बिडौजसः R. 3 59 , 7. 45, 12. 43 ; पुरीमवस्कंद लुनीहि नंदन *Si.* 1. 51 , क्रीडंति काकैरिव लूनपक्षैः Pt. 1. 187 ; Ku. 3. 61 ; Bk. 9. 8. -2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate , लोकानलावीद्विजितांश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. -WITH आ to pluck (gently) ; Ku. 2. 41. —वि to cut, lop or pluck off ; U. 3. 5.

लूता [लू-तक्] 1 A spider, -2 An ant. -Comp. —तंतुः a cobweb. —मर्कटकः 1. an ape. -2. a kind of jasmine.

लूतिका A spider.

लून *p.p.* [लू-क्त] 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. -2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.) -3 Destroyed. -4 Bitten, nibbled at. -5 Wounded. —नं A tail.

लूनक *a.* Cut, divided. —कः 1 A cut, division ; wound. -2 Sort, species. -3 An animal.

लूमं [लू-मक्] A tail. -Comp. —विषः 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

लूष् I. 1 P. (लूषति) To adorn, decorate. - II. 10. U. (लूषयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लृङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Conditional mood or its terminations.

लृट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Second or Simple Future or its terminations.

लेखः [लिख् भावे घञ्] 1 A writing, document written document (of any kind), a letter ; लेख्योयं न ममेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18 ; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70 ; अनंगलेख Ku. 1. 7 ; मन्मथलेख *S.* 3. 26. -2 A god, deity. -Comp. —अक्षरं writing (opp. आलेख्य). —अधिकारिन् *m.* one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). —अर्हः a kind of palm tree. —ऋषभः N. of Indra. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका 1. an epistle, a letter, writing in general. -2 deed, document (legal). —संदेशः a written message. —हारः, —हारिन् *m* a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [लिख् ण्वुल्] 1 A writer. scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. —कं Writing down, transcribing. -Comp. —दोषः, —प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन *a.* (नी *f.*) [लिख्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2 Exciting, stimulating. —नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नं 1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratching, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching. -4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. -5 Cutting or making incisions (in surgery). -6 Scripture.-7 An instrument for scraping. -8 A kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). —नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. -2 A spoon. -Comp. —साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy (being unable to write). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखा [लिख् अ टाप्] 1 A line, streak; कांतिभ्रुवोरायतलेखयोर्या Ku. 1. 47 ; Ku. 7. 16 ; Ki. 16. 2 , Me. 44 , विद्युल्लेखा, फेनलेखा, मदलेखा &c. -2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; पाणिर्लेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Mâl. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon ; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark ; उपासे सयावकसव्यपादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. -7 The crest.

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally wantonly. -2 To waver, totter.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेख्य *a.* [लिख्-ण्यत्] To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -ख्यं 1 The art of writing. -2 Writing, transcribing -3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. -4 An inscription. -5 Painting, drawing. -6 A painted figure. -Comp. —आरूढ, -कृत *a.* committed to writing, done in writing. —गत *a.* painted, drawn in picture. —चूर्णिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. —पत्रं, -पत्रकं 1. a writing, letter, document. -2. a palm-leaf. —प्रसंगः a document. —स्थानं a writing place.

लेट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive mood or its terminations.

लेट्यति Den. P. 1 To deceive, cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep -4 To shine.

लेंडं Excrement, feces.

लेतः-तं Tears.

लेप् 1 A. (लपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To worship.

लेपः [लिप्-घञ्] 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing ; Y. 1. 188. -2 An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A plaster in general (such as whitewash, mortar &c.). -4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors (पितृ, पितामह and प्रपितामह), (these wipings being offered to t e three ancestors after the great-grand-father, *i. e.* to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees) ; लेपभाजश्चतुर्थाद्याः पित्राद्याः पिंडभागिनः. -5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. -6 Moral impurity, sin. -7 Food.-Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. —भागिन्, -भुज् *m.* a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree ; Ms. 3. 216.

लेपकः 1 A plasterer, mason, white-washer. -2 One who moulds or models.

लेपनः[लिप्-ल्युट्]Incense.-नं 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 188. -2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar, white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन् *a.* Smearing or covering with. —*m.* A plasterer, bricklayer.

लेप्य *a.* To be plastered, smeared &c. —प्यं 1 Plastering, smearing. -2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. —कृत् *m.* 1. a model maker. -2. a bricklayer. —स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेयः The sign *Leo* of the zodiac.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 A kind of worm. —हा A certain position of the fingers.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 An epithet of *Siva.*

लेशः [लिश्-घञ्] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity , क्लेश(v. l. स्वेद)-लेशैरभिन्नं *S.* 2. 4 ; श्रमवारिलेशैः Ku. 3. 38 ; भक्ति°, गुण° &c. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 A measure of time (equal to two *kalas*). -4 (In Rhet) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually consid-

ered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R G.:—गुणस्यानिष्टसाधनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्येष्टसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णनं लेशः, for examples see *ad. loc.* (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary) —Comp. -उक्त *a.* only suggested, or hinted, at, insinuated.

लेश्या Light.

लेष्टुः [लिष्-तुन्] A clod, lump of earth. —Comp. -भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः [लिह्-घञ्] 1 Licking, sipper; as in मधुनो लेहः Bk. 6. 82 -2 Tasting. -3 A lambative, an electuary. -4 Food. -5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. —हां A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहन Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिनः Borax.

लेह्य *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. —ह्यं 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. -2 Food in general.

लैंगं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.

लैंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लिंग-ठञ्] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign, or mark. -2 Inferred (अनुमित). —कः A maker of images, statuary.

लैण् 1 P. (लैणति) 1 To go, approach. -2 To send. -3 To embrace.

लोक् I. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकित) To see, view, perceive. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोकयति-ते, लोकित) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. -2 To know, be aware of. -3 To shine. -4 To seek.

लोकः [लोक्यतेऽसौ, लोक्-घञ्] 1 The world, a division of the universe, (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी, and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, *i. e.* भूर्लोक, भुवर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; *i. e.* अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). -2 The earth, terrestrial world (भूलोक); इहलोके in this world (opp. परत्र). -3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. -4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः *S.* 5. 7; R. 4. 8. -5 A collection, group, class, company; आकुइलीलान्नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; or शशास तेन क्षितिपाललोकः 7. 3 -6 A region, tract, district province. -7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world); लोकवत्तु लीलाकैवल्यं Br. Sût. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यचिदाप्तैषणस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). -8 Common or worldy usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाच्च लौकिकाः, प्रियतद्धिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लौकिकवैदिकेष्विति प्रयुञ्जते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. -9 Sight, looking. -10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. -11 Ved. Open space; space, room, (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly'; as लोकविज्ञात; so °विद्विष्ट). -Comp. —अक्षः space, sky. —अतिग *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. -अतिशय *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. —अधिक *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वे पंडितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2 27. —अधिपः 1. a king. -2. a god or deity. —अधिपतिः a lord of the world. —अनुरागः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. —अंतरं 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69; 6. 55; लोकांतरं गम्. -प्राप् &c. 'to die.' —अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. —अभिभाविन् *a.* 1. overcoming the world.-2. Pervading the whole world (as light). —अभ्युदयः public weal or welfare. —अयनः N. of Nârâyaṇa. —अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; लोकालोकव्याहतं धर्मराशेः शालीनं वा धाम नालं प्रसर्तुं Si 16. 83, Mv. 5. 10, 45; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhâṇḍârkar's note on *l.* 79 of Mâl. 10th Act). (—कौ) the visible and the invisible world.—आचारः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशला लोकाचारविवर्जिताः Pt. 5. 43. —आत्मन् *m.* the soul of the universe. -आदिः 1. the beginning of the world. -2. the creator of the world —आयत *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (-तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chârvâka. (-तं) materialism, atheism, (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarsanasamgraha). —आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. —ईशः 1. a king (lord of the world). -2. Brahman. -3. quicksilver. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying; Pt 1. 371. -2. common talk, public opinion. —उत्तर *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (-रः) a king. —एकबंधुः an epithet of Sâkyamuni. —एषणा desire for heaven. —कंटकः 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. -2. an epithet of Râvana, see कटक. —कथा a popular legend. —कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* the creator of the world. —कल्प *a.* 1. resembling the world. -2. regarded by the world. (-ल्पः) a period or age of the world. —कांत *a.* liked by the people, popular; V. 6. 21. —कारणकारणः an epithet of Siva. -गतिः *f.* actions of men. -गाथा a song handed down among people. —चक्षुस् *n.* the sun. —चारित्र the ways of thet world. —जननी an epithet of Lakshmî. —जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. any conqueror of the world. -3. a sage. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. —तत्त्वं knowledge of mankind. —तंत्रं course of the world. —तुषारः camphor. —त्रयं, -त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; उत्खातलोकत्रयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73. —द्वारं the gate of heaven. —धातुः a particular division of the world. -धातु *m.* an epithet of Siva. —नाथः 1. Brahman. -2. Vishnu. -3. Siva. -4. a king, sovereign. -5. a Buddha. —नेतृ *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पः, -पालः 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललिताभिनय तमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R. 2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78; (the *lokapalas* are eight, see अष्टदिक्पाल). -2. a king, sovereign. —पक्तिः *f.* esteem of mankind, general respectability. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Brahman.-2. of Vishṇu. -3. a king, sovereign. —पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.* the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. —पितामहः an epithet of Brahman. —प्रकाशनः the sun. —प्रवादः general umour, current report, popular talk. —प्रसिद्ध *a.* well-known, universally known. —बंधुः,-बांधवः 1. the sun -2. Siva. —बाह्य, -बाह्य *a.* 1. excluded from society, excommunicated. -2. differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (-ह्यः) an outcast. —भावन, -भाविन् *a.* promoting the welfare of the world. —मर्यादा an established or current custom. —मातृ *f.* an epithet of Lakshmî. —मार्गः an established

custom. —यात्रा 1. worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलेयं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7; यावदयं संसारस्तावत्प्रसिद्धैवेयं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. -2. a popular usage or custom.-3. worldly existence, career in life; Mâl. 4, 6.-4. support of life, maintenance. —रक्षः a king, sovereign. -रंजनं pleasing the world, popularity.—रवः popular talk or report. —लेखः a public document. —लोचनं the sun. —वचनं a popular rumour or report. —वादः public rumour, common talk, popular report; मा लोकवादश्रवणादहासीः R. 14. 61. -वार्ता popular report, public rumour.—विद्विष्ट a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. —विधिः 1. a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world. -2. the creator of the world. —विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. —विश्रुति f. 1. world-wide fame.-2. unfounded rumour, mere report.—वृत्त 1. the way of the world, custom prevalent in the world. -2. an idle talk or gossip. —वृत्तांतः, -व्यवहारः 1. the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5.-2. course of events. -व्यवहार a. commonly used, universally current. —व्रतं general practice or way of the world. —श्रुतिः f. 1. a popular report.-2. world-wide fame —संसृति f. fate, destiny. —संकरः general confusion in the world.—संग्रहः 1. the whole universe. -2. the welfare of the world. -3. worldly experience. -4. propitiation of mankind. —साक्षिक a. attested by witnesses. —साक्षिन् m. 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. fire. —सिद्ध a. 1. current among the people, usual, customary. -2. generally received or accepted. —स्थितिः f. 1. existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence, the stability or permanence of the world; Bh. 2. 22. -2. a universal law. —हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. —हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (-तं) general welfare.

लोकनं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकंपृण a. Filling or pervading the world, लोकंपृणैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काश्मीरजस्य कटुतापि नितांतरम्या Bv. 1. 71.

लोक्य a. 1 World-wide. -2 Usual, customary.-3 Right, real.-4 Heavenly. -5. Granting free space.

लोगः A clod, lump of earth.

लोच् I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe.-II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति-ते) To cause to see.-III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak.-2 To shine

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः [लोच्-ण्वुल्] 1 A stupid person. -2 The pupil of the eye. -3 Lamp-black, collyrium.-4 A kind of ear-ring.-5 A dark or blue garment. -6 A bow-string. -7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead.-8 A lump of flesh. -9 The slough of a snake.-10 A wrinkled skin.-11 The wrinkled brow.-12 A plantain tree.

लोचन a. (नी f.) 1 Illuminating, brightening.-2 Visible. —नं [लोच्यतेऽनेन लोच्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. -2 The eye; शेषान्मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -Comp. —गोचरः, -पथः, -मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. —हिता blue vitriol.

लोट् 1 P. (लोटति) To be mad or foolish.

लोट् A technical term used by Panini to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोटनं Rolling, wallowing.

लोटा, लोटिका Sorrel.

लोठः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोड् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोडनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोतः 1 Tears. -2 A mark, sign, token. —तं 1 Booty. -2 Salt.

लोत्रं [लू-ष्ट्रन्] Stolen property, booty, लोत्रेण (or लोप्त्रेण) गृहीतस्य कुंभीलकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोध्रः, लोध्रः N. of a tree with red or white flowers, लोध्रद्रुमं सानुमतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29, मुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोध्रपाडुना 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [लुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Taking away, deprivation, robbing, plundering. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. -4 Violation, transgression, धर्मलोपभयात् R. 1. 76. -5 Want, failure, absence, R. 1. 68. -6 Omission, dropping; तद्धर्मस्य लोपे स्यात् K. P. 10. -7 Elision, dropping, (in gram.), अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60. -8 Being perplexed or confounded -9 Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [लुप्-ल्युट्] 1 Violation, transgression. -2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा, लोपामुद्रा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife].

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् a. 1 Injuring, harming. -2 Subject to elision.

लोप्त्रं See लोत्रं.

लोभः [लुभ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55. -2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp), कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5, आननस्पर्शलोभात् Me. 109 -3 Avarice personified (one of the six enemies of man) -Comp. -अन्वित a. covetous, greedy, avaricious.-आत्मन् a. greedy-minded, avaricious. —विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन a. (नी f.) Alluring, enticing. —नं [लुभ्-ल्युट्] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement -2 Gold.

लोभनीय, लोभ्य a Enticing, alluring, attractive; S 1. 21; 6. 19.

लोभित p. p. Allured, attracted; enticed, seduced.

लोभिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after. -2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लोमः 1 A tail. -2 The hair on the body.

लोमकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. [लू-मनिन्] The hair on the body of men or animals, see रोमन्. -Comp. -अंचः 1.=रोमांच q. v.-2. wool, down.-3. a tail. -आलिः-ली, -आवलिः-ली, -राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमावली &c. —कर्णः a hare. —कीटः a louse. —कूपः, -गर्तः, -रंध्रं, -विवरं a pore of the skin. —घ्नं morbid baldness. —पादः N. of a king of the Angas, U. 1. 4. —मणिः an amulet made of hair. —वाहिन् a. feathered. —शातनं depilatory (removing the hair of the body). —संहर्षण a. thrilling, causing horripilation. —सारः an emerald.—हर्ष, -हर्षण, हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. —हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोमश a. [लोमानि बाहुल्येन संत्यस्य श] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy. -2 Woollen.

-3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. —शः A sheep, ram. —शा 1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape. -4 Green vitriol.-Comp.-पुष्पकः the Sirîsha tree.-मार्जारः the civet-cat.

लोमश्यं 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोमाशिका The female of the jackal or fox.

लोल a. [लोड् -अच् डस्य लः, लुल् घञ् वा] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling ; flowing, waving (as locks of hair); परिस्फुरल्लोलशिखाग्रजिह्वं जगज्जिघत्संतमिवांतकाहिं Ki. 3 20, लोलांशुकस्य पवनाकुलितांशुकांतं V. 2. 22 ; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23 ; लोलापांगैः लोचनैः Me. 27 ; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. -3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady , येन श्रियः संश्रयदोषरूढं स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41 , so Ku. 1. 43. -4 Frail, transient , S. 1. 10.-5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.) ; अग्रे लोलः करिकलभको यः पुरा पोषितोऽभूत् U. 3. 6, हस्तं कंपयती रुणद्धि रशनाव्यापारलोलांगुलिं M. 4. 14 ; कर्णे लोलः कथयितुमभूदाननस्पर्शलोभात् Me. 109 ; Si. 1. 61 ; 8. 46 ; 10. 66 ; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16 ; Me. 61 ; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. —ला 1 N. of Lakshmî.-2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. -Comp. —अक्षि n. a rolling eye. —अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. —जिह्व a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. —लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोलित p. p. Shaken, tremulous.

लोलुप a [लुभ् यङ् अच् पृषो० भस्य पः] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of ; अभिनवमधुलोलुपस्त्वं तथा परिचुंब्य चूतमंजरीं कमलवसतिमात्रनिर्वृतो मधुकर विस्मृतोस्येनां कथं S 5. 1 , मिथस्त्वदाभाषणलोलुपं मनः S. 1. 40 ; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). —पा Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोलुभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोलुप.

लोष्ट् 1 A. (लोष्टते) To heap up, accumulate.

लोष्टः, -ष्टं A clod, a lump of earth ; परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति ; समलोष्टकांचनः R. 8. 21; स लोष्टघातं हत, Mn. 2. —ष्टं Rust of iron. -Comp. —घ्नः, -भेदनः -नं an instr[ume]nt for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोष्टकः 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

लोष्टुः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron. —हः, -हं 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold -6 Blood. -7 A weapon ; Ms. 9 321. -8 A fish-hook —हः The red goat. —हं Aloe-wood. -Comp —अजः the red goat. —अभिसारः,-अभिहारः N of a military cermeony resembling नीराजन q. v. —आमिषः the flesh of the red-haired goat. -उत्तमं gold. -कांतः a loadstone, magnet. —कारः a blacksmith. —किट्टं rust of iron. —घातकः a blacksmith. —चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. —जं 1. bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. —जालं a coat of mail. —जित् m. a diamond. —द्राविन् m. borax. —नालः an iron arrow. —पृष्ठः a heron. —प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. —बद्ध a. tipped or studded with iron —मारक a. calcining a metal. —मुक्तिका red pearl. —रजस् n rust of iron. -राजक silver.—लिंगं a boil filled with blood. —वरं gold. —वर्मन् n iron-armour, mail. —शंकुः an iron spike. —श्लेषणः borax. —संकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. [लोहमिव लाति ला-क] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) [रुह्-इतच् रस्य लः Tv.] 1 Red, red-coloured ; स्रस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30 ; Ku. 3. 29 ; मुहुश्चलत्पल्लवलोहिनीभिरुच्चैः शिखाभिः शिखिनोवलीढाः Ki. 16. 53. -2 Copper, made of copper. —तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputrâ. -6 A kind of rice. —ता N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. —तं 1 Copper. -2 Blood ; Ms. 3. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agallochum. -Comp. —अक्षः 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. (—क्षं) the armpit, thigh-joint ; hip. —अंगः 1. the कांपिल्ल tree. -2. the planet Mars. —अयस् n. copper. —अर्मन् n. a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. —अशोकः a variety of *Asoka* (having red flowers). —अश्वः fire. —आननः an ichneumon. —आर्द्र a. dripping with blood. —ईक्षण a. red-eyed. —उद a. having red or blood-red water. —कल्माष a. red-spotted. —कृष्ण a. dark-red. —क्षयः loss of blood. —ग्रीवः an epithet of Agni. —चंदनं saffron.—पुष्पकः the granate tree. —मृत्तिका red chalk. —शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. —शबल a. dappled with red.

लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. —कः 1 A ruby ; Si. 13. 52. -2 the planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice.—कं 1 a Bell metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितति Den. P. To become red, redden , so लोहितायति.

लोहितिमन् m. Redness

लोहित्यः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputrâ , see लौहित्य.

लोहिनी A woman with a red coloured skin.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Chârvâka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) [लोके विदितः प्रसिद्धो हितो वा ठञ्] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar ; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary ; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्ष or शास्त्रीय) , Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense) ; वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). -6 Belonging to the world of ; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. —काः (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world -2 The human race, mankind. —कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. —ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs ; वनौकसोपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लौड् 1 P. (लौडति) To be foolish or mad

लौल्यं [लोलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness - lustfulness, excessive passion or desire ; जिह्वालौल्यात् Pt. 1 ; R. 7. 61, 16. 76 ; 18. 31.

लौह a. (ही f.) [लोहमेव लोहस्य विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Copper-coloured, red. —हं Iron ; Bk. 15. 54. —हा A kettle -Comp. —आत्मन् m., -भूः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. —कारः a blacksmith. —जं rust of iron. —बंधः -धं an iron-fetter, irons.—भांडं an iron vessel. —मलं rust of iron. —शंकुः an iron-spike.

लौहितः The trident of Siva.

लौहितिक a. Reddish.

लौहित्यः [लोहितस्य भावः ष्यञ् स्वार्थे ष्यञ् वा] N. of a river, the Brahmaputrâ ; चकंपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 8 ; (where Malli. says , तीर्णा लौहित्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority). —त्यं Redness.

ल्पी, ल्यी 9 P. (ल्पिनाति, ल्यिनाति) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्वी 9 P (ल्विनाति) To go, move, approach

व.

व *a.* Powerful, strong. वः 1 Air, wind. -2 The arm.-3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 Conciliation. -5 Addressing. -6 Auspiciousness.-7 Residence, dwelling. -8 The ocean. -9 A tiger. -10 Cloth. -11 Reverence. -12 N. of Râhu. -13 The residence of Varuṇa. -14 The esculent root of the water-lily. वं N. of Varuṇa (Medinî). —*ind.* Like, as ; in मणी वोष्ट्रस्य लंबेते प्रियौ वत्सतरौ मम Sk. , (where the word may be व or वा).

वंशः [वमति उद्गिरति वम्-श तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A bamboo , धनुर्वंशविशुद्धोऽपि निर्गुणः किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23 , वंशभवो गुणवानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense 2 also) ; Me. 79. -2 A race, family dynasty, lineage , स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिं H. 2 ; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c. ; see वंशकर, वंशस्थिति &c. -3 A shaft. -4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe ; कूजाद्भिरापादितवंशकृत्य R. 2. 12. -5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things), सांद्रीकृतः स्यंदनवंशचक्रैः R. 7. 39. -6 A cross-beam. -7 A joint (in a bamboo). -8 A sort of sugar-cane. -9 The back-bone. -10 The Sâla tree. -11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten *hastas.*).-12 The central projecting part of a sabre. -13 Bamboo manna. -**Comp.** —अग्रं, -अंकुरः 1. the tip or end of a bamboo-cane -2. the shoot of a bamboo —अनुकीर्तनं genealogy. —अनुक्रमः genealogy. —अनुचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. —आगत *a.* inherited. —आवली a pedigree, genealogy. —आह्वः bamboo-manna. —कठिनः a thicket of bamboos. —कफः cottony seeds floating in the air. —कर *a.* 1. founding a family. -2. perpetuating a race : वंशस्थितिं वंशकरेण तेन R. 18. 31. (-रः) 1. a son; त्वयि समुत्पन्नस्य वंशकरस्य मुखं प्रेक्षिष्यते V. 5 -2. an ancestor. —कर्पूररोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-manna.—कृत् *m.* the founder or perpetuator of a family. —क्रमः family succession. —क्षीरी bamboo-manna.—चरितं the history of a family. —चिंतकः a genealogist. —छेत्तृ *a.* the last of a family. —ज *a.* 1. born in the family of ; R. 1. 31. -2. made of bamboos. -3. sprung from a good family. (-जः) 1. progeny, issue, lineal descendant.-2. the seed of the bamboo. (-जं) bamboo-manna. (-जा) bamboo-manna. —तंडुलः he seed of the bamboo. —धर *a* 1. perpetuating a family ; U. 7. 3. -2. supporting a family. —धान्य = वंशतंडुल q v —नर्तिन् *m* a buffoon. —नाडि (लि) का a pipe made of bamboo —नाथः the chief or head of a race. —नेत्र the root of sugar-cane. —पत्रं a bamboo-leaf. (-त्रः) a reed —पत्रकः 1. a reed. -2. a white kind of sugar-cane. (-कं) yellow orpiment. —परंपरा lineal descent, family succession. —पूरकं the root of sugar-cane. —भृत् *m.* the supporter or head of a family. —भोज्य *a.* hereditary. (-ज्यं) a hereditary estate. —राजः a very high bamboo. —लक्ष्मीः *f.* the fortune of a family. —वितति: *f.* 1. a family, descent. -2. a thicket of bamboos. —शर्करा bamboo-manna. —शलाका a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vîṇâ. —स्थितिः *f.* the perpetuation of a family ; R. 18. 31; V 5. 15.

वंशकः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. -2 The joint in a bamboo. -3 A kind of fish. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिक *a.* Lineal, genealogical. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. -2 Aloe-wood.

वंशी 1 A flute, pipe ; न वंशीमञ्जासीद्धुवि करसरोजाद्विगलितां H. D. 108 ; कंसरिपोर्व्यपोहतु स वोऽश्रेयांसि वंशीरवः Gît. 9. -2 A vein or artery. -3 Bamboo-manna. -4 A particular weightt -**Comp.** —धरः, -धारिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Krishṇa. -2 any flute-player or piper.

वंश्य *a.* [वंशे भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the main beam. -2 Connected with the spine. -3 Belonging to a family. -4 Of a good family, born in a good family. -5 Lineal, genealogical. —श्यः 1 A descendant, posterity (pl.) ; इतरेऽपि रघोर्वंश्याः R. 15. 35. -2 A forefather, an ancestor ; नूनं मत्तः परं वंश्याः पिंडविच्छेददर्शिनः R. 1. 66. -3 Any member of a family. -4 A cross-beam. -5 A bone in the arm or leg. -6 A pupil. -7 A kinsman from seven generations above and seven below.

वंसगः Ved. A bull.

वंहू See बंहू.

वक्क See बक.

वकुल See बकुल.

वक्क् 1 A. (वक्कते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य *pot. p.* [वच्-तव्य] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared , तत्राहि वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in Mbh.). -2 To be spoken about. -3 Reprehensible, blameable, censurable. -4 Low, vile, base. -5 Accountable, responsible.-6 Dependent. —व्यं 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A precept, rule, dictum. -3 Blame, censure, reproach.

वक्तव्यता-त्वं 1 Censure, reproach -2 Subjection, dependence.

वक्तृ *a.* or *m.* [उचितं बहु वक्ति,वच्-तृच्] 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. -2 Eloquent, an orator ; अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Râm. ; किं करिष्यंति वक्तारः श्रोता यत्र न विद्यते ; दर्दुरा यत्र वक्तारस्तत्र मौनं हि शोभनं Subhâsh. -3 A teacher, an expounder. -4 A learned or wise man in general. -5 Honest, sincere.

वक्त्रं [वक्त्यनेन वच्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] 1 The mouth. -2 The face , यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां ब्रूषे न चाटून्मृषा Bh. 3. 147. -3 Snout, muzzle, beak. -4 Beginning. -5 The point (of an arrow), the spout of a vessel. -6 A sort of garment. -7 N. of a metre similar to *anushtubh* ; See S. D. 567; Kâv. 1. 26. -8 The first term of a progression. -**Comp.** —आसवः saliva. —खुरः a tooth. —जः a Brâhmaṇa. —तालं a musical instrument played with the mouth. —तुंडः N. of Gaṇesa. —दलं the palate.—पटः a veil.—पट्टः a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. —परिस्पंदः speech. —भेदिन् *a.* pungent, sharp. —रंध्रं the aperture of the mouth —वासः an orange. —शोधनं 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. a lime, citron. —शोधिन् *n.* a citron. (-*m.*) a citron, tree.

वक्र *a.* 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous , वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योत्तराशां Me. 27 ; Ku. 3. 29. -2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocation, ambiguous (as a speech), किमेतैर्वक्रभणितैः Ratn. 2 ; वक्रवाक्यरचनारमणीयः...सुभ्रुवां प्रववृते परिहासः Si. 10. 12 ; see वक्रोक्ति also. -3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). -4 Retrograde (as motion). -5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition.

-6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet). -7 Prosodially long. —क्रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क्रं 1 The bend or arm of a river. -2 Retrogade motion (of a planet). -Comp. —अंगं a crooked limb. (-गः) 1. a goose. -2. the ruddy goose. -3 a snake. -उक्तिः *f.* 1 a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone ; Mammata thus defines it:-यदुक्तमन्यथावाक्यमन्यथान्येन योज्यते । श्लेषेण काक्वा वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विधा K. P. 9 ; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (धन्या केयं स्थिता ते &c.). -2. equivocation, insinuation, inuendo ; सुबंधुर्बाणभट्टश्च कविराज इति त्रयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणाश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा ॥. -3. sarcasm. —कंटः the jujube tree.-कंटकः the Khadira tree. —खड्गः -खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar. —गति, गामिन् *a.* 1. winding, meandering. -2. fraudulent, dishonest. (-तिः *f.*) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gait.-ग्रीवः a camel —चंचुः a parrot. —तुंडः 1. an epithet of Gaṇesa. -2. a parrot. —दंष्ट्रः a boar. —दृष्टिः *a.* 1. squint-eyed, squinting. -2. having a malignant or evil look. -3. envious. (-*f.*) squint, an oblique look. —नक्रः 1. a parrot. -2. low man. —नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, -पुच्छिकः a dog. —पुष्पः the Palâsa tree. —बालधिः, -लांगूलः a dog. —भणितं prevarication, evasion. —भावः 1. crookedness. -2. deceit. —वक्त्रः a hog.

वक्रता, -त्वं 1 Crookedness. -2. Retrograde motion.-3 Failure, mishap. -4 Perverseness ; dishonesty.

वक्रि *a.* 1 Equivocating. -2 Speaking falsely, lying.

वक्रित *a.* Bent, crooked.

वक्रिन् *a.* 1 Crooked. -2 Retrograde. —*m.* A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् *m.* [वक्र-इमनिच्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. -2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity; tortuous, roundabout or indirect nature (as of a speech) ; तद्वक्त्रांबुजसौरभं स च सुधास्यंदी गिरां वक्रिमा Gît. 3. -3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रीकृ 8 U. To make crooked, bend.

वक्रीभू 1 P. 1 To become crooked. -2 To retrograde.

वक्रीभावः 1 Curve. -2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय.

वक्रोष्ठिः *f.* वक्रोष्ठिका A gentle smile.

वक्ष् 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To be powerful -3 To be angry. -4 To accumulate.

वक्षणं 1 The breast. -2 Refreshment. -3 Fire. -णः-णा pl 1 the stomach or abdomen. -2 The sides ; flank. -3 The bed of a river. -4 A river.

वक्षथः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening. -2 Growing, increasing ; growth.

वक्षस् *n* [वह् असुन् सुट् च] 1 The breast, bosom, chest ; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34. -2 Ved. Strength. —*m.* An ox, a bull. -Comp —जः, -रुह्, -रुहः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरुह्, वक्षोरुहः) the female breast ; Bv. 2. 17. --स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थलं) the breast or bosom.

वक्षी Ved. A flame.

वख्, वंख् (वखति, वंखति) To go, move.

वंक् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. -2 To go.

वंकः 1 The bend of a river. -2 Crookedness, bend, curve.

वगाहः See अवगाह.

वंकरः The bend of a river.

वंका The pummel of a saddle.

वंकिलः A thorn.

वंक्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be *f.* only by some). -2 The timber of a roof. -3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be *n.* also in these two senses).

वंक्षणं 1 The groin. -2 The joint of the thigh.

वंक्षुः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वंग् 1 P (वंगति) 1 To go. -2 To limp, be lame.

वंगाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants ; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्धतान् R. 4. 36 , रत्नाकरं समारभ्य ब्रह्मपुत्रांतगः प्रिये वंगदेश इति प्रोक्तः ;(see App. III). —गः 1 Cotton. -2 The egg-plant. —गं 1 Lead. -2 Tin. -Comp. --अरिः yellow orpiment. —जं 1. brass.-2. red lead. —जीवनं silver. —शुल्बजं bell-metal (कांस्य).

वंघ् 1 A. (वंघते) 1 To go. -2 To go swiftly. -3 To begin. -4 To censure, blame.

वच् 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses ; in conjugational tenses it is said to be deflective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others ; वक्ति, उवाच, अवोचत्, वक्ष्यति, वक्तुं, उक्त) 1 To say, speak ; वैराग्यादिव वक्षि K. P. 10 , (oft. with two acc.), तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6 ; sometimes with accusative of words meaning ' speech ' ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59 ; क एवं वक्ष्यते वाक्यं Râm.-2 To relate, describe, रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. -3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare ; उच्यतां मद्वचनात्सारथिः *S.* 2 ; Me. 98. -4 To name, call, तदेकसप्ततिगुणं मन्वंतरमिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. -5 To signify, denote (as sense). -6 To recite, repeat.-7 To censure; reproach.-*Caus.* (वाचयति-ते) 1 To cause to speak. -2 To go over, read, peruse.-3 To say, tell, declare.-4 To promise. -*Desid.* (विवक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something) ; विवक्षता दोषमपि च्युतात्मना त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81.

वचक्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 A path, road. -2 A hymn of praise.

वचक्वन् *m.* A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

वग्नु *a.* Talkative. -ग्नुः 1 A speaker. -2 A sound. -3 A cry (of an animal &c.).

वग्वनुः Ved. A sound, noise.

वचः 1 A parrot. -2 The sun. —चा 1 A kind of talking bird. -2 A kind of aromatic root —चं Speaking, talk. -Comp. —अर्चः a sun-worshipper.

वचक्नुः *a.* Talkative, eloquent. -*m.* A Brâhmaṇa.

वचंडा A kind of talking-bird.

वचनं [वच्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying.-2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken) sentence , ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5; प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -3 Repeating, recitation. -4 A text, dictum, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं,श्रुतिवचनं,स्मृतिवचनं &c. -5 An order, command, direction ; मद्वचनात् ' in my name, ' ' by my order. ' -6 Advice, counsel, instruction. -7 Declaration, affirmation. -8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). -9 The signification or meaning of a word ; अत्र पयोधरशब्दः मेघवचनः. -10 Number (in gram.) ; (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural). -11 Dry ginger. -Comp. —उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. —कर *a.* obedient, doing what is ordered. (-रः) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept.-कारिन् *a.* obeying orders, obedient. -क्रमः discourse. —ग्राहिन् *a.* obedient, compliant, submissive. —पटु *a.* eloquent. -मात्रं mere words, unsupported assertion. —विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. —शतं a hundred

speeches, *i. e.* repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. —सहाय: a companion in conversation —स्थित *a* (वचनेस्थित also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय *a.* [वच्-अनीयड्] 1 To be said, spoken, or related -2 Censurable, blameable. -य Blame, censure, reproach ; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82 , वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमण त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि 4. 21 , भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75 ; Ki. 9. 39, 65 Mk. 4. 1.

वचर: 1 A cock. -2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचलु: A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वचस् *n.* 1 A speech, word, sentence ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वच: R. 3. 25, 47 ; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वच: Ku. 5. 36 , वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते फलं Subhâsh. -2 A command, order, precept, injunction. -3 Advice, counsel. -4 A hymn. -5 Singing, a song of birds. -6 (In gram.) Number. -Comp. —कर *a.* 1 obedient, compliant. -2. executing the orders of another. —क्रम: discourse. —ग्रह: the ear. -प्रवृत्ति: *f.* an attempt at speaking ; अव्यक्तवर्णरमणीयवच:प्रवृत्तीन् *S.* 7. 17.

वचस *a.* Talkative, eloquent, wise.

वचसांपति: An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

उक्त *p. p.* 1 Said, spoken. -2 Uttered, spoken (opp. to अनुमित or संभावित). -3 Told, addressed ; असावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. —क्तं A speech, words collectively , a sentence. —क्तं —क्ता A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each) -Comp. —अनुक्त *a.* spoken and not spoken. —उपसंहार: a brief description, resume, peroration, recapitulation. —निर्वाह: defending an assertion. —पुंस्क: a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. -प्रत्युक्तं speech and reply, discourse. -वाक्यं a dictum, decree,

उक्ति: *f.* 1 Speech, expression, statement, उक्तिरर्थांतरन्यास: स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयो: Chandr. 5. 120 ; Ms. 8. 104. -2 A sentence. -3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word ; as in एकयोक्त्या पुष्पवंतौ दिवाकरनिशाकरौ Ak.

वज् .I 1 P. (वजति) To go, move , roam about. -II. 10 U. (वाजयति-ते) 1 To trim, prepare -2 To feather an arrow. -3 To go, move.

वज्र *a.* [वज्-रन् Un. 2. 28] 1 Hard, adamantine. -2 Severe. -3 Forked, zigzag. -4 Cross. —ज्र:, -ज्रं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhîchi q. v.) ; आशंसंते समितिषु सुरा: सक्तवैरा हि दैत्यैरस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूतं च वज्रं *S.* 2 15. -2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt -3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels ; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गति: R. 1. 4. -4 A diamond in general, an adamant ; वज्रादपि कठोराणि मृदूनि कुसुमादपि U 2. 7 , R. 6. 19 -5 Sour gruel. —ज्र: 1 A form of military array. -2 A kind of Kusa grass. -3 N. of various plants. -4 A kind of pillar. —ज्रं 1 Steel. -2 A kind of talc. -3 Thunder-like or severe language. -4 A child. -5 Emblic myrobalan -6 The blossom of the sesamum or *Vajra* plant. -Comp. —अंग: a snake. —अभ्यास: cross-multiplication. —अशनि: the thunder-bolt of Indra. —आकर: a diamond mine , R. 18 21. —आख्य: a kind of mineral spar. —आघात: 1. a stroke of thunder or lightning. -2. (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity.-आभ: a kind of spar or valuable stone. —आयुध: an epithet of Indra. —आसनं a diamond-seat. —कंकट: an epithet of Hanumat. —कालिका N. of the mother of Sâkyamuni. —कील: a thunderbolt, an adamantine shaft ; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mâl. 9. 37 , cf. U. 1. 47. —कूट: a mountain consisting of diamonds. —केतु: N. of the demon Naraka. —क्षारं an alkaline earth. —गोप: = इंद्रगोप: q. v. —चंचु: a vulture. —चर्मन् *m.* a rhinoceros. —जित् *m.* N. of Garuda. —ज्वलनं, —ज्वाला lightning. —तुंड: 1. a vulture. -2. mosquito, gnat. -3. N. of Garuda. -4. of Ganesa. —तुल्य: *lapis lazuli* or azure stone. —दंष्ट्र: a kind of insect. —दक्षिण: N. of Indra. —दंत: 1. a hog. -2. a car. —दशन: a rat. —देह,-देहिन् *a.* having an adamantine or very hardy frame. —धर: 1. an epithet of Indra ; वज्रधरप्रभाव: R. 18, 21. -2. an owl. —नाभ: the discus of Krishna. —निर्घोष:, -निष्पेष: a clap or peal of thunder. —पाणि: 1. an epithet of Indra, वज्र मुसुक्षिवज्रपाणि: R. 2. 42. -3. an owl. —पात:. -पतनं a stroke of lighting, fall of thunderbolt ; U. 4. 24 —पुष्पं 1. the blossom of sesamum. -2. a valuable flower. -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —मणि: a diamond, an adamant ; Bh. 2. 6. —मय *a* 1. hard, adamantine. -2. cruel, hard-hearted. —मुष्टि: an epithet of Indra. —रद: a hog. —लेप: a kind of very hard cement ; वज्रलेपघटितेव Mâl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57). —लोहक: a magnet. —वध: 1. death by thunderbolt. -2. cross-multiplication. —व्यूह: a kind of military array. —शल्य: a porcupine. —सार *a.* as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt adamantine ; क्व च निशितनिपाता वज्रसारा: शरास्ते *S* 1. 10 ; त्वमपि कुसुमबाणान्वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 2. —सूचि:, -ची *f.* a diamond-needle. —हृदयं an adamantine heart.

वज्रकं 1 A kind of oil. -2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

वज्रिन् *m.* 1 N. of Indra , ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयंते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्या:V. 1. 15 , R. 9. 24. -2 An owl. -3 A Buddha saint.

वंच् 1 P. (वंचति) 1 To go, to arrive at ; ववंचुश्चाहवक्षितिं Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. -2 To wander over. -3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -4 To go crookedly. -5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. —*Caus.* (वंचयति-ते), 1 To avoid, escape from, evade, shun ; अहिं वंचयति ; अवंचयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्नरद्विषां Bk. 8 43. -2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also) ; मूर्खास्त्वामववंचंत Bk. 15. 15 ; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूनं Git. 8 ; (बंधन) वंचयन् प्रणयिनीरवाप स: R. 19. 17 , Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49 ; R. 12. 53. -3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of ; R. 7. 8.

वंचक *a.* [वंच्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. -2 Cheating, deceiving. —क: 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. -2 A jackal. -3 Musk-rat. -4 A tame ichneumon.

वंचति: Fire.

वंचथ: 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 The cuckoo.

वंचनं-ना [वंच्-ल्युट्] 1 Cheating. -2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery ; वंचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1 5 ; स्वर्गाभिसंधिसुकृतं वंचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47. -3 An illusion, delusion. -4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance ; दृष्टिपातवंचना Mâl. 3 ; R. 11. 36.

वंचित *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Deprived of. —ता A sort of riddle or enigma.

वंचुक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. -क: A jackal.

वंजुल *a.* Crooked. —लः [वंच्-उलच् पृषो० चस्य जः Tv.] 1 A common cane or reed; आमंजुवंजुललतानि च तान्यमूनि नीरध्रनीलनिचुलानि सरित्तटानि U 2. 23, or मजुलवंजुलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुकूले Git 1. -2 A kind of flower. -3 The Asoka tree. -4 A kind of bird. - ला A cow that yields much milk.-Comp —द्रुमः the Asoka tree. —प्रियः the ratan.

वट् I. 1 P. (वटति) To surround. II. 10 U. (वटयति-ते) 1 To tell -2 To divide, partition -3 To surround, encompass. -4 To tie, string, connect. —*Caus* (वटयति) To speak.

वटः [वट्-अच्] 1 The fig tree ; अयं च चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1, R. 13. 53. -2 A small shell or *cowrie*. -3 A small ball, globule, pill. -4 A round figure, a cipher. -5 A kind of cake. -6 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). -7 Equality in shape. -Comp. -पत्रं a variety of the white basil. (-त्रा) a jasmine.-वासिन् *m.* a Yaksha.

वटकः 1 A kind of cake. -2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वटर *a.* Wicked, villainous. —रः 1 A cock. -2 A mat. -3 A turban. -4 A thief, robber. -5 A churning stick. -6 Fragrant grass.

वटाकरः, -वटारकः A cord, string.

वटिकः A pawn at chess.

वटिका 1 A pill. -2 A chessman -3 A kind of cake or bread (Mar.आंबोळी) made of rice and Māsha.

वटिन् *a.* Stringed, circular. —*m.* = वटिक q. v.

वटी 1 A rope or string. -2 A pill, bolus.

वटुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling, oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चपलोयं वटुः *S.* 2 ; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83, cf वटु also. -2 A religious student or Brahmachārin q v.

वटुकः 1 A boy, lad. -2 A Brahmachārin. -3 A fool or blockhead.

वटुरिन् *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

वठ् 1 P. (वठति) 1 To be strong or powerful. -2 To be fat.

वठर *a.* [वठ्-अरन्] 1 Dull, stupid. -2 Wicked. रः 1 A fool or blockhead. -2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. -3 A physician. -4 A water-pot.

वडभिः -भी See वलभिः-भी.

वडवा 1 A mare. -2 The nymph Asvinī who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins, see मेघ्रा, -3 A female slave. -4 A harlot, prostitute. -5 A woman of the Brāhmana caste (द्विजांगिना). -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the submarine fire. -मुखः 1 the submarine fire. 2 N. of Siva.

वडा A kind of cake.

वडिश See बडिश.

वड्र *a.* Large, big, great.

वण् 1 P. (वणति) To sound

वणः Sound, noise.

वणिज् *m* [Un. 2 70] 1 A merchant, trader ; वस्त्वयनः केवल जीविकार्थे तं ज्ञानपण्यं वणिजं वदंति M. 1. 17. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —*f.* Merchandise, trade -Comp —कर्मन् *n*, —क्रिया traffic, trade —जनः 1. Merchants (collectively) -2. a trader, merchant. -पथः 1. trade, traffic -2 a merchant -3. a merchant's shop a stall. -4 the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —वृत्तिः *f.* trade, traffic, Bh 3 31. —सार्थः a caravan

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac

वणिजकः A merchant.

वणिज्यं, वणिज्या Trade, traffic

वंट् 1 P, 10 U (वटति, वंटयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share

वंट *a* Unmarried —टः 1 A part, portion, share. -2 The handle of a sickle. -3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वंटकः [वंट्-ण्वुल् स्वार्थे क] 1 Dividing, distributing. -2 A distributer. -3 A part, portion, share.

वंटनं [वंट्-ल्युट्] Partitioning apportioning, dividing.

वंटालः, -वंडालः 1 A contest of heroes. -2 A shovel, hoe -3 A boat

वंठ् 1 A. (वंठते) To go alone or unaccompanied

वंठ *a.* 1 Unmarried -2 Dwarfish. -3 Crippled —ठः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. -2 A servant. -3 A dwarf. -4 A javelin, dart.

वंठरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo -2 The new shoot of the palm tree. -3 A rope for tying (a goat &c). -4 A dog -5 The tail of a dog. -6 A cloud. -7 The female breast.

वंड् I. 1 A. (वंडते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. -2 To surround, encompass. -II. 10 U. (वंडयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

वंड *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. -2 Unmarried -3 Emasculated. —डः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. -2 An ox without a tail. —डा A unchaste woman, cf. रंडा.

वंडरः 1 A miser, stingy person. -2 A eunuch.

वंडाल See वंटाल.

वत् *a* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; धनवत् possessed of wealth ; रूपवत् beautiful ; so भगवत्, भास्वत् &c., (the words so formed being adjectives). -2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle ; इत्युक्तवतं जनकात्मजाया R. 14. 43. —*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as', आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

वत See बत.

वत *a.* 1 Sounded, spoken, uttered -2 Asked, begged. -3 Hurt, killed.

वतंस See अवतंस, कपोलविलोलवतंसं Git. 2

वतू *f.* A river of heaven. —*m.* 1 A road. - 2 A disease of the eyes.

वतोका A barren or childless woman ; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः [वद्-स ; Un. 3. 62] 1 A calf, the young of an animal ; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46 ; यं सर्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वत्सं Ku. 1. 2. -2 A boy, son, in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and tranlateable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child' ; अयि वत्स कृतं कृतमतिविनयेन, किमपराद्धं वत्सेन U. 6. -3 Offspring or children in general, जीवद्वत्सा 'one whose children are living'. -4 A year. -5 N. of a country, (its chief town was कौशांबी and ruled over by Udayana), or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). —त्सा 1 A female calf. -2 A little girl ; वत्से सीते 'dear Sītā' &c —त्सं The breast. -Comp. —अक्षी a kind of cucumber. —अदनः a wolf. —ईशः, -राजः a kind of the *Vatsas*, लोके हारि च वत्सराजचरितं नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Ratn 1. —काम *a.* fond of children. (-मा) a cow longing for her calf. —तंत्री a rope for tying calves -दंतः a kind of arrow. —नाभः 1. N. of a tree. -2. a kind of very strong poison. -पत्तनं N. of the town Kausāmbī. —पालः 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishṇa or Balarāma. —बंधा a cow longing for her calf. —शाला a cow shed.

वत्सकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. -2 A child. -3 N. of a plant (कुटज). -कं Green or black sulphate of iron

वत्सतरः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox ; महोक्षता वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3 32. -री A heifer, अधिवासस्पृहयागताय वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपन्ति गृहमेधिनः U 4.

वत्सिका A heifer

वत्सरः [वस्-सरन् Un. 3. 71] 1 A year, Y. 1 205. -2 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः the month *Phâlguna*. -आदिः the month of Mârgaśirsha. -ऋणं a debt to be paid by the end of a year

वत्सल *a* [वत्सं लाति ला-क] 1 Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring ; as वत्सला धेनुः, माता &c -2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate toward ; स्ववृत्तसलः क स तपस्वि जनस्य हेता Mâl. 8 8 ; 6 14 ; R 2. 69. 8, 41 ; so शरणागतवत्सल, दीनवत्सल &c. -लः 1 A fire fed with grass -2 N. of Vishnu -3 The sentiment of affection (वात्सल्यरस). -ला A cow fond of her calf -लं Affection, fondness Pt. 2. 9

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for ; स्तनंधयस्तव मां वत्सलयति S 7.

वत्सिन् *m.* Childhood, youth, early youth

वत्सीयः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति, but Atm. in certain senses and with certain prepositions, see below ; उवाद, अवादीत्, वदिष्यति, वदितुं, उदित ; *pass.* उद्यते *desid.* विवदिषति) 1 To say, speak, utter, address, speak to ; वद प्रदोषे स्फुटचन्द्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku 5. 44 ; वदतां वरः R 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. -2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform ; यो गोत्रादि वदति स्वयं -3 To speak of, describe ; Bg. 2. 29. -4 To lay down, state ; Ms. 2 9 ; 4 14 -5 To name, call ; वदंति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5 45 ; तदुपवत्पाकीर्णमनः प्रियंवदां वदंत्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5 28. -6 To indicate, bespeak, कृतज्ञतामस्य वदति सम्पदः Ki. 1 14 -7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing, कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति ; वदंति मधुरा वाचः &c. 8 To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Atm.) ; शास्त्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop -9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.) ; Bk. 8. 27. -10 To maintain, affirm -11 To toil, exert, labour (Atm), क्षेत्रे वदते &c -Caus. (वादयति, ते) 1 To cause to speak or say -2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument वीणामिव वादयंती Vikr 1. 10 ... 5 -3 To cause to recite

.... Speaking, talking, making well

वदनं [उद्यतेऽनेन, वद्-ल्युट्] 1 The face, ... वदनमथवा ... S. 2 12 ... &c. -2 The mouth, ... भुजगी ... Bv 1 111. -3 Aspect, look, appearance. -4 The front point -5 First term (in a series). -6 The ... or apex of a triangle -Comp -आसवः ... -श्यामिका 1 blackness of the face. -2. a kind of disease.

वदर्ता Speech discourse.

वदन्य *a* See वदान्य.

वदामः An almond

वदर See बदर.

वदाल 1 A whirlpool. -2 A kind of sheat-fish

वदावद *a.* [... वदति वद्-अच् नि०] 1 A speaker, eloquent. -2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य *a.* 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. -2 Speaking kindly or affably -3 Liberal, munificent, generous, Ms 4 224 -न्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man ; ... वदान्यगुरवः ... वदति सुरतरवः Bv. 1. 10 ; तस्मै वदान्यगुरवे तरवे नमोऽस्तु 1. 94 ; N. 5 11 ; R. 5. 24.

वदि *ind.* In the dark half (of a lunar month) ; as in ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. सुदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable ; cf. अवद्य. -2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month ; वद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). -द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वध् 1 P. (वधति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and Benedictive)

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction) ; अस्त्यस्नो वधमाहर्ता क्वासौ निहतमत्सरः V 5. 1 ; मनुष्यवधः homicide ; पशुवधः &c. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 Paralysis. 4 Disappearance -5 Multiplication (in math) -6 A killer, slayer. -7 A vanquisher, victor. -8 Ved. A deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt. -Comp. -अंगकं a poison. -अर्ह *a* deserving capital punishment. -उदर्क *a* resulting in death, proving fatal. -उद्यत *a.* 1. murderous. -2. an assassin. -उपायः a means of killing. -कर्माधिकारिन् *m.* a hangman, an executioner. -जीविन् *m.* 1. a hunter. -2 a butcher. -दंडः 1 corporeal punishment (as whipping &c). -2. capital punishment. -निर्णेकः atonement for murder. -भूमिः *f.* -स्थली *f.*, -स्थानं 1. a place of execution -2. a slaughter-house. -स्तंभः the gallows · Mk. 10

वधक *a* (धका, धिका *f*) Killing, destructive, injurious. -कः 1 An executioner, a hangman. -2 A murderer, an assassin. -3 A kind of reed.

वधत्रं A deadly weapon.

वधना Ved. A deadly weapon.

वधर् *n.* A destructive weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. -2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः, *f.* -वधुका 1 A daughter-in law. -2 A young woman in general.

वधू *f* [उह्यते पितृगेहात् पतिगृहं वह् ऊ धुक् च , cf. Un 1 83] 1 A bride ; वरः स वध्वा सह राजमार्गं प्राप ध्वजच्छायनिवारितातपं R 7. 4. 19 ; समानयंस्तुल्यगुणं वधूवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15 ; Ku. 6. 82. -2 A wife, spouse ; इयं नमति वः सर्वास्त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89 ; R. 1. 90. -3 A daughter-in-law ; एषा च रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधूः U. 4. 4 16 ; तेषां वधूस्त्वमसि नंदिनि पार्थिवानां 1. 9. -4 A female, maiden, woman in general ; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1 ; स्वयशांसि विक्रमवतामवतां न वधूष्वघानि विमृशंति धियः Ki. 6. 45 ; N. 22. 47 ; Me 16, 47, 65. -5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation. -6 The female of any animal ; मृगवधूः a doe ; व्याघ्रवधूः, गजवधूः &c. -Comp. -गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. -जनः a wife ; female, woman. -पक्षः the party of the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधूटशयनः A lattice, window.

वधू(धु)टी 1 A young woman or female ; रथं वधूटीमारोप्य पापः क्वाप्येष गच्छति Mv. 5. 17 ; गोपवधूटीदुकूलचौराय (कृष्णाय) Bhâshâ P. 1. -2 A daughter-in law.

वध्य *a* 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Sentenced to be killed. -3 Vulnerable. -4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished -ध्यः 1 A victim, one seeking his doom ; Mu. 1. 9. -2 An enemy. -Comp. -पटहः a drum beaten at the time of execution. -भूः, -भूमिः *f*, -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place of execution. -माला a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to

be executed. —शिला 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. -2. a slaughter-house.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्रं 1 A leathern strap or thong; Si. 20. 50. -2 Lead.—ध्री A leathern thong.

वध्रि a. Castrated, emasculated.

वध्रिकः m. A castrated person, eunuch.

वध्रयः A shoe.

वन् I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To aid. -3 To sound. -4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 8 U. (वनोति, वनुते, usually वनुते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc), तोयदादितरं नैव चातको वनुते जलम्. -2 To seek for, seek to obtain -3 To conquer, possess. -4 Ved. To like, love. -5 To wish, desire. -6 To make ready, prepare for. -7 To hurt, injure. -III. 1 P, 10 U. (वनति, वानयति-ते) 1 To favour, aid. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To sound. -4 To confide in.

वन [वन्-अच्] 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees ; एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120 , वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवंति रागिणाम्. -2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed , चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनावतीर्णाः R. 16. 16. 6. 86. -3 A place of abode, residence, house.-4 A fountain, spring (of water). -5 Water in general ; Si. 6. 73. -6 A wooden vessel. -7 Wood, timber.-8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. -9 Ved. A cloud. -10 Light ; a ray of light. -11 Worshipping. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवराहः, वनकदली, वनपुष्पं &c.). -Comp. —अग्निः a forest-conflagration. —अजः the wild goat. —अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest ; R. 2. 58. -2. the forest region itself, wood ; U. 2. 25. —अंतरं 1. another wood. -2. the interior of a forest , V. 4. 26. —अब्जिनी a lotus-plant growing in water. —अरिष्टा wild turmeric. —अर्चकः a florist, maker of garlands. —अलक्तं red earth or ruddle. —आलिकः a sun-flower. —आखुः a hare. —आखुकः a kind of bean. —आपगा 'wood-river', a forest stream. —आर्द्रकं the root of wild ginger. (-का) wild ginger. —आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brâmaṇa. —आश्रमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. —आश्रयः 1. an inhabitant of the wood. -2. a sort of crow or raven. —उत्साहः a rhinoceros. —उद्भवा the wild cotton-plant —उपप्लवः a forest-conflagration. —ओकस् m. 1. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. -2. an anchorite, a hermit. -3. a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c. —कणा wild pepper —कदली wild plantain. —करिन् m, -कुंजरः, -गजः a wild elephant. —कार्पासी (सिः f.) the wild cotton tree. —कुक्कुटः a wild fowl. —कोलिः f. the wild jujube tree.—खंडं a forest. —गवः the wild ox. —गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. —गुप्तः a spy —गुल्मः a wild or forest shrub. —गोचर a 1. frequenting woods. -2. living in water. (-रः) 1. a hunter. -2. a forester. (-रं) a forest. —ग्रहणं surrounding a forest and stopping all egress , S. 2 —चंदनं 1. the Devadâru tree. -2. aloe-wood —चंद्रिका, -ज्योत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. —चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. —चर a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman ; उपतस्थुरास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्वनो वनचरा वसतिं Ki. 6. 29 , Me. 12. -2. a wild animal. -3. the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha.—चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. —छागः 1. a wild goat. -2. a boar. —छिद् m. a wood-cutter. —जः 1. an elephant. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. the wild citron tree. (—जं) a blue lotus-flower. —जा 1. wild ginger.-2. the wild cotton tree. —जीविन् a forester, woodman. -तिक्तः the yellow myrobalan tree. —दः a cloud. —दाहः a forest-conflagration. —दीपः = °चंपकः.—देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad ; R 2. 12, 9. 52 ; S. 4. 4 ; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. —द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. —धारा an avenue of trees. —धितिः f. Ved. a hatchet. —धेनु f. the female of the wild ox or Bos gavœus. —पः a woodman. —पल्लवः the शोभांजन tree.—पांसुलः a hunter. —पार्श्वं the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. —पुष्पं a forest-flower. —पूरकः the wild citron tree. —प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. —प्रस्थ a. retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. (-स्थः) a wood situated on a table-land. —प्रियः the cuckoo (-यं) the cinnamon tree.—बर्हिणः, -वर्हिणः a wild peacock. —भू f. forest-ground.—मक्षिका a gad fly.-मल्ली wild jasmine. —माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishṇa , R 9 51 , it is thus described:—आजानुलंबिनी माला सर्वर्तुकुसुमोज्ज्वला। मध्ये स्थूलकदंबाढ्या वनमालेति कीर्तिता॥ °धरः an epithet of Krishṇa. —मालिन् a. adorned with a chaplet of wood-flowers. (-m) an epithet of Krishna, धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gît. 5 ; तव विरहे वनमाली सखि सीदति ibid. —मालिनी N. of the town of Dvârakâ. —मुच् a. pouring water; R. 9. 22. (-m.), —मुतः a cloud. —मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचा wild plantain. —रक्षकः a forest-keeper. —राजः the lion. —राजिः -जी f. 1. a grove or long row of trees. -2. a long tract of forest. -3. a path in a forest. —रुहं a lotus flower.—लक्ष्मी f. 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood.-2. the plantain. —लता a forest-creeper. दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. —वह्निः, -हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. —वासः 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest ; S. 4. 9. -2. a wild or nomadic life. -3. a forest-dweller, a forester —वासनः a civet cat. —वासिन् m. 1. a forest-dweller, forester. -2. a hermit , so वनस्थायिन् —वीजः, -वीजकः the wild citron tree. —वृंताकी the egg-plant. —व्रीहिः wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus —श्वन् m. 1. a jackal. -2. a tiger -3. a civet cat. —संकटः a kind of pulse. —सद्, -संवासिन् m a forester. —समूहः a thick wood.—संप्रवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. -सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. —स्थः 1. a deer. -2. a hermit. —स्था, -स्थी the holy fig tree. —स्थली a wood, forest-ground; Ku. 3. 29. -स्रज् f. a garland of forest flowers.

वनस्पतिः [वनस्य पतिः नि० सुट्] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms -2 A tree in general; तमाशु विघ्नं तपसस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74. -3 The Soma plant. -4 A stem, trunk. -5 A beam , pole, post. -6 A sacrificial post. -7 An offering to Vanapati. -8 A wooden amulet. -9 A scaffold. -10 An ascetic.-Comp. —कायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

वननं Ved Wealth.

वनस् n. Ved. 1 Loveliness ; or glory. -2 Wealth. -3 A wood.

वनायुः N. of a district , R. 5. 73. -Comp. —जः a. produced in Vanâyu, (as a horse)

वनाहिरः A hog, wild boar.

वनिः 1 N. of Agni. -2 A heap -3 Asking, begging. —f. Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood , as in अशोकवनिका.

वनिन् a. Ved. 1 Worshipping. -2 Desiring. -3 Giving, bestowing. -4 Abounding in water. -5 Living in a forest. —m. 1 A tree -2 The Soma

plant. -3 A Brâhmana in the third stage of his life, a Vânaphrastha q. v.

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees), अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनेकिंशुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood', anything found unexpectedly, also वनेबिल्वकाः in this sense.

वनेचर a [वने चरति चर्-ट अलुक् स०] Dwelling in a wood. —रः 1 A forester, woodman, वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10 ; Ki. 1. 1. -2 An ascetic, a hermit, -3 A wild beast. -4 A sylvan, satyr. -5 A demon.

वनित p p. 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c -2 Served, worshipped.

वनिता 1 A woman in general ; वनितेति वदन्त्येतां लोकाः सर्वे वदंतु ते । यूनां परिणता सेयं तपस्येति मतं मम Bv. 2 117; पथिकवनिता॰ Me. 8 -2 A wife, mistress, वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10, R. 2. 19. -3 Any beloved woman. -4 The female of an animal. -Comp. —द्विष् m. a misogynist (woman-hater). —विलासः wanton pastime of women.

वनिष्ठुः Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice -2 The rectum.

वनिष्णु a. Begging, requesting ; (याचक).

वनीकः A beggar.

वनीपकः, वनीयकः A beggar, mendicant ; वनीयकानां स हि कल्पभूरुहः N. 15. 60.

वनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg (as alms). -2 To ask, entreat, request.

वन्दुः Ved. A malicious person (हिंसक).

वनुस् a. Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for. -2 Devoted or attached to. -3 A worshipper, one who honours. —m. 1 A plotter, an enemy (हिंसक). -2 Possessing, enjoying, using.

वंद् 1 A. (वन्दते, वंदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to ; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1, 13. 77 ; 14. 5. -2 To adore, worship. -3 To praise, extol. —With अभि to salute, greet respectfully ; R. 16. 81.

वंदकः A praiser.

वंदथः 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. -2 One who deserves praise.

वंदनं [वंद्-ल्युट्] 1 Salutation, obeisance. -2 Reverence, adoration. -3 Obeisance paid to a Brâhmana &c (by touching his feet). -4 Praising, extolling. -5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. —ना 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -नी 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -3 Solicitation. -4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -मालं, -मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. —या Yellow pigment.

वंदा 1 A female beggar. -2 Parasitical plant ; (वंदाकः, -की, -का, वंदारः also in this sense).

वन्दारु a 1 Praising. -2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil ; परमनुगृहीतो महामुनिवंदारुः Mu. 7. —n. Praise. —m. A panegyrist, bard.

वंदिन् m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald ; वर्मच्छेदात्पटुतरगिरो वंदिनो नीलकंठाः V 4 4 ; (the bards form distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sûdra mother). -2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी f. See वंदी. -Comp. —पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंद्य a. 1 Adorable, venerable. -2 To be respectfully saluted ; R. 13. 78 ; Ku. 6. 83, Me. 12. -3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. —द्या 1 A parasitical plant. -2 Yellow pigment.

वंद्रः A worshipper, votary. —द्रं Prosperity.

वंधुर a. See बंधुर.

वंध्य, वंध्या See बंध्य, बंध्या.

वन्नः [Un. 2. 23] A co-partner.

वन्य a. [वने-भवः यत्] 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in woods, wild ; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94 ; वन्यानां मार्गशाखिनां 45, 88. -2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated ; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -3 Wooden. —न्यः 1 A wild animal. -2 A wild plant. —न्यं Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots, &c.) ; R. 12. 20. -Comp. —इतर a. tame, domesticated. —गजः, —द्विपः a wild elephant.

वन्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. -2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

वप् 1 U. (वपति, वपते, उप्त ; pass. उप्यते ; desid. विवप्सति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यथेरिणे बीजमुप्त्वा न वप्ता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142, न विद्यामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113 ; यादृशं वपते बीजं तादृशं लभते फलं Subhâsh ; Ku. 2. 5 ; S. 6. 23. -2 To throw, cast (as dice). -3 To beget, produce. -4 To weave. -5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). —Caus. (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put in to the ground.

वपः 1 Sowing seed. -2 One who sows, a sower. -3 Shaving. -4 Weaving.

वपनं [वप्-ल्युट्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Shavings, shearing ; Ms. 11 152. -3 Semen virile, seed. -नी 1 A barber's shop. -2 A weaving instrument. -3 A weaver's shop (तंतुशाला).

वपा [वप्-अच्] 1 Fat, marrow ; Y. 3. 94. -2 A hole, cavity. -3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. -4 The skin of the intestines. -Comp. —कृत् m. marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपुः The body.

वपुनः A god, deity.

वपुष a Ved. 1 Handsome. -2 Wonderful. —षं Beauty (of form).

वपुस् a. [वप्-उसि] Handsome, beautiful (Ved.). —n. 1 (a) Body, person ; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42 ; नवं वयः कांतमिदं वपुश्च R. 2. 47 ; Si. 10. 50. (b) Form, figure, appearance ; लिखितवपुषौ शंखपद्मौ च दृष्ट्वा Me. 80, परिधिः क्षतजतुल्यवपुः Bri. S. 30. 25. -2 Essence, nature ; Ms. 5. 96. -3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. -4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. -5 Ved Water. -Comp. —गुणः, -प्रकर्षः excellence of form, personal beauty, संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 32 ; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयद्गुरुं रघुः R. 3. 35 ; Ki. 3. 2. —धर a. 1. embodied. -2. beautiful. —स्रवः a humour of the body.

वपुष्मत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal ; ददृशे जगतीभुजा मुनिः स वपुष्मानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वप्तृ m. [वप्-तृच्] 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman ; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3, Ms. 3. 142. -2 A father, procreator. -3 A poet, an inspired sage. -4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्रः -प्रं [उप्यते अत्र वप् -रन्] 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall ; वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वी) R. 1. 30. -2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt) ; R. 13. 47, see वप्रक्रीडा below. -3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place ; बृहच्छिलावप्रघनेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40. -4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain ; तीव्रं महाव्रतमिवात्र चरंति वप्राः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37 ; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8 -5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general ; स्वनयप्रतेनुरवप्रमपां Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. -6 The foundation of a building. -7 The gate of a fortified town. -8 A ditch. -9 The circumference of a sphere. -10 A field in general. -11 The butting of an elephant or bull. -12 Dust. —प्रः 1 A father. -2 A Prajâpati. —प्रं Lead. -Comp. —अभि-

घातः butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.), Ki. 5. 42, cf. तटाघात. —क्रिया, -क्रीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound; वप्रक्रियामृक्षवतस्तटेषु R. 5. 44: वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2.

वप्रकः The circumference of a wheel.

वप्रिः 1 A field. -2 The ocean. -3 Difficult position (दुर्गति)

वप्री A mound of earth, hillock.

वभ्र् 1 P. (वभ्रति) To go, move.

वम् 1 P. (वमति, वान, *caus* वामयति, वमयति; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; रक्तं चावमिषुर्मुखैः Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. -2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also); किमग्नेयग्रावा निकृत इव तेजांसि वमति U. 6. 14; *S.* 2 7; R. 16 66, Me. 20, अविदितगुणापि सत्कविभणितिः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधारां Vâs -3 To throw out or down; वातमाल्यः R. 7. 6. -4 To reject.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. -2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं [वम् ल्युट्] 1 Ejecting, vomiting. -2 Drawing out, taking or getting out, as in स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं R. 15. 29, Ku. 6. 37. -3 An emetic. -4 Offering oblations. -5 Pain. —नः Hemp. —नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः [वम् इन्] 1 Fire. -2 A cheat rogue. —मिः *f.* 1 Sickness, nausea. -2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंभः A bamboo (वंश).

वंभारवः The lowing of cattle.

वम्रः -म्री An ant. -Comp. —कूटं an ant-hill.

वय् 1 A. (वयते) To go, move.

वयः A weaver.

वयनं Weaving.

वयस् *n.* [अज्-असुन् वीभावः] 1 Age, any time or period of life, गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11, नव वयः R. 2. 47; पाश्चिमे वयसि 19 1, न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः Bh 2. 38, तेजसा हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1, Ku. 5 16. -2 Youth, the prime of life; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासः Subhâsh, so अतिक्रांतवयाः. -3 A bird in general; स्मरणीयाः समये वयं वयः N 2 62; मृगवयोगवयोपचितं वनं R. 9. 53; 2. 9; Si. 3. 55, 11. 47. -4 Crow; Ki. 1. 23; (here it may mean 'a bird' also). -5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. -6 Energy, strength -7 Health, soundness of constitution. -Comp. —अतिग, -अतीत *a* (वयोतिग &c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. —अधिक *a.* (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. —अवस्था (वयोवस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age; Mâl 9 29. —कर *a.* causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life —गत *a.* 1. come of age. -2. advanced in years. (-तं) the departure of youth, —परिणतिः, -परिणामः ripeness of age; advanced or old age. —प्रमाणं 1. measure or length of life. -2 duration of life. —वृद्ध *a.* (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. —संधिः 1. transition from one period of life to another, त्रयो वयःसंधयः. -2. puberty, maturity, (period of coming of age). —स्थ *a* (वयःस्थ or वयस्थ) 1. youthful. -2. grown up, mature. -3. strong, powerful. (-स्थः) a friend; contemporary. (-स्था) 1. a female companion. -2. the yellow myrobalan tree. -3. small cardamoms. —स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः *f* (वयोहानिः) 1. loss or decline of youth. -2. loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य *a.* [वयसा तुल्यः यत्] 1 Being of the same age. -2 Contemporary. —स्यः A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age) —स्या A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयाकः A little branch, a creeper.

वयुनं [वय् उनन्] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. -2 A temple (said to be *m.* also in this sense in Unadisûtras). -3 A rule, precept, order. -4 Manner, custom. -5 Clearness.

वयोधस् *m.* A young or middle-aged man.

वयोधा *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous -2 Giving strength or health. -3 Giving food. —धाः *f.* Strength, power.

वयोरंगं Lead.

वर् 10 U. (वरयति-ते, strictly *caus.* of वृ or वॄ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

वर *a.* [वृ कर्मणि अप्] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest; with gen, or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वद्तां वरः R. 1. 59, वेदविदां वरेण 5 23, 11. 54, Ku. 6. 18; सुवरः, तरुवराः, सरिद्वरा &c. -2 Better than, preferable to; ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103; Y. 1. 352. —रः 1 The act of choosing, selecting. -2 Choice, selection. -3 A boon, blessing, favour (तपोभिरिष्यते यस्तु देवेभ्यः स वरो मत.); वरं वृ or याच् 'to ask a boon', प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R 2. 63, भवल्लब्धवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32, (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). -4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. -5 A wish, desire in general. -6 Solicitation, entreaty. -7 Charity, alms. -8 Surrounding, enclosing. -9 Obstructing, checking. -10 A bride-groom, husband; वरं वरयते कन्या, see under वधू (1) also. -11 A suitor, wooer. -12 A dowry. -13 A son-in-law. -14 A dissolute man, libertine. -15 A sparrow. -रं Saffron; (for वरम् see separately). -Comp —अंग *a.* having an excellent form. (-गः) 1. an elephant. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3 N of Cupid. (-गी) turmeric. (-गं) 1. the head. -2. the best part. -3. an elegant form. -4. pudendum muliebre. -5. green cinnamon. —अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ह *a.* 1. worthy of a boon. -2. very worthy, highly esteemed. -3. very expensive. —आनना a lovely-faced woman. —आजीविन् *m.* an astrologer. —आरोह *a.* having fine hips. (-हः) 1. an excellent rider. -2. a rider on an elephant or horse. -3. mounting, riding. (-हा) an elegant or a beautiful woman; कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिरंभणं Mâl. 6. 11. —आलिः the moon —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. -2. the chief seat, seat of honour. -3. the China rose. (-नः) 1. a door-keeper. -2. a lover, paramour. —इंद्रः 1. a chief, sovereign. -2 Indra. —ईश्वरः N. of Siva. —उरुः -रूः *f.* a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). —क्रतुः an epithet of Indra. —चंदनं 1. a kind of sandal wood. -2. the pine tree. -तनु *a.* fair-limbed. (-नुः *f.*) a beautiful woman, वरतनुरथवासौ नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. —तंतुः N. of an ancient sage; R. 5. 1. —त्वचः the *Nimba* tree. —द *a.* 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. -2. propitious (-दः) 1. a benefactor. -2 N. of a class of Manes. -3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. °हस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand (placed on the head of a suppliant by a deity &c.). (-दा) 1. N. of a river; M. 5. 1. -2. a maiden, girl. —दक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bride-groom by the father of the bride. —दानं the granting of a boon. —द्रुमः agallochum. —निश्चयः the choice of a bride-groom. —पक्षः the party of the bride-groom (at a wedding; R. 6. 86. —प्रदा N. of Lopâmudrâ. -प्रस्थानं, -यात्रा the setting

out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —बाह्लिकं saffron. —युवतिः —ती *f.* a beautiful young woman. —रुचिः N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama, see नवरत्न, he is identified by some with Kâtyâyana, the celebrated author of the Vartikas on Pâṇini's Sûtras) —लब्ध *a.* received as a boon. (-ब्धः) the *Champaka* tree. —वत्सला a mother-in-law. —वर्णं gold. —वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. -2. a woman in general. -3. turmeric -4. lac. -5. N. of Lakshmî. -6 of Durgâ. -7. of Sarasvatî. -8. the creeper called *Priyangu*. -9. a yellow pigment. —वृद्धः N. of *Siva*. —सुरत *a.* 1. very wanton. -2. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. —स्रज् *f.* 'the bride-groom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः [वृ-वुन्] 1 A wish, request, boon. -2 A cloak. -3 A kind of wild bean. -4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. —कं 1 The cover of a boat. -2 A towel, wiper.

वरणं [वृ-ल्युट् ल्यु वा] 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. -3 Surrounding, encircling. -4 Covering, screening, protecting. -5 The choice of a bride. -6 Worshipping (of priests &c.). -7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. —णः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. -2 A bridge. -3 The tree called Varuṇa. -4 A tree in general; इह सिंधवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां मुदे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. -5 A camel. -6 A kind of ornament on a bow. -7 N. of Indra. —Comp. —माला, —स्रज् See वरस्रज्.

वरटः [वृ-अटन्] 1 Gander. -2 A kind of grain. -3 A kind of wasp. —टा—टी 1 A goose; नवप्रसूतिर्वरटा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. -2 A wasp or a variety of it, भो वयस्य एते खलु दास्याःपुत्राः अर्थकल्पवर्ताः वरटाभीता इव गोपालदारका अरण्ये यत्र यत्र न खाद्यंते तत्र तत्र गच्छंति Mk. 1. —टं A jasmine flower (कुंदपुष्प)

वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरंडः [वृ-अंडच्] 1 A multitude, group. -2 A pimple or eruption on the face. -3 A veranda. -4 A heap of grass. -5 The string of a fish hook. -6 Pocket. (The word वरंडलंबुक in यदिदानीमहं वरंडलंबुक इव दूरमुत्क्षिप्य पातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall,' which if raised high, is sure to topple down, so in the case of the Sûtradhâra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरंडक *a.* 1 Large, great, spacious. -2 Frightened -3 Miserable, wretched. —कः 1 A mound of earth. -2 The seat on an elephant, a *howdah*. -3 A wall. -4 An eruption on the face.

वरंडा 1 A dagger, knife. -2 A kind of bird (सारिका) -3 The wick of a lamp.

वरंडालुः The castor-oil tree.

वरत्रा 1 A strap, thong, or girth (of leather), Si. 11. 44 -2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

वरम् *ind.* Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative, समुन्नयन् भूतिमनार्यसंगमाद्वरं विरोधोपि समं महात्मभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु, or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case); वरं मौनं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यदनृतं...वरं भिक्षाशित्वं न च परधनास्वादनसुखं H. 1; वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनरधमानामुपगमः *ibid.*; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुन; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

वरयितृ *m.* A suitor, wooer, lover.

वरलः A kind of wasp. —ला 1 A goose. -2 A kind of wasp.

वरस् *n.* Width, breadth (Ved.).

वरस्या Ved Desire, wish.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 Turmeric. -4 N. of Pârvatî.

वराक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं यस्स वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1, यत्किंचुज्जिहानजीवितां वराकीं नालुकंपसे Mâl. 10 -2 Low, vile. -3 Impure. —कः 1. N. of *Siva*. -2 War, battle.

वराटः [वरमल्पं अटति अट्-अण् Tv.] 1 A *cowrie*. -2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A *cowrie*, प्राप्तः काणवराटकोपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुंच मां Bh. 3. 4. -2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. -3 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). —Comp —रजस् *m.* the tree called नागकेशर.

वराटिका A *cowrie*; Bv. 2. 12.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, —वरालकः Cloves.

वराशिः —सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः [वराय अभीष्टाय मुस्तादिलाभाय आहंति भूमिं आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A boar, hog विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले S. 2. 6. -2 A ram. -3 A bull. -4 A cloud. -5 A crocodile. -6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. -7 N of Vishnu in the third or boar-incarnation, cf. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनि कलंककलेव निमग्ना। केशव धृतशूकररूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. -8 A particular measure. -9 N. of Varâhamihira. -10 N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas. —Comp. —अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. —कंदः a kind of esculent root. —कर्णः a kind of arrow. —कर्णिका a kind of missile. —कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. —क्रांता the sensitive plant. —द्वादशी a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Mâgha in honour of Vishnu. —नामन् *n.* an esculent root. —मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama.). —शृंगः N. of *Siva*.

वराहुः Ved. A boar, hog.

वरिमन् *m.* 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence. -2 Ved. Circuit, compass. -3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवस् *n.* Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. -2 Wealth. -3 Room, space. -4 Pleasure, happiness. -5 Ease.

वरिवसि(स्थि)त *a.* Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्या 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. -2 Service, attendance.

वरिशी A fish-hook.

वरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. -2 Largest, greatest. -3 Widest. -4 Heaviest. -5 Worst, most wicked; (superl. of उरु q. v.). —ष्ठः 1 The francoline partridge. -2 The orange tree. —ष्ठं 1 Copper. -2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N of Chhâyâ, wife of the sun. -2 The plant called शतावरी.

वरीमन् *m.* Excellence &c.; see वरिमन्.

वरीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. -2 Most excellent, very good ; Mâl. 1. 16. -3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उरु q. v.). -4 Extremely tender or younger. *-n.* Ved. Rest, repose.

वरी(ली)वर्दः An ox, a bull.

वरीषुः N. of Cupid, the god of love.

वरुटः N. of a class of Mlechchhas

वरुडः N. of a low caste.

वरुणः [वृ-उनन् Uṇ. 3 53] 1 N. of an Aditya (usually associated with Mitra). -2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्यानृते अवपश्यञ्जनानाम् ; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29 ; त्वं विश्वेषां वरुणासि राजा ये च देवा ये च मर्ताः Rv. 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः पाति Mb., अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा भृशमन्वरज्यदतुषारकरः Si. 9. 7. -3 The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The sun. -6 The Varuna tree. -Comp. —अंगरुहः an epithet of Agastya. —आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). —आलयः, -आवासः the ocean. —देवं, -दैवतं the Nakshatra Satabhishaj. —पाशः 1. a shark. -2 the noose of Varuna. —लोकः 1. the world of Varuṇa. -2. water.

वरुणानी Varuna's wife.

वरुणाविः *f.* N. of Lakshmî.

वरुत्रं A cloak, mantle.

वरूतृ *m.* Ved. 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. —त्री A guardian deity.

वरूथं [वृ-ऊथन् Uṇ. 2. 6] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरूथो रथगुप्तियां तिरोधत्ते रथस्थितिम्. -2 An armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house, residence (Ved. in the last 3 senses). —थः 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time.

वरूथिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank ; अवनिमेकरथेन वरूथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्भृतः R. 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. —*m.* 1 A chariot. -2 A guard, defender. —नी An army ; स्खलितसलिलाद्युद्धयैनां जगाम वरूथिनी Si. 12. 77 ; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्य *a.* [वृ-एन्य] 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible ; अनेन चेदिच्छसि गृह्यमाणं पाणिं वरेण्येन R. 6. 24. -2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief, वेधा विधाय पुनरुक्तमिवेंदुबिंबं दूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 158, तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमही Rv. 3. 62. 10, R. 6 84, Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. —ण्यं Saffron.

वरोटः The Marubaka plant. —टं Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वर्करः [वृक्-अरन्] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -5 Jest, joke. -Comp —कर्करः a strap or rope of leather (कर्करः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. -2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वर्कुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [वृज्-घञ्] 1 A class, division, group ; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things) ; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7, so पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side Ku. 7. 53. -3 A category. -4 A class, of words grouped together, as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. -6 A section, chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an Adhyâya in Rigveda. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence (धर्म, अर्थ, and काम). -Comp. —अंत्यं, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants, *i. e.* a nasal. —घनः the cube of a square. °घातः the fifth power —पदं, -मूलं the square root. —प्रकृतिः *f.* an affected square. —वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गणा Multiplication

वर्गयति Den.. P. To multiply.

वर्गशस् *ind.* In groups, according to classes.

वर्गिन् *a.* Belonging to a class or party.

वर्गीण *a.* Belonging to a class or category.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category.—यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. —र्ग्यः One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning), या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Mâl. 1 ; उद्गाहना उद्धविरे मुहरात्मवर्ग्याः Si. 5. 15.

वर्च् 1 A. (वर्चते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चटी 1 A kind of rice. -2 A harlot.

वर्चस् *n.* [वर्च्-असुन्] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen virile. -Comp. —ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् *a* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. -2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving, avoiding, abandoning.

वर्जन [वृज्-ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion. -4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जं *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.), गौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्क्रांताः S. 4, Ku 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. -2 Abandoned, relinquished. -3 Excluded. -4 Deprived of, destitute of, without ; as in गुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. -2 To be excluded or left out. -3 With the exception of. —र्ज्यं A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken.

वर्ण् 10 U. (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye ; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्णयंत्यात्मनस्तनुं Subhâsh. -2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate ; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेरिदं प्रणतेन Gît. 3, Ki 5. 18. -3 To praise ; extol. -4 To spread, extend. -5 To illuminate. -6 To exert oneself. -7 To send, cast. -8 To pound, grind.

वर्णः [वर्ण्-अच्] 1 A colour, hue ; अंतः शुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 A paint, dye, paint-colour ; see वर्ण् (1). -3 Colour, complexion, beauty ; त्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते शार्ङ्गिणो वर्णचौरे Me. 46 ; R. 8. 42. -4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामानुपूर्व्येण Vârt. ; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10 ; R. 5. 19. -5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species ; as in सवर्ण अक्षरं. -6 (*a*) A letter, character, sound; न मे वर्णविचारक्षमा दृष्टिः V. 5. (*b*) A word, syllable ; S. D. 9. -7 Fame, glory,

celebrity, renown ; राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21. -8 A good quality, merit, virtue -9 Praise. -10 Dress, decoration.-11 Outward appearance, form, figure. -12 A cloak, mantle. -13 A covering, lid. -14 The order or arrangement of a subject in a song (गतिक्रम) ; उपात्तवर्णे चरिते पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 56. ' celebrated in song, made the subject of a song.' -15 The housings of an elephant. -16 A quality, property. -17 A religious observance. -18 An unknown quantity. -19 The number 'one'. -20 Application of perfumed unguents to the body. -21 Gold. -22 A musical mode. -र्णी 1 Saffron. -2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. —अंका a pen —अधिपः a planet presiding over a caste or class. —अपसदः an outcast. -अपेत *a.* devoid of any caste, out-cast, degraded. —अर्हः a kind of bean. —आगमः the addition of a letter ; भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः Sk. —आत्मन् *m.* a word. -आश्रमाः the (four) castes and stages of life, R. 5. 19. —उदकं coloured water ; R. 16. 70 —कूपिका an inkstand. —क्रमः 1. the order of castes or colours. -2. alphabetical order or arrangement. -गत *a.* 1. coloured. -2. algebraical. —चारकः a painter. —ज्येष्ठः a Brâhmaṇa. —तूलिः, -तूलिका, -तूली *f.* a pencil, paint-brush. —द *a.* colouring. (-दं) a kind of fragrant yellow wood. —दात्री turmeric. -दूतः a letter. —दूषक *a.* violating the distinctions of castes. —धर्मः the peculiar duties of a caste. —पातः the omission of a letter. -पात्रं a paint-box. -पुष्पं the flower of the globe-amaranth. —पुष्पकः the globe-amaranth. —प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं aloe-wood. —मातृ *f.* a pen, pencil —मातृका N. of Sarasvatî. —माला, -राशिः the alphabet. -रे(लेखा chalk. —वर्तिः, -वर्तिका *f.* a paint-brush, pencil. —वादिन् *m.* a panegyrist. —विपर्ययः the substitution or change of letters; (भवेत्) सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. —विलासिनी turmeric. —विलोडकः 1. a house-breaker. -2. a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). —वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp मात्रावृत्त). —व्यवस्थितिः *f.* the institution of caste. -शिक्षा instruction in letters.-श्रेष्ठः a Brâhmaṇa. -संयोगः marriage between persons of the same caste. -संसर्गः confusion of castes. -संकरः 1. confusion of castes through intermarriage.-2. mixture or blending of colours ; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended). Si. 14. 37. —संघातः, -समाम्नायः the alphabet. —स्थानं an organ of utterance. —हीन *a.* outcast.

वर्णकः [वर्णयति, वर्ण्-ण्वुल्] 1 A mask, the dress of an actor -2 A paint, colour for painting, Si 16. 62. -3 A paint or anything used as an unguent or pigment ; एतैः पिष्टतमालवर्णकनिभैराल्पितमंभोधरैः Mk. 5. 46, Bk. 19. 11. -4 A bard, panegyrist. -5 Vermilion. -6 Sandal(the tree). -7 A letter, syllable. —का 1 A mask. -2 A paint, colour for painting. -3 Fine gold. -4 Vermilion. -5 A cloak, mantle. —कं 1 A paint, colour, pigment , S. 6. 15. -2 Sandal. -3 A chapter, division. -4 A circle, orb.

वर्णनं-ना [वर्ण्-ल्युट्] 1 Painting. -2 Description, delineation, representation, स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10 -3 Writing -4 A statement, an assertion -5 Praise, commendation. (-ना only in this sense).

वर्णवती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः Water.

वर्णाटः 1 A painter.-2 A singer.-3 One who maintains himself by his wife (स्त्रीकृताजीव). -4 A lover.

वर्णिका [वर्णा अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन संत्यस्याः ठन्] 1 The mask or dress of an actor. -2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink. -4 A pen, pencil. -5 Chalk. -Comp. —परिग्रहः the assumption of a character or mask ; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Mâl. 1.

वर्णित *p. p* [वर्ण्-क्त] 1 Painted. -2 Described, represented. -3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णिन् *a.* [वर्णोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. -2 Belonging to the caste of. —*m.* 1 A painter. -2 A scribe, writer. -3 A religious student, a Brahmachârin q. v. ; अथाह वर्णी Ku 5. 65, 52 ; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19. -4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. -Comp. —लिंगिन् *a.* disguised as or wearing the marks of a religious student ; स वर्णिलिंगी विदितः समाययौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. -3 Turmeric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्ण्य *a.* To be described , (often used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or प्रस्तुत q. v.). —र्ण्यं Saffron

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood, as in कल्यवर्त q v. -Comp. —जन्मन् *m.* a cloud. —लोहं bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक *a.* [वृत्-ण्वुल्] 1 Living, being, existing. -2 Devoted to. —कः 1 A quail. -2 A horse's hoof. —कं A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन *a.* [वृत्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Abiding, living, staying, being &c. -2 Stationary. —नः A dwarf. —नी 1 A road, way. -2 Living, life. -3 Pounding, grinding. -4 Sending off, despatching. -5 A spindle. —नं 1 Living, being. -2 Staying, abiding, residing. -3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living , स्मरसि च तदुपांतेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1 26 , (the word may here mean 'abode or residence' also). -4 Living on, subsisting (at the end of comp.). -5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. -6 Turning round, revolving. -7 Rolling on, moving about. -8 Appointing. -9 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. -10 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. -11 Wages, salary, hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तनिः 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. -2 A hymn, praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). —निः *f.* 1 A way, road. -2 The eyelashes. -3 Ved. A wheel. -4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान *a.* [वृत्-शानच्] 1 Being, existing. -2 Living, being alive, contemporary , प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -3 Turning or moving round revolving. -4 Dwelling in. —नः The present tense (in gram.) ; वर्तमानसामीप्ये वर्तमानवद्वा P. III. 3. 131. —नं Presence.

वर्तरूकः 1 A pool, puddle. -2 An eddy, a whirpool. -3 A crow's nest. -4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a river.

वर्तस् *n.* Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्तिः -र्ती *f.* [वृत् इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll -2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill), सा पुनर्मम प्रथमदर्शनात्प्रभृत्यमृतवर्तिरिव चक्षुषोरानंदमुत्पादयती Mâl. 1 ; इयममृतवर्तिर्नयनयोः U. 1. 38 , कर्पूरवर्तिरिव लोचनतापहंत्री Bv. 3. 16 ; Vb. 1. -3 The wick of a lamp ; Mâl. 10. 4 -4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe -5 A magical lamp. -6 The protuberance round a vessel. -7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). -8 A streak, line. -9 Swelling in the throat. -10 A swelling formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush ; तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Mâl. 1 ; अंगुलिक्षरणसन्नवर्तिकः R. 19. 19. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 Colour, paint. -4 A quail ; Mâl. 8. 8.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) [वृत्-णिनि] (Usually at the end of comp) 1 Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. -2 Going, moving, turning. -3 Acting, behaving.-4 Performing,practising.

वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. -2 Being, abiding. -3 Circular. -4 Stationary, fixed. -5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिस् n. Ved. 1 Circuit, orbit. -2 A way, path. -3 Abode, residence.

वर्ती(र्ति)रः A kind of quail.

वर्तुल a. [वृत्-उलच्] Round, circular, globular. -लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. -2 A ball. -लं A circle.

वर्त्मन् [वृत्-मनिन्] 1 A way, road, path, passage, track ; वर्त्म भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39 , पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना ' by land ' ; आकाशवर्त्मना ' through the air. ' -2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct ; मम वर्त्मानुवर्तन्ते मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वशः Bg. 3. 23; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादामनोर्वर्त्मनः परम् । न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियंतुर्नेमिवृत्तयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेत्य पतंगवर्त्मना पुनरंकाश्रयिणी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 ' after the manner of a moth. ' -3 Room, scope for action ; न वर्त्म कस्मैचिदपि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. -4 An eye-lid. -5 An edge, a border. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. ' roadwork ', engineering. -पातः deviation from the road. -बंधः, -बधकः an affection of the eye-lids. -रोगः a disease of the eyelids.

वर्त्मनिः-नी f. A road, way.

वर्त्र a Ved. Protecting. -त्रं A dam, dike.

वर्ध् 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धापयति) 1 To cut, divide, shear. -2 To fill.

वर्धः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Increasing, causing increase or prosperity. -3 Increase, augmentation. -र्धं 1 Lead -2 Red lead.

वर्धक a. [वृध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Increasing. -2 Cutting, dividing. -3 Filling. -कः A carpenter.

वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a. [वृध्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Increasing ; growing. -2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. -नः 1 A bestower of prosperity. -2 A tooth growing over another tooth. -3 N. of Siva. -नी 1 A broom. -2 A bier. -3 A water jar of a particular shape. -नं 1 Growing, thriving. -2 Growth, increase, prosperity,magnifying,enlargement. -3 Elevation. -4 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. -5 Educating, rearing. -6 Cutting, dividing , as in नाभिवर्धनं. -7 A means of strengthening restorative. -8 Filling.

वर्धनिका A small vessel in which sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान a. [वृध्-शानच्] Growing, increasing. -नः 1 The castor-oil plant. -2 A kind of riddle. -3 N. of Vishnu. N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvâna). -4 Sweet citron. -नः, -नं 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid -2 A kind of mystical diagram. -3 A palace or temple built in the form of the above diagram. -4 A house having no door the south side. -ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvâna.). -Comp. पुरं the city Bardvâna

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धापनं [वर्धं छेदं करोति, वृध् णिच्-आप् च ततो भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered : cf. पूर्णपात्र.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. -2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cut. -4 Filled, full.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध्र 1 A leather strap or thong -2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्ध्रिका, वर्ध्री A leather strap or thong.

वर्पन् n. Ved. 1 Form, figure. -2 Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्फ् 1 P. (वर्फति) 1 To go, move. -2 To kill.

वर्मन् n. [वृ-मनिन्] 1 An armour, a coat of mail ; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति सजलनलिनीदलजालं Git. 4 ; R 4. 56 ; Mu 2. 8. -2 (Hence) Shelter, protection. -3 Bark, rind. -m. An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas ; as चंडवर्मन् प्रहारवर्मन् cf , दास. -Comp. -हर a. 1. wearing armour. -2 old enough to wear armour (i. e to take part in battle) ; सम्यग्विनीतमथो वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मिक, वर्मिन् a. Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्मणः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्य a [वृ-यत्] 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. -2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.) ; अन्वितः स कतिपयैः किरातवर्यैः Ki. 12. 54. -र्यः The god of love. -र्या 1 A girl choosing her own husband. -2 A girl in general.

वर्वट See बर्बट.

वर्वणा See बर्बणा.

वर्वर a. [वृ-अरच् वुट् च] 1 Stammering. -2 Curled. -रः 1 A barbarian. -2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An outcast. -4 Curly hair.-5 The clash of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing. -रा, -री 1 A kind of fly. -2 A kind of basil. -रं 1 Yellow sandal-wood. -2 Vermilion.-3 Gum-myrrh.-Comp. -उत्थं white sandal-wood.

वर्वरकं A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्वरीकः 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

वर्वू(र्बु)रः A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -र्षं [वृष् भावे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा] 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; विद्युत्स्तनितवर्षेषु Ms 4. 103 ; Me. 35 -2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything , सुरभि सुरविमुक्तं पुष्पवर्षं पपात R. 12. 102 ; so शरवर्षः, शिलावर्षः, लाजवर्षः &c. -3 Seminal effusion -4 A year (usually only n.) ; इयति वर्षाणि तया सहोग्रमभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधार R. 13. 67 ; न ववर्ष वर्षाणि द्वादश दशशताक्षः Dk ; वर्षभोग्येण शापेन Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a continent ; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated:—1 कुरु , 2 हिरण्मय ; 3 रम्यक , 4 इलावृत , 5 हरि ; 6 केतुमाला ; 7 भद्राश्व ; 8 किंनर ; and 9 भारत) ; एतद्दगुरुभारभारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्तते वशे Si. 14. 5. -6 India (= भारतवर्ष). -7 A cloud (only m. according to Hemachandra). -Comp. -अंशः, अंशकः, -अंगः a month. -अंबु n. rain-water. -अयुतं ten thousand years -अर्चिस् m. the planet Mars. -अवसानं the autumn or Sarat season. -आघोषः a frog. -आमदः a peacock. -उपलः hail. -करः a cloud. (-री) a cricket. -कोशः, -षः 1. a month. -2. an astrologer. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः ' a Varsha mountain, ' i. e. one of the mountain-ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another ; (they are seven.—हिमवान् हेमकूटश्च निषधो मेरुरेव च । चैत्रः कर्णी च शृंगी च सप्तैते वर्षपर्वताः) -ज a. (वर्षज

also) produced in the rainy season. —धरः 1. a cloud. -2. a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments ; M. 4 , (वर्षधर्ष in the same sense). —पाकिन् *m.* the hog-plum. —पूगः a series or collection of years. —प्रतिबंधः a drought. —प्रियः the Châtaka bird —वरः a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. —वृद्धिः *f.* birth day. —शतं a century, one hundred years. —सहस्रं a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.

वर्षणं [वृष्-ल्युट्] 1 Raining, rain. -2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also) ; द्रव्यवर्षणं 'showering or bestowing wealth'.

वर्षणिः *f.* [वृष्-अनि.] 1 Raining. -2 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite. -3 An act, action. -4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually *f. pl.*) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon , ग्रीष्मे पंचाग्निमध्यस्थो वर्षासु स्थंडिलेशयः Y. 3. 52 , Bk. 7. 1. -2 Rain (sing. in this sense). -Comp. —कालः the rains, the rainy season ; so वर्षासमयः. —कालीन *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. —प्रभंजनः a high wind. —भू *m.* 1. a frog. -2. a kind of insect (इंद्रगोप) —भूः, भ्वी *f.* 1. a female frog or a little frog. -2. hogweed. -3. an earth-worm —रात्रः 1. a night in the rainy season. -2. the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. —कं Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) [वृष् उकञ्] Raining, watery, pouring down water ; वर्षुकस्य किमपः कृतोन्नतेरंबुदस्य परिहार्यमूषरं Si. 14. 46 ; Bk. 2. 37. -Comp. —अब्दः, -अंबुदः a rain-cloud.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. -2 Strongest. -3 Largest (superl of वृद्ध q. v.)

वर्षीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Older , very old. -2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध q. v.).

वर्ष्म The body ; see below.

वर्ष्मन् *n.* [वृष्-मनिन्] 1 Body, form -2 A measure, height ; वर्ष्म द्विपाना विरुवंत उच्चकैर्वनेचरेभ्यश्चिरमाचचक्षिरे Si. 12. 64 ; गजवर्ष्म किरातेभ्यः शशंसुर्देवदारवः R. 4. 76. -3 A handsome or lovely form. -4 Surface (as of a mountain), Mâl. 9. 5.

वर्ह्, वर्ह, वर्हण, वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस् } See बर्ह्, बर्ह, बर्हण, बर्हिण, बर्हिन्, बर्हिस्

वल् 1 A (वलते , but sometimes वलति also, वलित) 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्योन्यं शरवृष्टिरेव वलते Mv. 6 41, प्रणयिनं परिरब्धुमथांगना ववलिरे वलिरेचित मध्यमा· Si. 6. 38, 6. 11. 19. 42· , त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलती Git 6 -2 To move, turn, move or turn round , वलितकंधरं Mâl 1. 29 ; दृष्टिरन्यतो न वलति K -3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to , हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात् Git. 7 , Nalod. 3. 5. -4 To increase , वलन्मुरनिस्वना S. D. 116 ; अमंदं कंदर्पज्वरजनितचिंताकुलतया वलद्बाधां राधां सरसमिदमूचे सहचरी Git. 1. -5 To cover, enclose. -6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. —WITH वि to move to and fro, roll about , स्विद्यति कूणति वेल्लति विवलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10. —सं 1. to mix, blend. -2 to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.* ; see संवलित)

वलनं [वल् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Moving, turning towards. -2 Moving round in a circle. -3 (In astr.) Deflection. -4 Agitation, excitement.

वलित *p. p.* 1 Moving. -2 Moved, turned round, bent round. -3 Surrounded, enclosed. -4 Wrinkled , Ki. 11. 4. -5 Cast, darted , Mâl 8. 11.

वल see बल.

वलक्ष see बलक्ष.

वलग्नः, -ग्नं The waist.

वलभि., भी *f* [वल्यते आच्छाद्यते वल्-अभि वा ङीप्] (Also frequently written वडभि:-भी) 1 The sloping roof the wooden frame of a thatch , धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2. , सौधान्यत्यर्थतापाद्वलभिपरिचयद्वेषिपारावतानि M. 2. 13. -2 The topmost part (of a house) , दृष्टा दृष्टा भवनवलभीतुंगवातायनस्था Mâl. 1. 15 ; Me. 38 , Si. 3. 53. -3 N. of a town in Saurâshtra ; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु वलभी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वलंब See अवलंब.

वलयः -यं [वल्-अयन्] 1 A bracelet, armlet , विहितविशदबिसकिसलयवलया जीवति परमिह तव रतिकलया Git 6 , Bk. 3 22 ; Me. 2, 60 , R. 13. 21, 43 -2 A ring, coil ; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. -3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. -4 A circle circumference (oft. at the end of comp.), भ्रांतभूवलयः Dk.'; वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वीं) R. 1. 30 ; दिग्वलय Si. 9. 8. -5 An enclosure, a bower ; as in लतावलयमंडप. —यः 1 A fence, hedge. -2 A branch. -3 A sore throat (वलयीकृ 'to form into a bracelet ,' Ku. 5. 66 ; वलयीभू 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

वलयित *a.* 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed ; Bh. 3. 26 ; U. 4. 30. -2 Whirling round. -3 Curling, Mâl.5.6.

वलाक See बलाक.

वलाकिन् See बलाकिन्.

वलासकः 1 The cuckoo.-2 A frog.

वलाहक See बलाहक.

वलि-ली *f.* (Also written बालिः-ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin). वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतम् -2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मध्येन सावदिविलग्नमध्या वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. -3 The ridge of a thatched roof -4 A line made on the body with fragrant unguents. -Comp. —भृत् *a* curled, having curls (as hair) , कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभृतश्चलयन् भृंगरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53 -मुखः, -वदनः a monkey , Mâl. 9. 31.

वलिकः-कं The edge of a thatched roof.

वलिन, वलिभ *a.* [वलि-न भ वा] Wrinkled, shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid ; Si. 6. 13.

वलिमत् *a* Wrinkled.

वलिर *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, oggling.

वलिशं-शी A fish hook.

वलीकं The edge of a thatched roof ; Si. 3. 53.

वलूकः A kind of bird. —कं The root of lotus.

वल्कुल *a.* Strong, robust, powerful.

वल्क् 10 U. (वल्कयति-ते) To speak.

वल्कः-ल्कं [वल् संवरणे क, कस्य नेत्वं] 1 The bark of a tree , स वल्कवासांसि तवाधुना हरन् करोति मन्युं न कथं धनंजयः Ki. 1. 35 ; R. 8. 11 , 11 , Bk 10 1. -2 The scales of a fish -3 A part, fragment (खंड). -Comp. —तरुः a kind of tree. —द्रुमः the birch tree. —लोध्रः a variety of the Lodhra

वल्कवत् *a.* A fish (having scales).

वल्कलः-लं [वल्-कलन् कस्य नेत्वं] 1 The bark of a tree. -2 A garment made of a bark, bark-garment, इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S ; 1. 20, R 12. 8 ; Ku. 5. 8 ; हैमवल्कलाः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-dresses'; (cf. चीरपरिग्रहाः in Ku. 6. 93). -Comp. —संवीत *a* clad in bark.

वल्किलः A thorn.

वल्कुटं Bark, rind.

वल्ग् 1 U. (वल्गति-ते, वल्गित) 1 To go, move, shake ; Si. 12. 20.-2 To leap, bounce, bound, ; go by leaps, gallop (fig. also) ; वल्गु वल्गति सत्कयः Pt. 1. 62. -3 To dance prance ; द्वारे

हेमविभूषणाश्च तुरगा वल्गंति यद् दर्पिताः Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125, Si. 18 53. -4 To be pleased, Bk. 13. 28. -5 To eat; निर्जिताखिलमहार्णवौषधिस्यंदसारममृतं व-वल्गिरे Si. 14. 29. -6 To swagger, vaunt; विद्यासद्माविनिर्गलत्कणमुषो वल्गंति चेत्पामराः Bv. 1. 72.

वल्गनं Leaping, jumping, galloping, R. 9. 51.

वल्गा A bridle, rein; आला । गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1 50.

वल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bounded, leaped &c. -2 Moved, made to dance, Kâv. 2. 73. —तं 1 A gallop, one of the paces of a horse. -2 Swaggering, boasting, vaunt; निर्मितादपराद्धेपोर्धाविष्कस्येव वल्गितं S. 2. 27

वल्गु a. [वल् संवरणे उ गुक् च Tv] 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. -2 Sweet, Bv. 2. 136. -3 Precious. —adv. Beautifully, splendidly, Pt. 1. 62. —ल्गुः A goat. -Comp. —पत्रः a kind of wild pulse. —वल्गुक a. Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —कं 1 Sandal. -2 Price. -3 A wood.

वल्गुलः The flying fox.

वल्गुलिका 1 A cockroach. -2 A chest.

वल्गूयति Den. P. 1 To be handsome. -2 To be mild or gentle. -3 Ved. To praise, honour.

वल्भ् 1 A. (वल्भते) To eat, devour

वल्भनं 1 Eating -2 Food.

वल्मिक, वाल्मिकि m., n. See वल्मीक.

वल्मी An ant. -Comp. —कूटं an ant-hill.

वल्मीकः-कं [वल्-ईकु सुट् च Un. 4. 25] An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by white ants, moles &c.; धर्मं शनैः संचिनुयाद्वल्मीकमिव पुत्तिकाः Subhâsh., Me. 15; S. 7. 11. —कः 1 Swelling of certain parts of the body, elephantiasis. -2 The poet Vâlmîki.-Comp —शीर्षं a kind of antimony (used as collyrium).

वल्यू(ल्यु)ल् 10 P. (वल्यू-ल्यु-लयति) 1 To cut off. -2 To purify.

वल्ल् 1 A. (वल्लते) 1 To cover. -2 To be covered. -3 To go, move.

वल्लः [वल्ल्-वच्] 1 Covering. -2 A weight of three Gunjas. -3 Another weight of one Gunja and a half; or of two Gunjas (in medicine). -4 Prohibiting. -5 Winnowing corn. -6 A Masha of silver.

वल्लकी [वल्-कुन् गौरा० ङीप्] The (Indian) lute; अजस्रमास्फालितवल्लकीगुणक्षतोज्ज्वलांगुष्ठनखांशुभिन्नया Si. 1. 9, 4 57, Rs. 1. 8, R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

वल्लभ a. [वल्ल्-अभच् Un. 3. 125] 1 Beloved, desired, dear. -2 Supreme. —भः 1 A lover, husband; (खेदः) त्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकनेन Mâl. 3. 8, Si 11. 33. -2 A favourite; Pt 1 53. -3 A superintendent, an overseer -4 A chief herdsman. -5 A good horse (one with auspicious marks). —भा A beloved female, mistress, wife, बहुवल्लभा राजानः श्रूयंते S. 3, Mu. 3. 9 -Comp. —आचार्यः N. of the celebrated founder of a Vaishnava sect. —पालः a groom.

वल्लभायितं A mode of sexual enjoyment; cf. पुरुषायित.

वल्लरं [वल्ल्-अरन्] 1 Aloe-wood. -2 A bower. -3 A thicket (गहन). -4 A branching foot-stalk.

वल्लरिः-री f. [वल्ल्-अरि वा ङीप्] 1 A creeping plant, अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी Ku 5. 31, तमो वल्लरी Mâl 5. 7. -2 A branching foot stalk.

वल्लव. (वी f) See बल्लव, Si 12. 39

वल्लिः f. [वल्ल् इन्] 1 A creeper, creeping or winding plant, भुतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटा जटा Mâl. 1. 2. -2 The earth. -Comp —दूर्वा a kind of grass.

वल्ली f. A creeping plant, winding plant, creeper. -Comp. —जं pepper. —वृक्षः the Sâla tree.

वल्लूरं [वल्ल्-उरन्] 1 A bower, an arbour. -2 A place overgrown with creepers, wood, thicket. -3 A branching foot-stalk. -4 An uncultivated field. -5 A desert, wild, wilderness. -6 Dried flesh.

वल्लूरः [वल्ल्-ऊरन्] 1 Dried flesh. -2 The flesh of the (wild) hog —रं 1 A thicket. -2 A desert, wilderness. -3 An uncultivated field. -4 Ground impregnated with salt.

वल्ह् I. 1 A. (वल्हते) 1 To be preeminent or excellent. -2 To cover -3 To kill, hurt. -4 To speak. -5 To give. -II. 10 U. (वल्हयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वल्हिक, वल्हीक See बाल्हिक, बल्हीक.

वश् 2 P. (वष्टि, उशित) 1 To wish, desire, long for, निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं Sânti. 2. 6; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभवं भवस्य जयाय सेनान्यमुशंति देवाः Ku. 3. 15; S. 7. 20; वष्टि भागुरिरल्लोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk. -2 To favour. -3 To shine (कांतौ).

वश a [वश् कर्तरि अच् भावे अप् वा] 1 Subject to, influenced by, under the influence or control of, usually in comp, शोकवशः, मृत्युवशः &c. -2 Obedient, submissive, compliant. -3 Humbled, tamed -4 Charmed, fascinated. -5 Subdued by charms. —शः, -शं 1 Wish, desire, will. -2 Power, influence, control, mastership, authority, subjection, submission, स्ववश 'subject to oneself', independent, परवश 'under the influence of others'; अनयत् प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशमेको नृपतीननंतरान् R. 8 19, वशं नी, or आनी to reduce to subjection, subdue, win over; वशं गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to, give way, yield, submit; न शुचो वशं वशिनामुत्तमं गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90, वशे कृ or वशीकृ to subdue, overcome, win over, to fascinate, bewitch. —वशात् (abl.) is frequently used adverbially in the sense of 'through the force, power or influence of', 'on account of', 'for the purpose of', दैववशात्, वायुवशात्, कार्यवशात् &c. -3 Being tamed. -4 Birth. —शः The residence of harlots. -Comp —अनुग, —ग, -वर्तिन् (so वशंगत) a. obedient to the will of another, submissive, subject. (-m.) a servant. —आढ्यकः a porpoise. —क्रिया winning over, subjection. —ग a. subject, obedient, नमस्यामो देवान्नतु हतविधेस्तेऽपि वशगाः Bh. 2. 94, Pt. 1. 139. (-गा) an obedient wife

वशंवद a. Obedient to the will of compliant, submissive, subject, under the influence of (lit. and fig.), कोपस्य किं नु करभोरु वशंवदाऽभूः Bv. 3. 9, 2. 136, 157, N. 1. 33, सा ददर्श गुरुहर्षवशंवदवदनमनंगनिवासं Git. 11, अभिसारयते कांतं या मन्मथवशंवदा S. D.

वशका An obedient wife.

वशा [वश्-अच्] 1 A woman. -2 A wife -3 A daughter. -4 A husband's sister. -5 A cow. -6 A barren woman. -7 A barren cow. -8 A female elephant, स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा Vi. 4. 25.

वशिः 1 Subjugation. -2 Fascinating, bewitching. —n. Subjection.

वशिक a. Void, empty. —कं Aloe-wood.

वशिता-त्वं 1 Subjection, control. -2 Bewitching, fascinating.

वशिन् a. (नी f.) [वशः अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Powerful. -2 Being under control, subdued, subject, submissive. -3 One who has subdued his passions (used like a noun also); प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5. 28. —m. Ved 1 A ruler, lord. -2 A sage.

वशिनी The Sami tree.

वशिरः A sort of pepper. —**रं** Sea salt.

वशिष्ठ See वसिष्ठ.

वशीकरणं 1 Fascinating, attracting. -2 A cause of attraction or allurement, **एकैकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीयः** Mâl. 6. 17. -3 Subduing, subjugation.

वश्य *a* [वश्-यत्] 1 Capable of being subdued, controllable, governable; **आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति** Bg. 2. 64. -2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, humbled, Bg. 6. 36. -3 under influence or control, subject, dependent, obedient **तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्वश्यः समृद्धो धार्मिकः सुधीः** H Pr. 18, oft in comp., (**मनः**) **हृदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिवश्यं** Ku. 3 50. —**श्यः** A servant, dependent —**श्या** An humble or obedient wife; **यं ब्राह्मणमियं देवी वाग्वश्येवानुवर्तते** U. 1. 2 (who has full command of language). —**श्यं** Cloves.

वश्यका See वश्या.

वष् 1 P. (वषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

वषट् *ind* An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity), **इंद्राय वषट्, पूष्णे वषट्** &c. -**Comp.** —**कर्तृ** *m.* the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation वषट्. —**कारः** the formula or exclamation वषट्.

वष्क् 1 A. (वष्कते) To go, move.

वष्कय. A calf one year old.

वष्कयणी, वष्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves, (**चिरप्रसूता गौ**).

वस् I 1 P. (वसति, sometimes वसते, उवास, अवात्सीत्, वत्स्यति, वस्तुं, उषित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc., but sometimes acc.), **धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली** Gît. 5. -2 To be, exist, be found in, **वसंति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि** Ki. 8. 37; **यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसंति, धृतिः श्रीर्ह्रीर्धृतिः कीर्तिर्दक्षे वसति नालसे** Subhâsh. -3 To spend, pass (as time) (with acc.). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to dwell, to dwell, lodge, people. -2 To receive hospitably. -3 To dwell, inhabit. —*Desid.* (विवत्सति) To wish to dwell.-II. 2 A. (वस्ते) To wear, put on; **वसने परिधूसरे वसाना** S. 7. 21, Si 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9, Bk. 4. 10. —*Caus.* (वासयति-ते) To cause to put on. -III. 4 P. (वस्यति) 1 To be straight. -2 To be firm. -3 To fix. IV. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To cut, divide, cut off.-2 To love. -3 To take, accept. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To offer, -V 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः -ती *f.* [वस्-अति वा ङाप्] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding, **आश्रमेषु वसतिं चक्रे** Me. 1. 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. -2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation, **हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः** P. R 1. 22, S. 2. 14. -3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig), **अलकामतिवाह्यैव वसतिं वसुसंपदां** Ku. 6 37, so **विनयवसतिः, धर्मैकवसतिः**. -4 A camp, halting place (शिबिर). -5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, *i. e.* night; **तस्य मार्गवशादेका बभूव वसतिर्यतः** R. 15. 11 (वसतिः = रात्रि Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c, **तिस्रो वसतीरुषित्वा** 7 33, 11. 30. -6 A Jaina monastery.

वसथ An abode, dwelling, nest (of birds).

वसनं [वस्-आधारे ल्युट्] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. -2 A house, residence. -3 Dressing, clothing, covering. -4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes, **वसने परिधूसरे वसाना** S. 7.21, **उत्संगे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणा** Me. 86, 41. -5 An ornment worn (by women) round the loins, (probably for रसना).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख), **मधुमाधवौ वसंतः** Susr., **सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसंते** Rs. 6. 2; **विहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते** Gît. 1. -2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kâmadeva; **सुहृदः पश्य वसंत किं स्थितं** Ku. 4. 27. -3 Dysentery. -4 Smallpox. -5 (In dramas) A nick-name for the Vidûshaka or buffoon. -**Comp.** —**अवतारः** the advent or setting in of the spring, **वसंतावतारसमयेऽस्या उन्मादयितृकं रूपं प्रेक्ष्य** S. 1. —**उत्सवः** the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phâlguna, and indentified with the *Holi* festival. —**कालः** the spring-tide, vernal season. —**घोषिन्** *m.* a cuckoo. —**जा** 1. the Vâsantî or Mâdhavî creeper. -2. the spring festival; see वसंतोत्सव. -**तिलकः -कं** the ornament of the spring, **फुल्लं वसंततिलकं तिलकं वनाल्याः** Chand.M 5.(-**कः -का -क**) N. of a metre, see App. I —**दूतः** 1. the cuckoo. -2. the month called Chaitra. -3. the musical mode हिंदोल. -4. the mango tree. —**दूती** the trumpet-flower. —**द्रुः, -द्रुमः** the mango tree. —**पंचमी** the fifth day in the bright half of Mâgha. —**बंधुः, -योधः -सखः** epithets of the god of love.

वसा [वस्-अच्] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fast, marrow, adeps, suet, Mu. 3 28, R. 15. 16. -2 Any oily or fatty exudation -3 Brain. -**Comp.** -**आढ्यः, -आढ्यकः** the Gangetic porpoise. —**छटा** the mass of the brain. —**पायिन्** *m.* a dog

वासिः [वस्-इन्] 1 Clothes. -2 A dwelling, an abode.

वासित *p p.* 1 Worn, put on. -2 Dwelling. -3 Stored (as grain). -**तं** Abode, residence

वसिरं Sea salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Mandala of the *Rigveda*. He was the typical representative of true Brâhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Visvâmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. -2 N. of the author of a Smriti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु *a.* 1 Sweet. -2 Dry. -3 Ved Wealthy, rich. -4 Ved. Good. —*n* [वस्-उन्] 1 Wealth, riches; **स्वयं प्रदुग्धेऽस्य गुणैरुपस्नुता वसूपमानस्य वसूनि मेदिनी** Ki. 1. 18, R. 8. 31, 9. 6. -2 A jewel, gem. -3 Gold. -4 Water. -5 A thing, substance. -6 A kind of salt. -7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). -8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. —*m.* 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense), **सेयं भूरिवसोर्वसोरिव सुता मृत्योर्मुखे वर्तते** Mâl. 5. 24, Ki 18; (the *Vasus* are eight in number:—1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 धर or धव, 5 अनिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रत्यूष and 8 प्रभास, sometimes अह is substituted for आप; **धरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽनलः। प्रत्यूषश्च प्रभासश्च वसवोऽष्टाविति स्मृताः**). -2 the number 'eight'. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 Of Siva -5 Of Agni -6 A tree. -7 A lake, pond. -8 A rein. -9 The tie of a yoke. -10 A halter. -11 A ray of light, **निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका** Si. 9. 10; **शिथिलवसुमगाधे मग्नमापत्पयोधौ** Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). -12 The sun. —*f.* 1 A ray of light. -2 Light, radiance. -3 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). -**Comp.** —**ओकसारा** 1. N. of Amarâvatî, the city of Indra. -2. of Alakâ, the city of Kubera. -3. of a river attached to Amarâvatî and Alakâ. —**कीटः, -कृमिः** a beggar. —**तातिः** *f.* Ved. wealth. —**दा** the earth. —**देवः** N. of the father of Krishna and son of Sûra,

a descendant of Yadu. °भूः -सुतः &c. epithets of Krishna. —देवता, -देव्या the asterism called Dhanishthâ -देव्या the ninth day of alunar fortnight. —धर्मिका crystal. —धा 1. the earth ; वसुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83 ; S 7 33. -2. the ground ; Ku 4. 4 °अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain ; V. 1. 17. °नगरं the capital of Varuna. —धारा, -भारा the capital of Kubera. —प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire —प्राणः an epithet of Agni. —रेतस् m. fire. -रोचिस् m a sacrifice, religious ceremony. -श्रेष्ठ 1. wrought gold -2. silver. -षेणः N. of Karna. -स्थली N. of the city of Kubera.

वसु(सू)कः The plant called Arka —कं 1 Sea-salt. -2 Fossil-salt.

वसुंधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुंधरा, R. 4. 7 ; S. 6. 23.

वसुमत् a. Wealthy, rich. —ती The earth , वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83 , S. 1. 25.

वसुलः A god, deity.

वसूरा A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

वस्क् 1 A. (वस्कते) To go, move.

वस्कः 1 Going, motion. -2 Application, perseverance.

वस्कय See वष्कय.

वस्कयणी See वष्कयणी.

वस्कराटिका A scorpion.

वस्त् 10 U. (वस्तयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To ask, beg, solicit. -3 To go, move. -4 To torment.

वस्तं An abode. —स्तः A goat , see बस्त. -Comp. -अन्त्री benzoin.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण).

वस्तिः m., f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. -2 The abdomen, the lower belly. -3 The pelvis. -4 The bladder. -5 A syringe, clyster. -Comp -मल urine. —शिरस् n. 1. the pipe of a clyster. -2. the neck of the bladder. —शोधनं a diuretic (which clears the bladder).

वस्तु n [वस् तुन्] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality ; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानम्. -2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते कृतांतकः R. 8. 45 ; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं 5. 18, 3. 5 , वस्तुनीष्टेऽप्यनादरः S. D. -3 Wealth, property, possessions. -4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. -5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also) ; आद्यादेवैनामन्नूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1 -6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of any poetic composition , कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशकुंतलाख्येन नाटकेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S 1 अथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात् V 1 2 , आशीर्नमस्क्रिया वस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तन्मुखं S. D. 6 , Ve. 1. -7 The pith of a thing. -8 A plan, design —f. Ved A day (?) -Comp —अभावः 1. absence of reality. -2 loss of property or possessions —उत्थापनं the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration , see S D 420. —उपमा a variety of Upamâ according to Dandin who thus illustrates it —राजीवमिव ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलोत्पले इव । इय प्रतीयमानैकधर्मा वस्तूपमैव सा ॥ Kâv. 2. 16 ; (it is a case of Upamâ where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted). —उपहित a. applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material, क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3 29. —मात्रं the mere outline or skeleton of any subject (to be afterwards developed). —रचना style, arrangement of matter.

वस्तुतस् ind. 1 In fact , in reality' really, actually. -2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. -3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. -4 In fine.

वस्त्यं A house, an abode, a residence , Si 13. 63.

वस्त्रं [वस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. -2 Dress, apparel. -Comp. —अगारः-रं, -गृहं a tent. —अंचलः, -अंतः the hem of a garment. —आगारं a clothier's shop. —कुट्टिमं 1. a tent. -2 an umbrella. —ग्रंथिः the knot of the lower garment (which fastens it near the navel); cf. नीवि. —निर्णेजकः a washerman. —परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. —पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. —पूत a. filtered through a cloth , वस्त्रपूतं पिबेज्जलं Ms. 6. 46. —भेदकः, -भेदिन् m. a tailor. —योनिः the material of cloth (as cotton). —रंजनं safflower. —विलासः foppery in dress.

वस्त्रयति Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

वस्नं [वस्-नः Un. 3. 6] 1 Hire, wages (in this sense m. also). -2 Dwelling, abiding. -3 Wealth, substance. -4 A cloth, clothes. -5 A skin. -6 Price. -7 Death.

वस्ननं A girdle, zone.

वस्नसा A tendon, nerve.

वास्निक a. Mercenary, hireling.

वस्मन् n. Ved. 1 A garment. -2 An abode.

वंह् 10 U [वंहयति-ते] To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ते, उवाह, ऊहे, अवाक्षीत्, अवोढ, वक्ष्यति-ते, वोढुं, ऊढ , pass उह्यते) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport (oft with two acc.), अजां ग्रामं वहति, वहति विधिहुतं या हविः S. 1 1 , न च हव्यं वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 249. -2 To bear along, cause to move onward, waft, propel ; जलानि या तीरनिखातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामनु राजधानीं R 13. 61 ; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां S. 7. 6 ; R. 11. 10. -3 To fetch, bring , वहति जलमियं Mu. 1. 4. -4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain , न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17 ; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5 ' when my father is leading the van &c. ', वहति भुवनश्रेणीं शेषः फणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17 , Me. 17. -5 To carry off , take away , अद्रेः शृंगं वहति (v. l. for हरति) पवनः किंस्विद् Me. 14. -6 To marry ; यदूढया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70 , Ms. 3. 38. -7 To have, possess, bear , वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31 , वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. -8 To assume, exhibit, show , लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. -9 To look to, attend to, take care of ; मुग्धाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4 , तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22. -10 To suffer, feel, experience ; Bv. 1. 94 , so दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c. -11 (Intransitive in this and the following senses) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on ; वहतं बलीवर्दौ वहतं Mk. 6 ; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K. , Pt. 1. 43, 291. -12 To flow (as rivers) , प्रत्यगूहुर्महानद्यः Mb. ; परोपकाराय वहति नद्यः Subhâsh. -13 To blow (as wind)) ; मंदं वहति मारुतः Râm. , वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Gît. 5. -14 To breathe. —Caus. (वाहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. -2 To drive, impel, direct. -3 To traverse, pass or go over ; स वाहयते राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12 ; भवान्वाहयेद्ध्वशेषं Me. 38. -4 To use, carry ; Bk 14. 23. -5 To place in a boat. -6 To proceed, go. -7 To carry out, complete, finish. -8 To go to visit. —Desid. (विवक्षति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

ऊढ p. p. 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. -2 Taken. -3 Married ; Ku. 5. 70, —ढः A married man. -ढा A girl who is married. -Comp. —कंकट a mailed —भार्य a. one who

has married a wife. –वयस: a young-man.

ऊढिः *f.* 1 Marriage. -2 Carrying, bearing.

वहः [वह्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. -2 The shoulder of an ox. -3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -4 Particularly, a horse. -5 Air, wind. -6 A way, road. -7 A male river (नद). -8 A measure of four *Dronas*. -9 A current, stream.

वहतः [वह्-अतच्] 1 A traveller. -2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. -2 Air, wind. -3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहतीः –वहा A river, stream in general.

वहतुः 1 An ox. -2 Ved. A traveller. -3 A marriage (Ved.).

वहनं [वह्-ल्युट्] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. -2 Supporting -3 Flowing. -4 A vehicle, conveyance. -5 A boat, raft.

वाहित *p. p.* 1 Carried, conveyed. -2 Known, celebrated. -3 Obtained, got.

वहंतः 1 Wind. -2 An infant.

वहल *a.* See बहल. —ः A raft, boat.

वहित्रं, वहित्रकं, वहिनी A raft, float, boat, vessel; प्रत्यूरस्यदृश्यत किमपि व, हित्रं Dk. ; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदम् Gît. 1.

वहिस् See बहिस्.

वहिष्क *n.* Outer, external.

वहेडकः The Bibhîtaka tree.

वह्निः [वह्-नि] 1 Fire ; अतृणे पतितो वह्निः स्वयमेवोपशाम्यति Subhâsh. -2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -3 Digestion, appetite. -4 A vehicle. -5 The marking-nut plant. -6 Lead-wort -7 A sacrificer, priest. -8 A god in general. -9 An epithet of the Maruts. -10 Of Soma. -11 A horse. -Comp. —कर *a.* 1. igniting. -2. stimulating digestion, stomachic. -काष्ठ a kind of agallochum. —गंधः 1. incense. -2 resin. —गर्भः 1. a bamboo. -2. the *Samî* tree ; cf. अग्निगर्भ. —दीपकः safflower. —नामन् *m.* 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. lead-wort. —भोग्यं clarified butter. —मित्रः air, wind. -रेतस् *m.* 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. gold. —लोहं, -लोहकं copper. —वर्णं the red water-lily. —वल्लभः resin. —वीजं 1. gold.-2. the common lime. —शिखं 1. saffron. -2. safflower. -सखः the wind. —संज्ञकः the *Chitraka* tree.

वह्यं 1 A carriage. -2 A vehicle or conveyance in general.

वाह्लिक, वह्लीक see बाह्लिक, बल्हीक

वा *ind.* 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or' ; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause ; cf च. -2 It has also the following senses :—(*a*) and, as well as, also ; वायुर्वा दहनो वा G M., अरिते माता स्मरसि वा तातं U. 4. (*b*) like, as , जातां मन्ये तुहिनमथितां पद्मिनी वान्यरूपां Me. 83 ; मणी वोष्ट्रस्य लंबेते Sk. ; हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6 ; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12 , Si. 3. 63, 4. 35, 7 64 , Ki. 3. 13. (*c*) optionally , (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules, as of Pânini) ; द्वोषो णो वा चित्तविरागे P. VI. 4 99, 91. (*d*) Possibility ; (in this sense वा is usullay added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like इव or नाम), and may be translated by ' possibly ', 'I should like to know ' ; कस्य वान्यस्य वचसि मया स्थातव्यं K ; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (*e*) Sometimes used merely as an expletive. (*f*) Indeed, truly. (*g*) Only. -3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or,' 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभोस्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60 ; तत्र परिश्रमानुरोधाद्वा उत्तानकथावस्तुगौरवाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा भवद्भिरवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ, न वा not, neither, nor , यदि वा or if ; यद्वा or, or else ; किं वा whether &c.).

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow ; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सप्तधा सप्तभिन्ना. Ve. 3. 6 ; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14 ; Me. 42 ; Bk. 7. 1, 8, 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. —*Caus.* (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. -2(वाजयति-ते) To shake. -WITH आ to blow ; बद्धां बद्धां भित्तिशंकामभुष्मिन्नावानावान्मातरिश्वा निहंति Ki. 5. 36 ; Bk. 14. 97. —प्र, -वि to blow ; वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हरन्नराणां Rs. 6. 23. -II. 4 P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -III. 10 U. (वापयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be happy. -3 To worship, reverence.

वांश *a.* (शी *f.*) [वंश-अण्] Made of bamboo. —शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [वंश-ठक्] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes —कः [वच्-घञ्] Speech, uttering , as in नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1.

वाकुल See बाकुल.

वाक्यं [वच्-ण्यत् चस्य कः] 1 Speech words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken, शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते ' does not obey', Si. 2. 24 -2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought) ; वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 6 , पदसमूहो वाक्यं Tarka K. ; श्रोत्रयार्थो च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तद्धिते तथा K. P 10. -3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In astr) The solar process for all astronomical computations. -Comp -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence °उपमा a variety of Upamâ according to Dandin , see Kâv. 2. 43. —आलापः conversation, discourse. —खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. -पदं a word in a sentence. -पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartrihari. —पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. —प्रबंधः 1. a treatise, connected composition.-2. the flow of sentences. —प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. —भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement ; वाक्यभेदान्नद्धनगमत् Mu. 2 —रचना,-विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. —विशारद *a.* eloquent, skilled in speech. —शेष 1. the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence ; सदोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. -2. an elliptical sentence.

वागरः 1 A sage, holy man. -2 A learned Brâhmana, scholar. -3 A brave man, hero. -4 A touch-stone, whet-stone -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Certainty, determination. -7 Submarine fire. -8 A wolf.

वागा A bridle.

वागारु *a.* Breaking one's promises perfidious, faithless.

वागाशनि. A Buddha.

वागुरा [वा-हिंसने उरच् गत् च] A trap, net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जनवागुरासु पतितः क्षेमेण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 116 -Comp. —वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman , Ms. 10 32.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher , R 9. 53.

वाग्मिन् *a.* [वाच् अस्त्यर्थे ग्मिनि. चस्य कः तस्य लोपः cf. P. V. 2. 124] 1 Elo-

quent, oratorical. -2 Talkative. -3 Verbose, wordy. —*m.* 1 An orator, an eloquent man ; अनिर्लोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Śi. 2. 27, 109, Ki. 14. 6 ; Pt. 3. 86. -2 N. of Brihaspati. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

वाग्य *a.* [वाचं यच्छति, यम्-ड] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. -2 Speaking truly. —ग्यः Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वांक्ष् 1 P. (वांक्षति) To wish, desire.

वाच् *f* [वच्-क्विप् दीर्घोऽसंप्रसारणं च Uṇ. 2. 67.] 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp अर्थ), वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech ; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Māl. 4 ; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते । ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति U. 1. 10. विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows' ; R. 1 49, Śi 2. 13, 23 ; Ku. 2. 3 -3 A voice, sound ; अशरीरिणी वागुदचरत् U. 2 ; मनुष्यवाचा R. 2. 33 -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Saraswatī, the goddess of speech -**Comp.** —अपहारकः (वागपहारकः) a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts —अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning, R. 1. 1 ; see above. —असिः cutting speech (cutting like a sword) ; स्फुरत्यसाधोर्विवृणोति वागसिः Ki 14 12. —आडंबरः (वागाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. —आत्मन् *a* (वागात्मन्) consisting of words ; ऋषे प्रबुद्धोसि वागात्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2 —ईशः (वागीशः) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods -3. an epithet of Brahman ; Ku 2. 3. -4. the lunar mansion called Pushya (-शा) N of Sarasvatī —ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2 an epithet of Brahman. (-री) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech —ऋषभः (वागृषभः) 'eminent in speech,' an eloquent or learned man. —कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel strife. —कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. —गुदः (वाग्गुदः) a kind of a bird —गुणः (वाग्गुणः) a merit or excellence of speech ; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hemachandra.) —गुलिः, —गुलिकः (वाग्गुलिः &c.) the betel-bearer of a kind &c ; cf. ताम्बूलकरंकवाहिन्. —चपल *a.* (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. —चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. —छलं (वाक्छल) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication, एतावद्देवास्ति मे वाक्छलं Mu 2, केनेदममृतं मे वाक्छलाद् वृष्टंK 330. —जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk, अनिर्लोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Śi. 2. 27. —डंबरः (वाग्डंबरः) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language —दंडः (वाग्दंडः) 1. reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. -2 restraint of speech, control over words, cf. त्रिदंड. —दत्त (वाग्दत्त) *a.* promised, affianced, betrothed (-त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin. —दरिद्र (वाग्दरिद्र) *a* 'poor in words,' *i. e.* speaking little —दलं (वाग्दल) a lip. —दानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal. —दुष्ट *a* (वाग्दुष्ट) 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. -2. using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1. a defamer. -2. a Brâhmaṇa not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. —देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः सांमुख्यमाधत्ते S. D.1. °कुल science, learning. -दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1 the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound श्रीपिच्छमपरिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H 3 -2 abuse, defamation. -3 an ungrammatical speech —निबंधन (वाग्निबंधन) *a* depending on words —निश्चयः (वाङ्निश्चयः) affiance by word of mouth, marriage contract —निष्ठा (वाङ्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु *a.* (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. —पति *a* (वाक्पति) eloquent oratorical. (-तिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वचसांपतिः is also used). -2. the constellation Pushya. —पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation —प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. —प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language —प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence —बंधनं (वाग्बंधनं) stopping the speech, silencing, Amaru. 13. —मनस *n* (the dual वाङ्मनसी in Vedic language) speech and mind ; अथैनं तुष्टुवुः स्तुत्यमवाङ्मनसगोचरं R 10. 15 —मात्रं (वाङ्मात्रं) mere words. —मुखं (वाङ्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface —यत (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech, silent. —यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. —यामः (वाग्यामः) a dumb man. -युद्धं (वाग्युद्ध) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. —रोधः (वाग्रोधः) stopping the speech, silencing. -वज्रः (वाग्वज्रः) 1. adamantine words ; अहह दारुणो वाग्वज्रः U. 1 -2. harsh or severe language. —विदग्ध *a.* (वाग्विदग्ध) skilled in speech. (-ग्धा) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. —विभवः (वाग्विभवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language, नास्ति मे वाग्विभवः प्रशासितुं V 3, रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1 9, Māl 1. 26. —विलासः (वाग्विलासः) graceful or elegant speech. —व्यवहारः (वाग्व्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion ; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण M 1. —व्ययः (वाग्व्ययः) waste of words or breath. —व्यापारः (वाग्व्यापारः) 1. the manner of speaking. -2 the style or habit of speaking. -3. customary phraseology or mode of talking. —सयमः (वाक्संयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाङ्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of words, R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words, Ms 12. 6, Bg 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. —यं 1 Speech, language; स्वरस्तजन्मनैर्लोतैरेभिर्दशाभिरक्षरैः । समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. 1, Ku. 7. 90, Śi. 2 72. -2 Eloquence -3 Rhetoric. —यी The goddess Sarasvatī.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. -2 The plant मदन

वाचयम *a.* Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn, उपास्थिता देवी तद्वाचंयमो भवं V. 3 ; विद्वांसो वसुधातले परवचःश्लाघासु वाचंयमाः Bv. 4. 42 ; वाचंयमत्वात् R. 13. 44. —मः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक *a.* [वच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यंजक) ; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. —कः 1 A speaker. -2 A reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. -**Comp.** —पदं a significant word.

वाचनं [वच्-णिच् स्वार्थे वा णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance, as in स्वस्तिवचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं q. q. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वचनेन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पति [वाचः पतिः षष्ठ्यलुक्] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Bṛihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue ; तदूरीकृत्य कृति

भिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते H. 3. 96 (= Si. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. -2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism -3 An oath.

वाचाट *a.* [वाच् आटच् चस्य न कः] Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; अरेरे वाचाट Ve. 3, Mv 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल *a* [वाच्-आलच् चस्य न कः] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying -2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाट, Si. 1. 40. -3 Boasting, swaggering

वाचिक *a* (का, की *f.*) [वाचा कृत वाच् ठक् चस्य न कः] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words, वाचिकं पारुष्यम् -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. —कं 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिकमप्यार्येण सिद्धार्थकाच्छ्रोतव्यमिति लिखितं Mu. 5; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si 2 70 -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. -Comp -पत्रं 1. a letter. -2 a newspaper. —हारकः 1 a letter. -2. a messenger, news-bearer.

वाचिन् *a* (At the end of comp.) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति *a.* Skilled in speech, eloquent —क्तिः *f* 1 ' Arrangement of words ', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mâl. 1. -2 Good or clever speech.

वाच्य *a* [वच्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed, वाच्यस्त्वया मद्वचनात्स राजा R. 14. 61 ' say to the king in my name '. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word), cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य. -4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; एभिर्युक्तो महीपालः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यतां H. 3. 129, 4. 17. -च्यं 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमद्वामनु संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सन्निति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of अभिधा q. v.; cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य, अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb. -Comp —अर्थः expressed meaning —चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अधम) division of *Kâvya* or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शब्दचित्र); see चित्र also. — वज्रं severe or harsh language.

वाच्यता, -त्वं 1 Blame, censure, reproach. -2 Ill-repute, infamy.

वाजः [वज्-घञ्] 1 A wing -2 A feather -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound —जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Srâddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water -5 A prayer or *mantra* with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp, —पेयः -य N of a particular sacrifice. —सनः 1 N of Vishnu -2. of Siva. —सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yâjnavalkya, the author of the VâjasaneyiSambitâ or the Sukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् *m* 1 N of the sage Yâjnavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vâjasaneyins.

वाजिन् *a.* [वाज अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Swift, quick -2 Strong. —*m.* 1 A horse; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4 17; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; R 3. 43, 4 25, 67, Si. 18 31 -2 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vâjasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -4 N. of Indra, Brihaspati and other gods. —नी 1 A mare. -2 N of Ushas (dawn) -3 Food (Ved.) -Comp. —पृष्ठः the globe-amaranth. —भक्षः a chick-pea. —भोजनः a kind of kidneybean. —मेध a horse-sacrifice. —शाला a stable.

वाजिनं 1 Strength, heroism, prowess (Ved.). -2 A conflict. -3 The scum of curdled milk.

वाजीकर *a.* Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरणं Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वांछ् 1 P. (वांछति, वांछित) 1 To wish, desire, न संहतास्तस्य न भिन्नवृत्तयः प्रियाणि वांछंत्यसुभिः समीहितु Ki. 1. 19 -2 To seek for, pursue. -With अभि, -सं To wish, desire or long for, Bk. 17. 53.

वांछनं Wishing, desiring.

वांछा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.), वांछा सज्जनसंगमे Bh. 2. 62, Ki. 4. 25.

वांछित *p. p.* Wished, desired. —तं A wish, desire.

वांछिन् *a.* 1 Wishing. -2 Lustful —नी 1 A libidinous woman -2 A wanton.

वाट् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाटः -टं [वट्-घञ्] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court, स्ववाटकुक्कुटविजयहृष्टः Dk; so वेश°, श्मशान° &c -2 A garden, park, an orchard. -3 A road. -4 The groin. -5 A sort of grain -Comp. —धानः the descendant of an outcast Brâhmana by a Brâhmana female, see Ms 10. 21

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. -2 An orchard, a garden. अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; so पुष्प°, अशोक° &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. -2 A house, dwelling. -3 A court, an enclosure. -4 A garden, park, orchard वाटीभुवि [illegible] Vsad. 5. -5 A road -6 The groin. -7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य *a.* Belonging to a park or garden. -Comp. -पुष्प 1 sandal. -2. saffron. (-ष्पी) the plant अतिबला.

वाट्या, वाट्यालक, वाट्यालकी N of the plant अतिबला.

वाड् 1 A. (वाडते) To bathe, dive.

वाडवः [वडवाया अपत्यं वडवानां समूहो वा अण्] 1 Submarine fire. -2 A Brâhmana —वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. —अग्निः -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडवेयः [वडवा ढक्] A bull. —यौ (*m* dual) The two Asvins.

वाडव्यं A collection of Brâhmanas.

वाढ See बाढ.

वाण See बाण.

वाणि *f.* 1 Weaving. -2 A weaver's loom -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatî.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिजिकः 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 The sumbmarine fire.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman -2 A dancing girl, an actress -3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman, P. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language; वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice, केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak so आकाशवाणी. -4 A literary production, a work or composition, मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण मात्सर्यमग्नमनसा सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41; U 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Sarasvatî, the goddess of learning.

वात *p. p.* [वा-क्त] 1 Blown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. —तः 1 Air, wind. -2 The god of wind,

the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflammation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover. (धृष्ट). -Comp. —अटः 1. an antelope (वातमृग). -2 a horse of the sun. —अंडः a disease of the testicles. —अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind —अयं a leaf. —अयनः a horse. (-नं) 1. a window, an air-hole ; Mâl. 2. 11 ; Ku. 7. 59 ; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. —अयुः an antelope. —अरिः 1. the castor oil tree. -2. N. of several plants :— शतमूली, शेफालिका, यवानी, भार्गी, स्नुही, विडंग, शूरण, जतुका &c. —अश्वः a very fleet or swift horse. —आट्यं 1. fermentation. 2. Soma. -3. Water. -आमोदा musk. —आलिः-ली f. a whirl-wind ; एतेन वाताली पुंजितेन शुष्कपर्णपुटेन प्रच्छादयामि Mk. 8. —आहत a. 1. shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout.—आहतिः f. a violent gust of wind. —ऋद्धिः f. 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, club, stick tipped with iron. —कर्मन् n. breaking wind. —कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. —कुंभः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. —केतुः dust. —केलिः 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन् m. a bird. -गुल्मः 1. a high-wind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. —ज्वरः fever arising from vitiated wind. —तूलं cottony seeds floating in the air. -धूवा 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. —ध्वजः 1. a cloud. -2. dust. —पित्तं a form of gout. —पुत्रः 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhîma or Hanumat. —पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश —प्रकोपः excess of wind. -प्रमी m., f. a swift antelope. —फुल्लांत्रं flatulence in the bowels (caused by indigestion). —मंडली a whirl-wind. —मृगः a swift antelope. -रक्तं, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. —रूपः 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2. the rain-bow. -3. a bribe. —रोगः, -व्याधिः gout or rheumatism. —वस्तिः f. suppression of urine. —वृद्धिः f. swelled testicle. -वैरिन् m. the castor-oil tree. —शीर्षं the lower belly. —शूलं colic with flatulence. —सहः a. gouty. —सारथिः fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार). -2 N. of a plant.

वातकिन् a. (नी f.) Gouty.

मजः A swift antelope.

वातयति Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

वातर a. 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

वातरायणः 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, bow shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

वातल a. (ली f.) [वातं रोगभेदं लाति ला-क] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. —लः 1 Wind. -2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वातापिः N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. —द्विष् m., -सूदनः, -हन् m. epithet of Agastya.

वातिः [वा-क्तिच्] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. -Comp. -गः, -गमः 1. a mineralogist. -2. the egg-plant ; (वातिगणः in the same sense).

वातिक a. (की f.) [वातादागतः ठक्] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. —कः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय a. Windy. —यं Rice-gruel.

वातुल a. 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed ; H 2. 26. —लः A whirl-wind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातूल a. See वातुल.

वातु m. Air, wind.

वात्या [वातानां समूहः यत्] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind ; वात्याभिः परुषीकृता दश दिशश्चंडातपो दुःसहः Bv. 1. 31; R. 11. 16 ; Ki. 5. 39 ; Ve. 2. 21 ; Mâl. 5. 6 ; 10 3.

वात्सकं A herd of calves.

वात्सल्यं [वत्सलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Affection (towards one's offspring), affection or tenderness in general; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 ; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98 ; so भार्या°, प्रजा°, शरणागत°, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

वात्सिः-त्सी f. The daughter of a Sûdra woman by a Brâhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kâmasûtras (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyâya Sûtras

वादः [वद्-घञ्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk ; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 ; so कैतववादः Git. 8 ; सांत्ववाद &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation ; अवाच्यवादांश्च बहून् वदिष्यंति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -4 Narration, account ; शाकुंतलादीनितिहासवादान् Mâl. 3. 3. -5 Discussion, dispute, controversy ; वादे वादे जायते तत्त्वबोधः Subhâsh. ; सीमा°. -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, explanation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine ; इदानीं परमाणुकारणवादं निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work); परिणामवाद् 'the theory of evolution'; so नास्तिक°. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. —अनुवादौ (m. du.) 1. assertion and reply, pliant and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. —कर, -कृत् a. causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त a. disputed, वादग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः —चञ्चु a. clever in repartees or witty replies. —प्रतिवादः controversy. —युद्धं a dispute, controversy. —रत a. disputations. —वादिन् m. a Jaina. —विवादः disputation, discussion, debate. -साधनं establishing an assertion.

वादकः 1 A musician. -2 A speaker.

वादनं [वद् णिच् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Instrumental music.

वादि a. 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

वादित p p 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -Comp. —गणः a band of music.

वादिन् a. [वद्-णिनि] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. —m. 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist ; तस्यागीकरणेन वादिन इव स्यात्स्वामिनो निग्रहः Mu. 5. 10 , R 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 (In music) The leading or key-note.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं [वद्-णिच् यत्] 1 A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यध्वनिः Malli.). -Comp. —करः a musician. —भांडं 1. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वादर a. (री f.) Made or consisting of cotton. —रः The cotton shrub. -रं Cotton cloth.

वादरंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See बादरायण.

वादलः The sheat-fish.

वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन -ना, वाधा See बाध्, बाध, बाधक, बाधन-ना, बाधा.

वाधु(धू)क्यं Marriage.

वाध्रीणसः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. -3 Belonging to a forest. —नं 1 Dry or dried fruit (*m.* also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [वाने वनसमूहे प्रतिष्ठते स्था-क-] 1 A Brâhmana in the third stage of his religious life.-2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhûka tree. -4 the Palâsa tree.

वानरः [वानं वनसबधि फलादिकं राति-गृह्णाति रा-क, वा विकल्पेन नरो वा] A monkey, an ape. —री A female monkey. -Comp. —अक्षः a wild goat. —आघातः the tree called Lodhra. —इंद्रः N of Sugrîva or of Hanumat. —प्रियः the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानायुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. —जः a Vanâyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanâyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan; स्मरासि वानीरगृहेषु सुप्तः R. 13. 35; Me 41; Mâl. 9. 15; R. 13. 30, 16. 21; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40.

वानीरकः The *Munja* grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं N. of a fragrant grass (मुस्ता).

वांत *p. p.* [वम्-क्त] 1 Vomited, spitted out. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. —अदः a dog. —अशिन् *m.* a foul feeding demon.

वांति *f.* 1 Vomiting -2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. —कृत्, —द *a.* emetic.

वान्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः [वप्-घञ्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 109. -Comp. —दंडः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वापिः-पी *f.* [वप्-इञ् वा ङीप्; Un. 4. 125] A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76. -Comp. —हः the *Châtaka* bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण); विलोचनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाव्य तद्वंचितवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8, Me. 78, 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side; वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते सगंधः Me. 9; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense; *e. g.* वामेनात्र वटस्तमध्वगजनः सर्वात्मना सेवते K. P. 10). -3 (*a*) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable, तद्व्हो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gît. 12; Mâl. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. (*b*) Acting contray, of an opposite nature; यान्त्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17 (*c*) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory, S. 6.-4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad, Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वामलोचना q. v. -6 Short. —मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice (as drinking wine). —मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. —आचारः, -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the *Tantras.* —आपीडनः the *Pilu* tree. —आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -ऊरु, -ऊरू *f.* a woman with handsome thighs; तादृदं विषहिष्यते कथं वद वामोरु चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57. —दृश् *f.* a woman (with lovely eyes). —देवः 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of Siva —भ्रूः *f.* a beautiful eye-browed woman, Pt. 1. 136. —लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10, R. 19. 13.—शील *a.* of a perverse or crooked nature, cross-tempered, तदेहि वामशीलां मालतीं निर्भर्स्सयामः Mâl. 7. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्यते Mâl. 8 (where both senses are intended.)

वामन *a.* 1 (*a*) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (*b*) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length, वामनार्चिरिव दीपभाजनं R. 19. 51, कथं कथं तानि(दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति सुरारिर्घने छलवामनं विनयवामनं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. —नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Vishṇu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन पदनखनीरजनितजनपावन। केशव धृतवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the Kâsikâvritti, a commentary on Pânini's Sutras. -5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp.—आकृति *a.* dwarfish. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purânas.

वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामलूर. An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gaurî. -4 Of Lakshmî. -5 Of Sarasvatî.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgâ.

वामी 1 A mare, अर्धाश्चवामीशतवाहितार्थं R. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [वे-घञ्] Weaving, sewing. -Comp. —दंडः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brâhmaṇa, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vâyu. -2 Aerial. —वी The north-west quarter (presided over by Vâyu).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aerial. -Comp. —पुराणं N. of a Purâṇa.

वायसः [वय एव अण् Un. 3. 120] 1 A crow, बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्कयंति Mk. 10. 3. -2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. -3 Turpentine. -Comp. —अरातिः, -अरिः an owl. —आह्वः a kind of esculent vegetable. —इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [वा-उण् युक् च Un. 1. 1] 1 Air, wind; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् K. R., आकाशात्तु विकुर्वाणात्सर्वगंधवहः शुचिः। बलवाञ्जायते वायुः स वै स्पर्शगुणो मतः॥ Ms. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind one above the other :—आवह प्रवहश्चैव संवहश्चोद्वहस्तथा। विवहाख्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्). -2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, (who is the regent of the north-west quarter). -3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated :—प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान. -4 Morbid

affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. —आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. —केतुः dust. —कोणः the north west. —गंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). —गति a. swift as wind, very fleet. —गुल्मः 1. a hurricane, storm. -2. a whirlpool.—गोचरः the range of the wind. —ग्रस्त a 1. affected by wind, flatulent. -2. gouty. —जातः, -तनयः, -नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Hanumat or Bhima. —दारुः a cloud. —निघ्न a affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. —निवृत्तिः f. 1. a lull, calm -2. cure of windy distempers (such as gout &c.). —पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purânas. —फलं 1 hail. -2. the rain-bow. —भक्षः, -भक्षणः, -भुज् m. 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic.-2. a snake, cf. पवनाशन. —रोषा night. —रुग्ण a. broken down by wind, R. 9. 63. —वर्त्मन् m, n. the sky, atmosphere. —वाहः smoke.—वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. —वेग, -सम a. swift as wind. —सखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वार् n. Water, Bv. 1. 30. -Comp —आसनं a reservoir of water —किटिः (वार्किटिः) a porpoise. —चरः a goose, gander. —दः a cloud. —दरं 1. water. -2. silk -3 speech. -4. the seed of the mango. -5. a curl on a horse's neck. -6. a conch-shell.—धिः the ocean. °भवं a kind of salt. —पुष्पं (वार्पुष्पं) cloves. —भटः an alligator. —मुच् m. a cloud. —राशिः the ocean. —वटः a ship, boat. —सदनं (वार्सदनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. —स्थ a. (वार्स्थ) being in water.

वारः [वृ-घञ्] 1 That which covers, a cover. -2 A multitude, large number, as in वारयुवति. -3 A heap; quantity. -4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. -5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार -6 Time, turn; शशकस्य वारः समायातः Pt. 1; अप्सरोवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18, often used in pl. like the English 'times', बहुवारान् 'many times' कतिवारान् 'how many times'. -7 An occasion, opportunity -8 A door, gate. -9 The opposite bank of a river. -10 N. of Siva.-11 Ved. A tail. —रं 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. -2 A mass of water (जलसंघ). -Comp. —अंगना, -नारी,-युवतिf,-योषित् f.,-वनिता,-विलासिनी, -सुंदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtezan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16 —कीरः 1. a wife's brother (according to Trik.). -2. the submarine fire.-3. a hair-dresser or comb. -4. a louse. -5. a courser. -6. a carrier, porter; (these meanings are given in Medinî). —बु(बू)षा the plantain tree. —मुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. —वा(बा)णः, -णं armour, a coat of mail, अगमत्कैतकं रजः । तद्योधवारबाणानामयत्नपटवासताम् R 4. 55, Si. 15. 118. —वाणिः 1. a piper, player on a flute. -2. a musician. -3. a year. -4. a judge. (-णिः f.) a harlot —वाणी a harlot —तुषा 1 corn. -2. the plantain tree —वेला a time or period of the day when no act is performed. —सेवा 1. harlotry, prostitution. -2. a number of harlots.

वारक a [वृ-णिच् ण्वुल्] Obstructing, opposing. —कः 1 A kind of horse. -2 A horse in general -3 One of the paces of a horse. —कं 1 The seat of pain. -2 A kind of perfume (वाळ or ह्रीबेर).

वारकिन् m. 1 An opposer, enemy. -2 The ocean. -3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. -4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारंकः A bird

वारंगः 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. -2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारटं 1 A field. -2 A number of fields. —टा A goose.

वारण a (णी f.) [वृ-ल्युट् ल्युट् वा] Warding off, resisting, opposing. - णं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing, न भवति बिसतंतुर्वारणं वारणानाम् Bh. 2. 17 -2 An obstacle, impediment. -3 Resistance, opposition. -4 Defending guarding, protecting. —णः 1 An elephant, न भवति बिसतंतुर्वारणं वारणानाम् Bh. 2 17, Ki. 5 70, R 12 93, Si 18 56. -2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp -बुषा, -बुसा, -वल्लभा the plantain tree -साह्वयं N of Hastinâpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी

वारणावत -तं N. of a town

वारत्रं A leather thong.

वारंवारं ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः Mâl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp -2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारांनिधिः The ocean.

वाराह a. (ही f.) [वराहस्येदं प्रियत्वात् अण्] Relating to a boar; वराहीमात्स्ययोनेस्तद्वत्समनविधावास्थितस्याद्वरूपा Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. —हः 1 A boar. -2 A kind of tree. -Comp. —कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living). —पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purânas.

वाराही 1 A sow. -2 The earth. -3 The Sakti of Vishnu in the form of a boar. -4 A measure. -Comp. —कंदा N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि n. [वृ इञ् Un. 4 124] 1 Water, यथा खनन् खनित्रेण नरो वार्यधिगच्छति Subhâsh. -2 A fluid -3 A kind of perfume (वाळ or ह्रीबेर). —रिः,-री f. 1 A place for fastening an elephant, नारी वारीः मसृणे वारणानाम् Si. 18. 56, R. 5. 45. -2 A rope for fastening an elephant. -3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. -4 A captive, prisoner. -5 A water pot -6 N. of Sarasvatî. -7 Speech -Comp —ईशः 1. the ocean. -2. N of Vishnu. —उद्भवं a lotus. -ओकः a leech -कर्पूरः a kind of fish (इलीश). —कुब्जकः the plant शृंगाटक —क्रिमिः a leech. -चत्वर. a piece of water. —चर a. aquatic. (-रः) 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. —चामरं moss. —ज a produced in water. (-जः) 1 a conch-shell, Si 15. 72. -2. any bivalve shell. (-जं) 1. a lotus; Si. 4 66. -2. a kind of salt. -3. a kind of plant (गोरसुवर्ण). -4. cloves. —तस्करः 1. a cloud -2. the sun —त्रा an umbrella —दः a cloud; वितर वारिद वारि दवातुरे Subhâsh.; Bv. 1. 30. (-दं) a kind of perfume. -दः the Châtaka bird.—धरः a cloud; नवधारासिरोदयाद्दहोभिर्भवितव्य च निरातपत्वरम्यैः V. 4. 3. —धारा a shower of rain. -धिः 1. the ocean, वारिधिसुतामक्ष्णां दिदृक्षुः शतैः Git. 12. -2. a jar or pot. —नाथः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3 a cloud. -4. the habitation of the serpent race.-निधिः the ocean. —पथः,-थं 'journey by sea', a voyage. —प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall —मसिः, -मुच् m, -रः a cloud. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water, M. 2. 13. —रथः a raft, boat, float.—राशिः 1. the ocean. -2. a lake. —रुहं a lotus. —लोमन् m. N. of Varuna. —वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. —वाहः, -वाहनः a cloud; Pt. 2 142 —शः N of Vishnu. —संभवः 1. cloves. -2. a kind of antimony -3. the fragrant root called उशीर q v.

वारी See वारि (f)

वारीटः An elephant.

वारुः A war elephant (विजयकुंजर).

वारुटः A bier.

वारुण a. (णी f.) [वरुणस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to Varuna, साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् पाशैर्बध्यते वारुणैर्भृशं Ms. 8. 82. -2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuna. -3

Given to Varuna. —णः N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. —णं Water.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 Of Bhrigu.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuna) -2 Any spirituous liquor; पयोपि शौण्डिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11; Pt. 1. 178 (where both senses are intended), Ku. 4. 12. -3 The asterism शतभिषज्. -4 Dûrva grass. -5 N. of the wife of Varuna -6 A kind of Dûrva. -Comp. —वल्लभः an epithet of Varuna.

वारुड· The chief of the serpent-race. —डः, —डं 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. -2 The ear-wax. -3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat —डी A door step.

वारेंद्री N of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वार्क्ष a. (क्षी f) [वृक्ष अण्] 1 Consisting of trees. -2 Made of or belonging to a tree -3 Made of bark. —र्क्षं A forest.

वार्क्ष्य a. Made of trees —क्ष्यं An enclosure made of trees &c.

वार्णिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्ताकः, वार्ताकिः f, वार्ताकिन् m. वार्ताकी f, वार्ताकुः m f. The egg-plant

वार्तिका A kind of quail.

वार्त्त a. [वृत्ति-अण्] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well -2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार). -3 Following a profession. —र्त्तं 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेहि राजन् R. 5. 13, 13. 71 ; स पृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्यद्राज्ञे न संततिं 15. 41 , Si. 13. 68. -2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः Ki. 13 34. -3 Chaff.

वार्त्ता 1 Staying, abiding. -2 Tidings, news, intelligence, नागरिकायाः का वार्त्ता Ratn 4. -3 Livelihood, profession. -4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya ; R 16. 2 , Ms 10. 80, Y 1. 311. -5 The egg-plant. -6 N. of Durgâ. -7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embellishment. -Comp -आरंभः a commercial undertaking or business. —मात्रं 1 mere report. -2 superficial acquaintance with any subject, shallow knowledge. —वहः, —हरः 1. a messenger -2. a chandler. —वृत्तिः one who lives on agriculture. —व्यतिकरः general or common report.

वार्त्तायनः A news bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) [वृत्ति ठक्] 1 Relating to news. -2 Bringing news. -3 Explanatory, glossarial. —कः 1 An emissary, a spy. -2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). —क [वृत्तिरूपेण कृतो ग्रंथः] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said , or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions, उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थव्यक्ति(or चिंता)कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kâtyâyana on Pânini's Sûtras). -Comp. —कारः N. of Kâtyâyana.

वार्त्रघ्नः N. of Arjuna , Ki. 15. 1.

वार्द्धकं [वृद्धानां समूहः तस्य भावः कर्म वा वुञ्] 1 Old age , किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44 , R. 1 8 , N. 1 77. -2 The infirmity of old age. -3 A collection of old men.

वार्द्धक्यं 1 Old age. -2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्द्धकं = वार्द्धक.

वार्द्धुषिः, वार्द्धुषिकः, वार्द्धुषिन् m. A usurer.

वार्द्धुष्यं Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्ध्रः वार्ध्री f A leather thong.

वार्ध्रीणसः 1 A rhinoceros ; see वार्ध्राणस also. -2 A wild goat with long ears.

वार्मणं A collection of men in armour.

वार्यं A blessing, boon. —(pl.) Possessions.

वार्वणा A kind of blue fly.

वार्ष a. (र्षी f.) [वर्ष-अण्] 1 Belonging to the rains. -2 Annual.

वार्षिक a. (की f.) [वर्षे वर्षासु वा भवः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season , वार्षिकं संजहारेंद्रो धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्दधौ R 4. 16. -2 Annual, yearly. -3 Lasting for one year ; मानुषाणां प्रमाणं स्याद्भुक्तिर्वै दशवार्षिकी ; so वार्षिकमर्घं Y. 1. 124. —कं N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्षिला Hail.

वार्षुक a. (की f.) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

वार्ष्णेयः 1 A descendant of Vrishni. -2 Particularly Krishna. -3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्ह, वार्हद्रथ, वार्हद्रथि, वार्हस्पत, वार्हस्पत्य, वार्हिण, वाल, वालक — See बार्ह, बार्हद्रथ, बार्हद्रथि, बार्हस्पत, बार्हस्पत्य, बार्हिण, बाल, बालक.

वालखिल्य See बालखिल्य.

वालिः N of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Râma at the desire of Sugrîva, his younger brother [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugrîva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamûka. Tara, wife of Sugrîva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him].

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel , अकृतज्ञस्योपकृतं वालुकास्विव मूत्रितम्. -2 Powder -3 Camphor in general. —का, -की A kind of cucumber. -Comp. —आत्मिका sugar.

वालेय See बालेय.

वाल्क a (ल्की f.) [वल्क-अण्] Made of the bark of trees.

वाल्कल a. (ली f.) [वल्कल-अण्] Made of the bark of trees. —लं A bark-garment. —ली Spirituous-liquor.

वाल्मीकः, -वाल्मीकिः [वल्मीके भवः अण् इञ् वा] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Râmâyana. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word marâ (which is Rama inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage re-appeared and got him out, and as he issued from the ' valmika ' he was called Valmiki, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of Kraunchâ birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anushtubh metre. This was a new

mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramayana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama].

वाल्लभ्यं Being beloved or favourite.

वावदूक *a.* [वद् यङ् लुक्-ऊकञ्] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

वावरः A kind of basil.

वावुटः A boat, raft.

वावृत् 4 A. (वावृत्यते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love ; ततो वावृत्यमाना सा रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

वावृत्त *a.* Chosen, selected, proferred.

वाश् I. 4 A. (वाश्यते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl ; hum (as birds), sound in general ; (शिवाः) तां श्रिताः प्रतिभयं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76 ; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

वाशक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाशनं 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशिः Fire, the god of fire

वाशितं 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling.

वाशिता 1 A female elephant; अभ्यपद्यत स वाशितासखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनीरिव द्विपः R. 19. 11 ; (also written वासिता in this sense). -2 A woman.

वाशी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2 A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

वाशुरा Night.

वाश्र *a.* Ved. Roaring, bellowing, —श्रः 1 A day. -2 A bull. —श्रा 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. —श्रं 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

वाष्कल *a.* Large, great. —लः A warrior.

वाष्पः -ष्पं See बाष्प.

वास् I. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant ; वासिताननविशेषितगंधा Ki. 9. 60 ; प्रकटितपटवासैर्वासयन् काननानि Git. 1 ; U. 3. 16, R. 4. 74 ; Me. 20 ; Rs. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -II. 4 A. See वाश्.

वासः [वस् निवासे आच्छादने वा घञ्] 1 Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling ; वासो यस्य हरेः करे Bv. 1. 63, R. 19. 2. Bg 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. —अ(आ)-गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् *n.* the inner apartments of a house, particularly bed-chamber ; धर्मासनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरेंद्रः U. 1. 7 ; समयः खलु ते वासगृहप्रवेशस्य V. 3. —कर्णी 1. a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. —तांबूलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. —भवनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. —यष्टिः *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on, उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2 ; Me. 79. —योगः a kind of fragrant powder. —सज्जा = वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) [वास्-वस्-णिच् वा ण्वुल्] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. —कं Clothes. -Comp. —सज्जा, —सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her, an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nâyikâ, S. D. thus defines her:—कुरुते मंडनं यस्या (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेश्मनि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितप्रियसंगमा ॥ 120 ; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

वासनं [वास्-ल्युट्] 1 Perfuming, scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाधारभूतं संपुटादिकं समुद्गं ग्रथ्यादियुतम्). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised bp ascetics in abstract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory ; cf. भावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fancy, imagination, idea. -4 False idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination, संसारवासनाबद्धशृंखला Git. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard ; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध्ये मम तु महती वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

वासित *p. p.* [वास्-क्त] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, populous. -6 Possessing, having -7 Famous, celebrated. —तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge, cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वाशिता.

वासुः An ass.

वासतेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [वसतये हितं साधु वा ढञ्] Habitable. —यी Night.

वासंत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). —तः 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain ; cf. मलयसमीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. —ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers), वसंते वासंतीकुसुमसुकुमारैरवयवैः Git. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid ; cf. वसंतोत्सव. -5 The spring creeper.

वासंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal ; वासंतिकस्तरुणाभिः S. 6. —कः 1 The Vidûshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

वासरः -रं A day (of the week). —रः N. of a Nâga. -Comp. —संगः morning.

वासव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वसुरेव स्वार्थे अण् वसूनि सन्त्यस्य अण् वा] Belonging to Indra, पांडुतां वासवी दिगयासीत् K., वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. —वः N. of Indra ; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. —वं The constellation Dhanishṭhâ. -Comp. —दत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. -2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahasena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जह्रे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhuti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana ; (see Mâl. 2.). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu, but carried off by Kandarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.].

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyâsa.

वासस् *n.* [वस्-आच्छादने असि णित्] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes ; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22, Ku 7. 9, Me 59. -2. A pall. -3 A curtain. -Comp. -कुटी (वासःकुटी) a tent -खंड: ' a piece of cloth ', a rag, tatter

वासि: *m., f.* An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -सि: Dwelling, abiding.

वासि(शि)ष्ठ *a.* (ष्ठी *f.*) [वसिष्ठ-अण्] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishtha, as a Mandala of the *Rigveda*. -ष्ठ: A descendant of Vasishtha. -ष्ठी The Gomatî river.

वासु: 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 The 'constellation पुनर्वसु.

वासुकि:, वासुकेय: N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेव: [वसुदेवस्यापत्यम् अण्] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Krishna.

वासुरा [वस्-उरण्] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

वासू: *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एषासि वासु शिरसि गृहीता Mk. 1. 41 ; वासु प्रसीद Mk. 1.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (वी *f*) [वस्त्वेव अण्] 1 Real, true, substantial.-2 Determined, fixed. -वं Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a* (की *f.*) [वस्तुनो निर्वृत्तं ठञ्] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2 Demonstrated, established.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident ; पुरेऽस्य वास्तव्यकुटुंबितां ययु: Si. 1. 66.-2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -व्य: A dweller, resident, an inhabitant ; नानादिगंतवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाज: Mâl. 1. -व्यं 1 A habitable place, house.-2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तु *m., n.* [वस्-तुण् Un. 1. 77] 1 The site of a house, building-ground, site -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place ; रवेरविषये वास्तु किं न दीप: प्रकाशयेत् Subhâsh.; Ms. 3. 18.-Comp. -याग: a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house. -संशमनं,-शांति: *f.* a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it.

वास्तोष्पति: 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house). -2 N of Indra.

वास्तेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

वास्त्र *a.* [वस्त्र-अण्] Made of cloth. -स्त्र: A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See वाष्प.

वास्पेय: The tree called नागकेशर.

वाह् 1 A. (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* [वह्-घञ्] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp) ; as in अंबुवाह, तोयवाह, &c. -ह: 1 Carrying, bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught-animal, a beast of burden. -4 A horse : R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. -5 A bull ; Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The arm. -9 Air, wind. -10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhâras; वाहो भारचतुष्टयं. -Comp.-द्विषत् *m.* a buffalo. -श्रेष्ठ: a horse.

वाहक: [वह् ण्वुल्] 1 A porter. -2 A coach driver. -3 A horseman.

वाहनं [वाहयति वह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75 ; N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse , स दुष्प्रापयशा: प्रापदाश्रमं श्रांतवाहन: R. 1. 48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

वाहस् *m.* Ved. 1 Agni. -2 A hymn.

वाहिन् *a.* [वह्-णिनि] Bearing, carrying. -*m.* A chariot.

वाहिनी [वाहो अस्त्यस्या: इनि ङीप्] 1 An army; आशिषं प्रयुयुजे न वाहिनी R. 11. 6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. -3 A river. -Comp. -निवेश: the camp of an army. -पति: 1. a general, a commanding officer. -2. the ocean (lord of rivers).

वाहस: 1 A water-course. -2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. -2 A car drawn by oxen -3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहित्थं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहीक See बाहीक.

वाहुक See बाहुक.

वाह्य See बाह्य. -ह्य: A beast of burden, an ox &c. -ह्य A carriage.

वाह्लि: N. of country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -ज: a Balkh-bread horse.

वाह्लि(ह्ली)क: 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas. -कं 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Fœtida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses -(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as वियुज्, विहृ, विचल् &c. ; (*b*) the reverse of an action ; as क्री ' to buy ' -विक्री ' to sell ' ; स्मृ ' to remember' -विस्मृ 'to forget'; (*c*) division , as विभज्, विभाग ; (*d*) distinction ; as विशिष्, विशेष, विविच्, विवेक; (*e*) discrimination, व्यवच्छेद ; (*f*) order, arrangement ; as विधा, विरच् ; (*g*) opposition; as विरुध्, विरोध; (*h*) privation; as विनी, विनयन; (*i*) deliberation, as विचर्, विचार, (*j*) intensity ; विध्वंस. -2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर्, *i. e.*, it forms Bah. comp , विधवा, व्यसु: &c. ; (*b*) intensity, greatness ; as विकराल: ; (*c*) variety, as विचित्र ; (*d*) defference , as विलक्षण ; (*e*) manifoldness, as विविध; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम, (*g*) change, as विकार ; (*h*) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.

वि: *m , f.* 1 A bird. -2 A horse. -3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet of the Soma. -6 A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses).

विंश *a* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. -श: A twentieth part.

विंशक *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशति: *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईश:, -ईशिन् *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतिक *a.* Worth twenty.

विंशतितम *a.* (मी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन् *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकट: -त: A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were

made); R. 11. 25

विकच *a.* [विकच्-अच्] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.); विकचकिंशुकसंहतिरुच्चकैः *Si.* 6. 21 ; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over ; Bv. 1. 3 -3 Destitute of hair -4 Manifested, distinctly apparent ; U. 5. 26, विकचनवकुसुमैः Mu. 3. 7. —चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. -2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

विकचीकृ 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful ; पृथुललाटतटघटितविकटभ्रुकुटिना Ve. 1 ; विधुमिव विकटविधुन्तुददन्तदलनगलितामृतधारं Git. 4 (*b*) Fierce, savage. -3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide; जृम्भाविडम्बि विकटोदरमस्तु चापं U. 4. 30 ; आवरिष्ट विकटेन विवोढुर्वक्षसैव कुचमण्डलमन्या *Si.* 10. 42, 13. 10 ; Mâl. 7. -4 Proud, haughty , विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6 , Mv. 6. 32 -5 Beautiful · Mk 2 -6 Frowning. -7 Obscure.-8 Changed in appearance. -9 Large-toothed —टः A boil, tumour.

विकत्थ् 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt ; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्यमाना विकत्थते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage ; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य गुणैरस्मान् विकत्थते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

विकत्थन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging ; विद्यासाध्यविकत्थना भवति Mu. 3 ; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. —नं 1 Vaunting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

विकत्था 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

विकंप् 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble , किं यासि बालकदलीव विकम्पमाना Mk. 1. 20 ; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाहुर्मुहुश्च विकंपते 9 13 , Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed -3 To shrink or retreat from. —*Caus.* To shake ; R. 11. 19 ; Rs. 2. 17.

विकप *a.* 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

विकंपित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful , U 5. 26.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince ; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun ; U. 5 -2 The *Arka* plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्मन् *a.* Acting wrongly. —*n.* 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act ; Bg. 4. 17 ; Ms. 9. 226. -2 Various or divergent duty. -3 Retiring from business. -Comp. —क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. —स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्मिक *a.* 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various business. —कः A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c

विकल् 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective

विकल *a* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated , कुरङ्गविकलेङ्गिनः Y. 2. 70 ; Ms. 8 66 , U. 4 24 -2 Frightened, alarmed, Mâl. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.) ; आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31 , प्रसूति° *S* 6 24 ; Pt 5. 8 ; Mk 5. 41. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid , किमिति विषीदसि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Git, 9 ; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164. श्रुतियुगले पिकरुतविकले Git. 12 , वहति विकलः कायो मोहं न मुञ्चति चेतना U. 3. 31 ; Mâl. 7. 1. 9. 12 -5 Ineffective, useless ; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. -ला,-ली A woman during her courses. -Comp. —अंग *a* having a redundant or deficient limb. —इन्द्रिय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. —करण *a.* with drooping limbs, languid ; U. 3. 22 —करुण *a.* helpless, piteous ; Mâl. 9. 11 ; U. 1. 28. —पाणिकः a cripple.

विकलयति Den. P. To unnerve, overpower ; घनीभूतः शोको विकलयति च संमूर्छयति च U. 2. 26.

विकलीकृ 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate. -2 To impair, harm, injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

विकलीकरणं 1 Maiming, mutilating. -2 Confusing, perplexing.

विकला The sixtieth part of a *Kalâ* q. v.

विकल्मष *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकस् 1 P. 1 To open, expand (fig. also) ; विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुण्डरीकं Mâl. 1. 28 ; *Si.* 9. 47, 82 ; Ku. 7. 55 ; निजहृदि विकसंतः Bh. 2. 78. -2 To burst, become divided. —*Caus* To open, cause to expand ; चन्द्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh 2 73 : *Si* 15. 12 ; Amaru. 84

विकसः The moon.

विकसित *p p* Blown, fully opened or expanded , Bv. 1. 100.

विकासः 1 Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth , U. 6. 28 ; see विकाश also.

विकासनं Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकस्वर(श्व)र *a.* 1 Opening, expanding ; कुशेशयैरत्र जलाशयोषिता मुदा रमंते कलभा विकस्वरैः *Si.* 4. 33 -2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उदडीयत वैकृतात्करग्रहजादस्य विकस्वरस्वरैः N. 2. 5.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिका A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling, cf. मानरंध्रा.

विकाश् 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. —*Caus* 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

विकाशः 1 Manifestation, display exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense), Ku. 3. 29 -3 An open or direct course ; विकाशमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गणाः Ki. 15. 52. -4 An oblique course ; Ki. 15. 52 -5 Joy, pleasure , Ki. 15 52. -6 Sky, heaven (आकाश) , Ki. 15. 52. -7 Eagerness, ardent desire ; *Si.* 9. 41 (where it means ' blowing ' also). -8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाशक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

विकाशनं 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

विकाशि(सि)न् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth.-2 Expanding, opening, blowing. -3 Shining, resplendent ; Pt. 3. 147.

विकुंठ N. of Vishnu's heaven. -ठा N. of the mother of Vishṇu.

विकुंठित *a.* 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Weak

विकुस्रः The moon.

विकूजनं 1 Cooing, humming. -2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकूणनं A side-glance, leer.

विकूणिका The nose.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect, विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियन्ते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku 1 59, R. 13. 42. -2 To disfigure, deform, विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. -3 To create, produce, affect; Ms. 1. 75, नास्य विघ्नं विकुर्वंति दानवाः Mb. -4 To disturb, harm, injure (A.), हीनान्यनुपकर्तॄणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58. -5 To utter (a sound), विकुर्वाणः स्वरानद्य Bk. 8. 20. -6 To be faithless (as a wife). -7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. -8 To display. -9 To change for the worse, deteriorate (A.).-10 To rejoice (A) -11 To feel aversion (A.). -12 To act in various ways (A.). -13 To decorate in various ways. -14 To exercise. -15 To distribute. -16 To destroy, ruin. -17 To spread, extend. -18 To become restless; move to and fro. -19 To act in a hostile manner. -20 To contend together.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. -2 A change, alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44; S. 7. -3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारंभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4, Ku. 2. 48. -4 Change of mind or purpose; मूर्छंत्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु S. 5. 18. -5 A feeling, an emotion; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36; Mâl. 1. 30. -6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. -7 Contortion, contraction (as of the features of the face), प्रमथमुखविकारैर्हासयामास गूढं Ku. 7. 95. -8 (In Sân. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakriti. -9 A wound. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation, विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियंते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारिन् a. 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions, भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा विकारि च यौवनं Mâl. 1. 17. -2 Changing, modifying. -3 Spoiling, corrupting. -4 Affected by love.

विकुर्वाण a. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. -2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. -4 Incomplete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary.-9 Unnatural. -10 Perverted, spoiled, see विकृ above. -तं 1 Change, modification -2 Change for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form, &c.); चित्तविकृतिः, अंगुलीयकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c.-2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56, U. 5. 29, Si. 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion, S. 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor, see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull. -2 To bend (as a bow), शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28. -3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. -2 Across throw.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise; ; (see कृष् with वि).

विकॄ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61, Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 1. 3; 14. 25. -2 To split, cut to pieces; असिगात्र गात्रं सपदि लवशस्ते विकिरतु Mâl. 5. 34. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; ककोलीफलजग्धिमुग्धविकिरव्याहारिणस्तद्भुवो भागाः Mâl 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree.

विकिरणं 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading abroad.-3 Tearing up.-4 Killing (हिंसन). -5 Knowledge. -णः The *Arka* tree.

विकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. -2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केश, -मूर्धज a. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair, विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 -र्णं a kind of perfume.

विक्लृप् 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubtful; Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional. —*Caus.* 1 To doubt, question. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सर्वीनियोगोऽपि विकल्पयते S. 3. -3 To presume, conjecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, in decision, hesitation, तत्तिथेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Suspicion, Mu. 1. -3 Contrivance, art; मायाविकल्परचितैः R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative (in gram.). -5 Sort, variety. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction. -Comp. -उपहारः an optional offering. -जालं a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पनं 1 Admitting of a doubt. -2 Allowing an option.-3 Indecision. -4 Inconsideration.

विकेश a. (शी f.) 1 Having loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -शी 1 A woman with loose hair. -2 A woman without hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or *Veni*. -4 N. of the wife of Siva in the form of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of Siva; cf. यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1.).

विकोश -ष a. 1 Without husk. -2 Unsheathed, uncovered, Ki. 17. 45; R. 7. 48.

विक्कः A young elephant.

विक्रम् 1 A. 1 To walk along or through; विष्णुस्त्रेधा विचक्रमे 'took 3 steps'; Bk. 1. 24. -2 To assail, overcome, conquer. -3 To cleave; split open (P.). -4 To advance, proceed. -5 To show prowess or valour, Mâl. 8. 9.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace, गतेषु लीलाञ्चितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34; S. 7. 6, cf. त्रिविक्रम. -2 Stepping over, walking. -3 Overcoming, overpowering. -4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour, अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1, R. 12. 87, 93. -5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayini; see App. II. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 Strength, power. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम -कर्मन् n. a heroic deed feat of valour.

विक्रमणं A stride (of Vishnu), छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Git. 1.

विक्रमिन् a. 1 Chivalrous, heroic.-2 Powerful, strong. -m. 1 A lion. -2 A hero. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रांत p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond.-2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. -3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 A lion. -तं 1 A pace, stride. -2 Heroism, valour, prowess. -3 The jewel calldd वैक्रांत.

साफल्यं 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साबाध a. Disordered, deranged, S 3. 9.

साब्दी A kind of grape.

साभ्यसूय a. Envious, jealous.

साम् 10 U. (सामयति-ते) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt. —कः A whet-stone.

सामग्री [समग्रस्य भावः ष्यञ् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे ङीपि यलोपः Tv.] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture ; Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality ; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस्यं 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety ; cf. असमंजस. -2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् n. [सो-मनिन् Up. 4. 152] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upayas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy), सामवृद्धौ प्रशंसंति नित्यं राष्ट्राभिवृद्धये Ms. 7. 109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words, Pt. 4 26, 48. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise ; सप्तसामोपगीतं त्वां R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sâmaveda. -7 The Sâmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun, cf. Ms. 1. 23). -Comp. —उद्भवः an elephant. —उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. —गः a Brâhmaṇa who chants the Sâmaveda. -गर्भः, -गायनः, N. of Vishṇu. —जः, जात a. 1. produced by the Sâmaveda. 2. produced by conciliatory means. (—जः, -तः) an elephant ; Si. 12 11, 18. 33. —योनिः 1. Brahman. -2. an elephant. —वादः kind words, concilliatory words ; Si. 2. 55, Pt. 3. 28. —वेदः the third of the four Vedas. —वेदिन् m. a Brâhmaṇa who has studied the Sâmaveda. —वेदीयः a Chhândoga priest.

सामक a. Belonging to the Sâmaveda.

सामन a. Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

सामन्यः 1 A Brâhmaṇa versed in the Sâmaveda. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामनी, साम्नी A rope for tying cattle.

सामंत a. 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. —तः 1 A neighbour -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince, सामंतमौलिमणिरंजितपादपीठं V. 3. 19. R 5 28, 6. 33. -4 A leader, general. —तं Neighbourhood.

सामयाचारिक a. (की f.) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -Comp -सूत्र N. of certain Sûtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक a (की f.) [समय ठञ्] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement, देवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely, Ki. 2 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -Comp —अभावः temporary, non-existence.

सामर्थ्यं 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. -2 Sameness of aim or object -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest, advantage. -7 Wealth. (सामर्थ्यात् ' by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of.')

सामवायिक a. (की f.) [समवाये प्रसृतः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection —कः 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

सामाजिक a. (की f.) [समाजं समवेतान प्रयोजनमस्य ठञ्] Belonging to an assembly. —कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting, तेन हि तत्प्रयोगादेवात्र भवतः सामाजिकानुपास्महे Mâl. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य a [समानस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Common, general, सामान्यमेषा प्रथमावरयोः Ku. 7 44 ; आहारनिद्राभयमैथुनं च सामान्यमेतत्पशुभिर्नराणां Subhâs i.; R. 14. 67, Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same. -3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree ; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभृतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5 Entire, whole —न्यं 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic property, general characteristic ; नित्यमेकमनेकसमवेत सामान्यं Tarka K. -3 Totality, entireness -4 Kind, sort -5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs. -8 A general proposition, उक्तिरर्थांतरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr 5. 120 -9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa.—प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्येन गुणसाम्यविवक्षया। ऐकात्म्यं बध्यते योगात्तत्सामान्यमिति स्मृतम् K. P. 10 —न्या A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. —ज्ञान knowledge or perception of generic properties. —पक्षः the mean —पदार्थः the category called सामान्य or generality. -प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकं ind with equal respect ; S. 4. 16. -लक्षणं a generic definition, इति द्रव्यसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. -वनिता a common woman; prostitute. —शास्त्रं a general rule.

सामान्यतः ind Commonly, generally, usually. -Comp. —दृष्टं (in logic) a kind of inference (neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect nor from that of effect to cause).

सामासिक a. (की f.) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective -2 Condensed, concise, brief. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. —कः The whole class of compounds, द्वन्द्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि ind 1 Half, i. e. unfinished, अभिवीक्ष्य सामिकृतमंडनं यतीः करुद्धनीविगुरुबाहवः स्त्रियः Si. 13. 31, R 19. 16. -2 Blamable, vile, contemptible. [Cf. L. *semi*, Gr. *hemi*.]

सामिधेनी [सम्+इंध् करणे ल्युट् निं०] 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. -2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. —प्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्र a. (द्री f) [समुद्रे भवः अण्] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्र लवण —द्रः A mariner, voyager. —द्रं 1 sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish bone. -3 A mark or spot on the body.

सामुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सामुद्रिक a. (की f.) [समुद्रेण प्रोक्तमधीते वा ठञ्] 1 Sea-born, oceanic -2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). —कः 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, (who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. 2 A for-

tune-teller. —कं The science of palmistry.

सांपराय a. (यी f.) 1 Relating to war, warlike. -2 Relating to the other world, future. —यः, -यं 1 Conflict, contention. -2 Future life, the future. -3 The means of attaining the future world. -4 Inquiry into the future. -5 Inquiry, investigation. -6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक a. (की f.) 1 Warlike. -2 Military, strategic -3 Calamitous. -4 Relating to the other world. -कं War, battle, conflict ; Si. 18. 8. —कः A war-chariot -Comp. —कल्पः a strategic array (of troops).

सांप्रत a. 1 Fit, proper, suitable, Ve. 3. 3. -2 Relevant. —तं ind. 1 Now, at this time, हंत स्थाने क्रोधस्य सांप्रतं देवपा: Ve. 1. -2 Immediately. -3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to the present time. -2 Fit, proper, right ; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक a. (की f.) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांबः N. of Siva.

सांबंधिक a. (की f.) Arising from relationship. -कं Relationship, alliance.

सांबरं Salt produced in Sambara.

सांबरी A sorceress.

सांभवी 1 The red Lodhra tree. -2 Possibility.

सांमुख्यं 1 Presence. -2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness ; Ku. 5. 51. -2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्पष्ट प्राप्तसाम्य- सुर्वीधरस्य Si. 18. 38, H. 1. 45 ; Ki. 17. 51. -3 Equability. -4 Concord, harmony. -5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view ; येषां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway, साम्राज्य- शंसिनो भावाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23, R. 4. 5. -2 Empire, dominion.

सायः [सो-घञ्] 1 End, close, termination. -2 Close of day, evening. -3 An arrow. (साये ' in the evening, at the close of the day.') -Comp. —अह्न m. (forming सायाह्नः) evening, evening time ; Bv. 2. 157.

सायंतन a. (नी f.) Belonging to the evening, evening, सायंतने सवन- कर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते S. 3. 27 ; अलिनारमता लिनी शिलींध्रे सह सायंतनवृंपिपाटलाभे Si. 6. 72.

सायम् ind. In the evening, प्रयता प्रातरन्वेतु सायं प्रत्युद्व्रजेदपि R. 1. 90. -Comp. —कालः evening. —धृतिः f the evening oblation. —मंडनं 1. sunset -2. the sun. —संध्या 1. the evening twilight. -2. the evening prayer. -3. the goddess to be worshipped in the evening °देवता N. of Sarasvati

सायकः [सो-ण्वुल्] 1 An arrow, तस्माधुक्तसंधान प्रतिसंहर सायकं S 1. 11 -2 A sword. -Comp. —पुंखः the feathered part of an arrow, सक्तांगुलि सायकपुंख एव R. 2 31.

सायणः N of a very learned Brâhmana supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिन् m. A horseman

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -2 Similarity, likeness.

सार a [सृ-घञ्, सार-अच् वा] 1 Essential -2 Best, highest, most excellent ; Mu 1. 13. -3 Real, true, genuine -4 Strong, vigorous. -5 Sound, thoroughly proved -6 Highest or best (at the end of comp.), त्रिवर्गसारः Ku 5 38. —रः, -रं (but usually m. only except in the first 4 senses) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence, स्नेहस्य तत्फलमसौ प्रणयस्य सारः Mal. 1 9 ; U. 6. 22, असारे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयम् । काश्यां वासः सतां संगो गंगांभः शंभुसेवनं ॥ Dharm. 14. -2 Substance, pith. -3 Marrow. -4 Real truth, main point. -5 The sap or essence of trees ; as in खदिरसार, सर्जसार. -6 Summary, epitome, compendium. -7 Strength, vigour, power, energy ; सार धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17, R. 2. 74. -8 Prowess, heroism, courage, R. 4. 79. -9 Firmness, hardness. -10 Wealth, riches, गाभात्त- सारा R. 5. 26. -11 Nectar. -12 Fresh butter. -13 Air, wind. -14 Cream, coagulum of curds -15 Disease. -16 Matter, pus. -17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. -18 A man at chess. -19 Impure carbonate of soda. -20 A figure of speech corresponding to English ' climax ', उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षो भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -21 The heart. —रा 1 Dûrvâ grass. -2 Kusa grass. —रं 1 Water. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Wood, thicket -4 Steel. -Comp. —असार a. valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-रं) 1. worth and worthlessness. -2. substance and emptiness. -3. strength and weakness. °विचारः consideration of strong and week points &c. -गंधः sandal wood. —ग्रीवः N. of Siva. -जं fresh butter -तरुः the plantain tree. -दा 1. N. of Sarasvatî. -2. of Durgâ. —द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —भगः loss of vigour. —भांड 1. a natural vessel -2 a bale of goods, merchandise. -3. implements. —मितिः the Veda. -लोहं steel.

सारतस् ind. 1 According to wealth -2 Vigorously.

सारवत् a. 1 Substantial. -2 Fertile. -3 Having sap.

सारक a. Purgative, cathartic.

सारघं Honey.

सारंग a. (गी f.) [सार अगमस्य शक०] Spotted, variegated —गः 1 The variegated colour. -2 The spotted deer, an antelope, एष राजेव दुष्यंतः सारंगेणातिरंहसा S. 1. 5. -3 A deer in general, सारंगास्ते जललवमुचः सूचयि- ष्यन्ति मार्गं Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of ' elephant ' or ' bee '). -4 A lion. -5 An elephant -6 A large black bee -7 The cuckoo -8 A large crane. -9 The flamingo -10 A peacock. -11 An umbrella. -12 A cloud. -13 A garment -14 Hair. -15 A conch-shell. -16 N. of Siva. -17 The god of love. -18 A lotus. -19 Camphor. -20 A bow. -21 Sandal. -22 A kind of musical instrument. -23 An ornament. -24 Gold. -25 The earth. -26 The Châtaka bird. -27 A flower -28 Night. -29 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. -2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण a. (णी f.) Causing to go or flow. —णः 1 Dysentery. -2 The hog-plum. —णं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

सारणिः -णी f. 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. -2 A small river.

सारणिक a. (की f.) Travelling, journeying. —कः A traveller, wayfarer.

सारंडः The egg of a serpent.

सारथिः [सृ-अथिण्, सह रथेन सरथः घोटकः तत्र नियुक्तः इञ् वा Tv.; cf. Un. 4 89] 1 A charioteer ; स शापो न त्वया राजन् न च सारथिना श्रुतः R. 1. 78, मातलिसारथिर्ययौ 3. 67. -2 A companion, helper, R. 3. 37. -3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. —यी A bitch.

सारल्यं Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारस a. (सी f.) [सरस इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake ; Kâv. 3. 14, Nalod. 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sârasa. —सः 1 The (Indian) crane, or swan (according to some) ; विभिद्यमाना विसार सारसाद्वयस्य तीरेषु तरंगसंहतिः Ki 8 31, Si. 6 75, 12. 44, Me. 31 ; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. —सं 1 A lotus -2 The zone or girdle of a woman, —सी A female (Indian) crane

सारस(श)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारशनं महानहिः Ki. 18. 32. -2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत a. (ती f.) [सरस्वती देवतास्य, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatî -2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatî ; कृत्वा तासामभिगममपां सौम्य सारस्वतीना Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sârasvata country. —तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatî. -2 N. of a particular class of Brâhmanas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatî. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -ताः (m pl.) The people of the Sârasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; शृंगारसारस्वत Gît. 12.

सारालः Sesamum.

सारिः -रीf. 1 A man at chess, chessman -2 A kind of bird. -Comp. —फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सरति गच्छति सृ -ण्वुल्] A kind of bird ; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यंते शुकसारिकाः Subhâsh., सारिका पंजरस्थां Me. 85.

सारिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Going, resorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

सारूप्यं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance, अंतर्वृत्तिसारूप्यतः Mâl. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance ; see S D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारोष्ट्रिकः A kind of poison.

सार्गल a. Barred, obstructed, impeded ; R. 1. 79.

सार्थ a. [अर्थेन सहितः ; स-अर्थ स्वार्थे अण् वा] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. —र्थः 1 A rich man -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders), सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेरुर्वेश्मस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64 ; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men ; सार्थः प्रवसतो मित्रं Mb -4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species), अथ कदाचित्तैरितस्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भ्रष्टः कथनको नामोष्ट्रो दृष्ट Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general, अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1, त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp —ज a. bred in a caravan. —वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader ; S 6

सार्थक a. 1 Having sense, significant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत् a. 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्द्र a Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध a Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over, as in सार्धशतं &c.

सार्धम् ind Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) वनं मया सार्धमसि प्रपन्नः R 14 63, Ms. 4 43, Bk. 6. 26, M. 89.

सार्पः (र्प्यः) N of the constellation Aśleshâ.

सार्पिष a. (षी f), सार्पिष्क (ष्की f) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्व a (र्वी f.) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all —र्वः A Buddhist or Jaina saint.

सार्वकामिक a. (की f.) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes ; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्वकालिक a (की f.) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्वजनिक a. (की f.), सार्वजनीन a. (नी f.) Public, universal, general.

सार्वज्ञं Omniscience.

सार्वत्रिक a. (की f.) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances, as in सार्वत्रिको नियमः.

सार्वधातुक a. (की f) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed i. e. to the four conjugational or special tenses. —कं N of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute श्).

सार्वभौतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्वभौम a (मी f.) Relating to, or consisting of the whole earth, universal. — मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch, नाज्ञाभंगं सहंते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22 -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्वलौकिक a (की f.) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal ; अनुरागप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Mâl. 1. 13

सार्ववर्णिक a (की f) 1 Of every kind or sort. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्वविभक्तिक a. (की f.) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्ववेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्ववेद्यः A Brâhmana conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्षप a. (पी f.) Made of mustard. —पं Mustard-oil.

सार्ष्टि a Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

सार्ष्टिता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine atributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukti* ; ब्रह्मणो ब्रह्मसार्ष्टितां (प्राप्नोति) Ms. 4. 232.

सार्ष्ट्यं The fourth grade of *Mukti*, see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under शाल).

सालसः 1 The resin of the Sâla tree. -2 Resin in general.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. -2 A house, an apartment ; see शाला. -Comp. —करी 1. a house-worker. -2. a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). —वृकः see शालावृक.

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog ; see शालूर.

सालेय A kind of fennel ; see शालेय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

साल्वः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. -Comp. —हन् m. an epithet of Vishnu.

सालिवकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावक a. (विका f.) Productive, generative, causing birth, obstetric. —कः The young of an animal, (for शावक q. v.).

सावकाश a. Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. —शं ind. Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह a. Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ a. Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; M. 5. 8.

सावयं (i. e. ऐश्वर्यं) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निरवद्य and सूक्ष्म).

सावधान a. 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. -नं ind. Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि a. Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सावधिस्तोयराशिस्ते यशोराशिस्तु नावधिः Subhāsh.

सावन a. (नी f.) [सवनं यागांगं स्नानं सोमनिष्पीडनं वा तत्संबन्धम्] Relating to, or comprising the three *savanas*. —नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 N. of Varuna. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव a. Composed of parts; सावयवत्वे चानित्यत्वप्रसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण a. 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed, shut; R. 16. 7. -3 Fenced.

सावर्ण a. (र्णी f.) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —र्णः A metronymic of the eighth Manu, see सावर्णि. -Comp. —लक्ष्यं 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. -2 the skin.

सावर्णिः A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarnā).

सावर्ण्यं 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Identity of class or caste. -3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप a. Full of pride, proud, haughty. -पं ind. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष a. 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावष्टंभ a. 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute. -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement, Māl 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness, Pt. 1. 200. —भं ind. Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावहेल a. Disdainful, disdaining, despising. —लं ind. Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife.

सावित्र a. (त्री f.) [सविता देवताऽस्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the sun. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (or kings); यस्माद्विवर्ज्ञादिपतिं भूमिपालैः U. 1. 43. -3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatrī*. —त्रः 1 The sun. -2 An embryo or fœtus. -3 A Brāhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Śiva. -5 Of Karṇa. —त्रं The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatrī* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -4 N. of a wife of Brahman. -5 N. of Pārvatī. -6 N. of a wife of Kaśyapa. -7 An epithet of Sūryā (daughter of Savitṛ). -8 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Śālva. [She was the only daughter of king Aśvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Śalva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Nārada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Aśvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitrī would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterable fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time and Savitrī laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Nārada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitrī fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Savitrī saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitrī is regarded as the *beau ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Savitrī for lifelong imitation]. -Comp. —पतितः, परिभ्रष्टः a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. व्रात्य. —व्रतं N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshṭha to preserve them from widow-hood.

साविष्कार a. 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Manifest.

साशंस *a*. Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —सं *ind*. Wishfully, hopefully.

साशंक *a*. Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साशंदकः A small house-lizard.

साशूकः A blanket.

साश्चर्य *a*. 1 Wonderful, marvellous. -2 Struck with wonder. -र्यं *ind*. With wonder or astonishment.

साश्र (स्र) *a*. 1 Having angles or corners, angular. -2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रु *a*. Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

साश्रुधी A wife's or husband's mother, a mother in-law.

साष्टांगम् *ind*. With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members), see अष्टांगप्रणाम under अष्टन्).

सास *a*. Having a bow ; Ki. 15. 5.

सासुस् *a*. Having arrows ; Ki. 15. 5.

सासूय *a*. Envious, jealous, disdainful. -यं *ind*. Jealously, angrily, disdainfully ; *S*. 2. 2.

सास्ना The dew-lap of an ox ; गोः सास्नादिमत्त्व लक्षणं T. S. ; रोमंथमंथरचलद्गुरुसास्नमासाञ्चक्रे निमीलदलसेक्षणमौक्षकेण *Si*. 5. 62.

साहचर्यं Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance ; किं न स्मरसि यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहाय नानादिगंतवासिनां साहचर्यमासीत् Mâl. 1 ; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, Ve. 1. 20. *Si*. 15. 24. —**Comp.** —नियमः a rule of invariable concomitance.

साहनं Endurance, suffering.

साहसं [सहसा बलेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Violence, force, rapine ; Ms. 7. 48. -2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. -3 Cruelty, oppression; *Si*. 9. 59. -4 Boldness, daring, daring courage ; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. -5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; नद्यपि साहसाभास Mâl. 2 ; किमपरमतो निर्व्यूढ यत्करार्पणसाहसं 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191 ; Ki. 17. 42. -6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m*. also in this sense), see Ms. 8. 138 ; Y. 1. 66, 365. —**Comp.** —अंकः 1. an epithet of king Vikramâditya. -2. of a poet. -3. of a lexicographer. —अध्यवसायिन् *a*. acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. —एकरसिक *a*. wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. —कारिन् *a*. 1. bold, audacious. -2. rash, inconsiderate -लांछन *a* characterized by boldness.

साहसिक *a*. (-की *f*.) [साहसे रतः ठक्] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. -2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless, न खलु [illegible] समसाहसिकी *Si*. 9. 59 ; [illegible] काशिन्त्रोचवकिति पेढुः Malli. on Ki. 3. 44. -3 Castigatory, punitive. —कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man ; P. 5 31. -2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person , [illegible] साहसिकानां भवाः Vâ. 1 , साहसिक. खण्डेष: 6. -3 A felon, freebooter, robber. -4 An adulterer.

साहसिन् *a*. [साहस इनि] 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. -2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

साहस्र (स्री *f*.) [सहस्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a thousand. -2 Consisting of a thousand. -3 Bought with a thousand. -4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). -5 A thousand-fold. —स्रः An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. —स्रं An aggregate of a thousand.

साहायकं 1 Assistance, help, aid ; स कुलोचितमिंद्रस्य साहायकमुपेयिवान् R. 17. 4. -2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. -3 A number of companions or associates. -4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, succour. -2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्यं 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. -2 Literary or rhetorical composition ; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12. -3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry ; Vikr. 1. 11 , साहित्यदर्पणं &c. -4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense).

साह्नं 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. -2 Assistance, help. —**Comp.** —कृत् *m*. a companion.

साह्वयः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5, 9 U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनीते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten -2 To ensnare.

सिंहः [हिंस्-अच् पृषो०] 1 A lion ; (it is said to be derived from हिंस् ; cf. भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.) ; न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशंति मुखे मृगाः Subhâsh. -2 The sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class ; *e. g*. रघुसिंह, पुरुषसिंह ; Pt. 1. 361 ; U. 5. 22. —**Comp.** —अवलोकनं the (backward) glance of a lion. °न्यायः the maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows, (for explanation see under न्याय). —आसनं a throne, a seat of a lion. (-नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment —आस्यः a particular position of the hands. -केसरः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. a lion's mane. —गः an epithet of Siva. -तलः the palms of the hands opened and joined together. -तुंडः a kind of fish. -दंष्ट्रः an epithet of Siva —दर्प *a*. as proud as a lion. —द्वारं the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). —नर्दः, —नादः 1. the roar of a lion ; Ku. 1. 56 ; Mk. 5 20. -2 a war-cry. —नादः N. of Siva. —यानाः, -स्था N. of the goddess Pârvati —[illegible]: a kind of coitus. -[illegible]: an epithet of Siva. —वाहिनी an epithet of Durgâ. —विक्रांतः a horse. -संहनन *a*. 1. as strong as a lion. -2. handsome. (-नं) the killing of a lion. —स्थः an epithet of the planet Jupiter when in the constellation *Leo*.

सिंही 1 A lioness. -2 N. of the mother of Râhu.

सिंहलं [सिंहोऽस्त्यत्र लच्] 1 Tin. -2 Brass. -3 Bark, rind. -4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in. pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्यागच्छता, सिंहलेश्वरदुहितुः फलकासादनं Ratn. 1. —लाः (*m pl*) The people of Ceylon.

सिंहलकः The island of Ceylon.

सिंहाणं (नं), सिंहाणकः -कं 1 Rust of iron. -2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Râhu —**Comp.** —तनयः, —पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Râhu.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil -2 Sand (generally in pl.), लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. -3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

सिकतामय, सिकतावत् *a*. Sandy. —यं 1 A sand-bank. -2 An island with sandy shores.

सिकतिल *a*. [सिकता सत्यत्र इलच्] Sandy , Bh 3 38.

सिक्थः [सिच् थक्] 1 Boiled rice. -2 A ball or lump of boiled rice ; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhâsh -क्थं 1 Bees'-wax. -2 Indigo.

सिक्थकं Bees'-wax.

सिक्यं See शिक्य.

सिक्यः Crystal, glass.

सिघ(घा)णं, सिघाणकं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron.

सिंघिणी The nose.

सिच् 6 U. (सिंचति ते, सिषेच-सिषिचे, असिचत्-त, असिक्त, सेक्ष्यति-ते, सेक्तुं, सिक्त ; स of सिच् is changed to ष after a

preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops; Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten, soak, wet ; विश्रांतः सन् व्रज वननदीतीरजातानि सिंचन् Me. 26 ; Ms. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed ; R 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in ; जाड्यं धियो हरति सिंचति वाचि सत्यं Bh 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to ; अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिंचतं S. 3. -6 To impregnate. —*Caus.* (सेचयति-ते) To cause to sprinkle. —*Desid.* (सिसिक्षति-ते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered. -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated ; see सिच्.

सिक्तिः *f.* 1 Sprinkling.-2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिचयः [सिच्-अयच् किच्च] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or ragged raiment.

सिंचिता Long pepper.

सिंजा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिंजितं Tinkling, jingling ; आदित्सुभिर्नूपुरसिंजितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिट् 1 P. (सेटति) To disregard, despise.

सित *a.* [सो क्त] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. -3 Surrounded -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. —तः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. —तं 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. -Comp. -अंशुः = सितकर q. v. —अग्रः a thorn. —अंगः the श्वेतरोहित tree. —अजाजी white cumin. -अपांगः a peakock. -अभ्रः, -भ्रं camphor. —अंबरः an ascetic dressed in white garments. —अर्जकः white basil. —अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. —असितः an epithet of Balarâma. (-तौ) Venus and Saturn. —आदिः molasses. -आननः N. of Garuda. —आभः camphor. —आलिका a cockle. —इतर *a.* other than white, *i. e.* black. °गतिः fire. —उदरः an epithet of Kubera. —उद्भवं white sandal. —उपलः a crystal. —उपला candied sugar. —उपलः chalk. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —धातुः a white mineral, chalk. —रश्मिः the moon. —वाजिन् *m.* N. of Arjuna. —शर्करा candied sugar. -शिंबिकः wheat. —शिवं rock-salt. —शूकः barley.

सिता 1 Candied sugar, sugar ; पिबेन हूने रसने सितापि निक्तायते हंसकुलावतंस N. 3. 94 ; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moon-light. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dûrvâ grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. -Comp. —खंडः a kind of refined sugar. —लता white Dûrvâ grass.

सिति *a.* 1 White. -2 Black. —तिः 1 White or black colour. -2 Binding, fastening. -Comp. —कंठ, -वासस् see शितिकंठ शितिवासस्.

सितिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

सिध् I 4 P. (सिध्यति, सिषेध, असिधत्, सेत्स्यति, सिद्ध, सिद्ध ; *caus.* साधयति or सेधयति ; *desid.* सिषित्सति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled , यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr 31 ; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यंति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः 36 ; Pt. 15 8 -2 To be successful, succeed; सिध्यंति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः S. 7 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले S 2 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid : यानि वचनमात्रेणवाधिपत्यं सिध्यति H. 3 -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered ; Pt. 2. 36. -II. 1 P. (सेधति, सिद्ध ; the स of सिध् is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p. p* 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful. -4 Settled, established : नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U 1. 14. -5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated, तस्मादिंद्रियं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धं T. S., Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit.). -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food) ; Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रससिद्ध q. v. -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid. —द्धः 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called *Siddhis* q. v. ; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिराश्रयंते शृंगाणि यस्यातपवंति सिद्धाः Ku 1. 5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyâsa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet , सिद्धादेश Ratn. 1. -4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician -5 A law-suit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. -द्धं Sea-salt -Comp. —अंतः 1. the established end. -2. the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pûrvapaksha)- -3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4. any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. °कोटिः *f.* the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion °पक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. —अन्नं cooked food. —अर्थ *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (-र्थः) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of the great Buddha. -आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation —क्षेत्रं the abode of sages or *Siddhas.* —गंगा, -नदी, -सिंधुः the celestial Ganges. —ग्रहः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. —जल, -सलिलं sour rice gruel. —देवः N. of Siva. —धातुः quick-silver —पक्षः the established or logical side of an argument. -पुरुषः = सिद्धः (1, 3, 4) above. —पुष्पः the Karavîra plant. -प्रयोजनः white mustard. -यात्रिकः one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power, Pt. 5 -योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —रस *a.* mineral, metallic. (-सः) 1. quick-silver. -2. an alchemist. —संकल्प *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object. —साधकः N. of Siva. —साधनः white mustard. (-नं) 1. the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c.). -2. the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. —साध्य *a.* accomplished, proved. (-ध्यं) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. —सेनः N. of Kârttikeya. —स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer , (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor.)

सिद्धकः The Sâla tree.

सिद्धता -त्वं 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धांतिन् *m.* 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्वपक्ष). -2 One learned in scientific textbooks.

-3 A follower of the Mîmâmsâ philosophy.

सिद्धिः *f.* [सिध्-क्तिन्] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object) ; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhâsh. -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a law-suit). -7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty, (these faculties are eight.— अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता). -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible -20 A magical shoe. -21 A kind of Yoga.-22 N. of Durgâ -23 Complete knowledge.-24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of Siva. (*m.* in this sense). -Comp. —द *a.* 1. granting success or supreme felicity. -2. giving the eight superhuman faculties, Mâl. 5. 1. (-दः) an epithet of Siva. —दात्री an epithet of Durgâ. —योगः a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिध्मं, सिध्मन् *n.* [सिध्-मन्-किच्च] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिध्मल, सिध्मवत् *a.* Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. —ला See सिध्मं above.

सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy.

सिध्यः The asterism Pushya.

सिध्र *a.* 1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. —ध्रः 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिध्रकावणं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिन *a.* 1 White.-2 One-eyed.-नः A morsel, mouthful. —नः 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visible crescent ; या पूर्वामावास्या सा सिनीवाली योत्तरा सा कुहूः Ait. Br. ; or सा दृष्टेन्दुः सिनीवाली सा नष्टेन्दुकला कुहूः Ak.

सिंदुकः, सिंदुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंदूरः [स्यन्द् उरन् संप्रसारणं Un. 1. 68] A kind of tree. —रं Red lead ; रवयं सिंदूरेण द्विपरणमुद्रा मुद्रित इव Git. 11, N. 22. 45 -Comp. —कारज lead. —तिलकः an elephant. (-का) a woman whose husband is living.

सिंदूरिका Red-lead.

सिंदूरित *a.* Reddened, made red.

सिंदूरी Red cloth or clothes.

सिंधुः [स्यंद्-उद् संप्रसारणं दस्य धश्च Tv.] 1 The sea, ocean. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N. of a river in Mâlvâ ; Me. 29 (where Malli's remark सिंधुर्नाम नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is gratuitous) ; Mâl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhândârkar's note *ad. loc.*). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk -6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. -7 An elephant. -8 N. of Varuna -9 White borax -10 A kind of musical mode (राग). -pl The inhabitants of the *Sindhu* country. —*f* 1 A great river or river in general , पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिंधूः R 13. 9, Me. 46, *S.* 5. 21, Ku 3. 6, 5. 85. -2 The river Sindhu -Comp. —उत्थं. -उपलं rock-salt. —कफः cuttle-fish bone. —खेलः the country Sindha. —ज, -जन्मन् *a.* 1. aquatic. -2. river-born. -3. sea-born, born in the *Sindh* country. (-जः) the moon. (-जं) rock-salt. —नाथः the ocean. —पुष्पः a conch-shell. -राजः, -पतिः N. of Jayadratha, Ve. 3. —लवणं rock-salt. -वारः a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia). —शयनः N. of Vishnu.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिन्व् 1 P. (सिन्वति) To wet, moisten.

सिप्रः 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The moon.

सिप्रा 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near Ujjayinî, see शिप्रा.

सिम *a.* Every, all, whole, entre.

सिमिसिमायते Den. A. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिंबा-बी See शिंबा-बी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). -2 A bucket, baling vessel. -3 Ved A stream. -Comp. —उत्पातः 1. a disease of the veins &c. -2 redness and inflammation of the eyes. —जालः enlargement of the vessels of the eye. —मोक्षः, -व्यधः, -व्यधनं venesection.

सिव् 4 P. (सीव्यति, स्युत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together ; मनोभवः सीव्यति दुर्यशःपटं N. 1. 80, Mâl. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together ; स हि स्नेहात्मकस्तंतुरंतर्मर्माणि सीव्यति U. 5. 17. -With अनु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिवरः An elephant.

सिसाधयिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिसृक्षा Desire to create.

सिहुंडः The milk-hedge, plant.

सिह्लः, -सिह्लकः Benzoin, incense.

सिह्लकी, सिह्ली The olibanum tree.

सीक् I. 1 A. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops -2 To go, move -II 1. P, 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति ते) 1 To be impatient. -2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सीकरः [सिच्यते सिच्यतेऽनेन, सीक्-अरन्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See शीकर.

सीता [सि-त पृषो॰ दीर्घः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a plough-share. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land , वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku 5. 61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture ; as in सीताद्रव्य q. v. -4 N of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilâ, and wife of Râma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonijâ', 'Dharaputrî' &c. She was married to Râma and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Râvana who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Râma came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Râvana and his host of demons, and recovered Sîtâ. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and

Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage]. -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra -6 N. of Umâ.-7 N. of Lakshmî. -8 N. of one of the fabulous branches of the Ganges -9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. —द्रव्यं implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry, Ms. 9 293. —पतिः N. of Râmachandra. —फलः the custard-apple tree. (-लं) its fruit.

सीत्य *a.* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. —त्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f.* A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.) : मया दष्टाधरं तस्याः ससीत्कारमिवाननं V. 4. 21.

सीधं Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु *m.* [सिध्-उ इगं०] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; रजुरकुपरसीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Gît. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16. 52. -Comp. —गंधः the Bakula tree. —पुष्पः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. the Bakula tree. —रसः the mango tree. —संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीध्रं The anus (?).

सीप्यः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f.* [सि-इमनि पृषो० न गुणः दीर्घश्च Tv.] 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमत्ययायतयोऽस्यजंतः Si. 3. 57, see निःसीमन् also. -2 The scrotum; सीम्नि पुष्कलको हतः Sk.; (for other senses see सीमा below).

सीमंतः [सीम्नोंऽतः शकं०] 1 A boundary-line, land mark. -2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line, सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65, Si. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -3 A landmark. -Comp. —उन्नयनं 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samskâras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. —कं Red lead.

सीमंतयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line (in general); सेना सीमंतयन्नरेः Kir. K. 5. 44.

सीमंतित *a.* 1 Parted (as hair). -2 Parted or marked by a line, समीरसीमंतितकेतकी काः (प्रदेशाः) Si. 3. 80; रथांगसीमंतितसान्द्रकर्दमान् (पथः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमंतिनी A woman, स्त्र स्त्र सीमंतिनी कापि जनयेत्युत्रमीदृशं H. 2. 7; Me. 100, Bk. 5 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c., सीमां प्रति समुत्पन्ने विवादे Ms 8 245. Y. 2. 152. -3 A mark, land mark. -4 A bank, shore, coast -5 The horizon. -6 A suture (as of a skull). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. -8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 The scrotum. -Comp. —अधिपः a neighbouring prince. —अंतः 1. a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. -2. the utmost limit. °पूजनं 1. the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village-boundary. -2. worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village boundary. —उल्लंघनं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasarâ* day). —निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. —लिंगं a boundary-mark, land-mark. —वादः a dispute about boundaries. —विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-questions. —विवादः litigation about boundaries. °धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. —वृक्षः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. —संधिः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 An ant-hill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः [सि-रक् पृषो० Un. 2. 25] 1 A plough; सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16. -2 The sun. -3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. —ध्वजः an epithet of Janaka —पाणिः, -भृत् *m.* epithets of Balarâma. —योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः 1 A plough -2 The sun. -3 A porpoise.

सीरिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarâma; Si. 2. 2.

सीव See सिव्.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle -2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसकं, सीसपत्रकं, सीसपत्रं Lead; Ms. 5. 114, Y. 1. 190.

सीहुंडः The milk-hedge plant.

सु I. 1 U. (सवति-ते) To go, move. -II. 1, 2 P. (सवति, सौति) To possess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. (सुनोति, सुनुते, सुत ; the स of सु is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To press out or extract juice -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice -5 To bathe. -6 To churn. —*Desid.* (सुसूषति-ते) —WITH उद् to excite, agitate. —प्र to produce, beget.

सु *ind.* A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhâraya and Bahuvrîhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs It has the following senses:—1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगंधि. -2 Beautiful, handsome: as in सुमध्यमा, सुकेशी &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशासिता स्त्री नृपतिः सुसेवितः &c...सुदीर्घकालेऽपि न याति विक्रियां H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in सुकर or सुलभ q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* 1. having good eyes. -2. having keen organs, acute. —अंग *a.* well-shaped, handsome, lovely. —अच्छ *a.* see s. v. —अंत *a.* having a happy end, ending well. —अल्प, -अल्पक *a.* see s. v. —अस्ति, -अस्तिक *a* see s. v. —आकार, -आकृति *a.* well-formed, handsome, beautiful. —आगत see s. v. —आदानं taking justly or properly, Ms 8. 172. —आभास *a.* very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. —इष्ट *a.* properly sacrificed. °कृत् *m.* a form of fire. —उक्त *a.* well-spoken, well-said; अथवा सूक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. (-क्ता) a kind of bird (सारिका) (-क्तं) 1. a good or wise saying; नेतुं वांछति य, खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तैः सुधास्यंदिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. -2. a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. °दर्शिन् *m.* a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. °वाच् *f.* 1. a hymn. -2. praise, a word of praise. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a good or friendly speech. -2. a good or clever saying. -3. a correct sentence. —उत्तर *a.* 1 very superior. -2. well towards the north. —उत्थान *a.* making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-नं) vigorous effort or exertion. —उन्मद, -उन्माद *a.* quite mad or frantic. —उपसदन *a.* easy to be approached. —उपस्कर *a.* furnished with good instruments. —कटका the aloe plant. —कंडु: itch. कंदः 1. an onion. -2. a yam. -3. a sort of grass. —कंदकः onion. —कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1. easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वर्कुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अध्यवसातुं) दुष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner

said than done'. -2. easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity, benevolence. —कर्मन् *a.* 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (*-m.*) N. of Visvakarman. —कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). —कांड: the Kâravella plant. —कांडिका the Kândira creeper. -कांडिन् *a.* 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (*-m.*) a bee. —काष्ठं fire-wood. —कुंदकः an onion. —कुमार *a.* 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2. beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1. a beautiful youth. -2. a kind of sugar-cane. -3. a kind of grain (श्यामाक). -4. a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-रा) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great flowered jasmine. —कुमारकः 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice (शालि). (-कं) the Tamâlapatra. —कुमारी the Navamallikâ jasmine. —कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings. (*-m.*) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvastri. —कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. thoroughly done. -3. well made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-तं) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नादत्ते कस्यचित्पापं कस्यचित्सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिसंधिसुकृतं वंचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तच्चिंत्यमानं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. —कृतिः *f.* 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. —कृतिन् *a.* 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संतः संतु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धतां H. 4 132; Rg. 7. 16. -3. wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. -कृत्यं a good action; Pt. 2. 41. —केश(स)रः the citron tree. —क्रतुः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Siva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Varuṇa. -5. of the sun. -6. of Soma. —ग *a.* 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2. happiness. —गत *a.* 1. well-gone or passed. -2. well-bestowed. (—तः) an epithet of Buddha. -गंधः 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-धं) 1. sandal. -2. small cumin seed. -3. a blue lotus -4 a kind of fragrant grass. (-धा) sacred basil. —गंधकः 1. sulphur. -2. the red *Tulasî* -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. —गंधारः an epithet of Siva. —गंधि *a.* 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, pious. (-धि.) 1. perfume, fragrance. -2. the Supreme Being. -3 a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-धि *n.*) 1. the root of long pepper. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. coriander seed. °त्रिफला 1. nutmeg. -2. areca nut. -3. cloves. °मूलं the root Usira. °मूषिका the musk rat. —गंधिकः 1 incense. -2 sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-कं) the white lotus. —गम *a.* 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plain, intelligible. —गहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. °वृत्तिः *f.* the same as above. —गृह *a.* (-ही *f.*) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390 —गृहीत *a.* 1. held well or firmly grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. °नामन् *a.* one whose name is auspiciously invoked—one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhiṣṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनाम्नः भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mâl. 1. —ग्रासः a dainty morsel. -ग्रीव *a.* having a beautiful neck. (—वः) 1. a hero. -2. a swan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. -5 of Siva. -6. of Indra. -7. N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vâli. [By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugriva who told him, how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama, in recovering his wife Sita. Rama therefore, killed Vali, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravaṇa, and recovering Sita]. °ईशः N. of Rama. —ग्लह *a.* very weary or fatigued. —चक्षुस् *a.* having good eyes, seeing well. (*-m.*) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. —चरित, -चरित्र *a* well-conducted, well-behaved. (तं, -त्रं) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. -2. merit; तव सुचरितमंगुलीय नूनं प्रतनु S. 6. 10. (-ता, -त्रा) *a* well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -चर्मन् *m.* the Bhûrja tree. —चित्रकः 1. a king-fisher. -2. a kind of speckled snake. —चित्रा a kind of gourd. —चिंता, -चिंतनं deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. —चिरम् *ind.* for a very long time, very long. —चिरायुस् *m.* a god, deity. —चूटी a pair of nippers or tongs. —चेलकः a fine cloth. —छत्रः N. of Siva. (-त्रा) the river Sutlej. —जन *a.* 1. good, virtuous, respectable. -2. kind, benevolent (-नः) 1. a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. -2. a gentleman. -3. N. of Indra's charioteer. -जनता 1 goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue, ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता Bh. 2 82. -2 a number of good men. -3. bravery. —जन्मन् *a.* 1 of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Mâl. 1. 31. -2. legitimate, lawfully born. —जलं a lotus. —जल्प: 1. a good speech. -2 a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamani, यत्रार्जवात् सगांभीर्यं सदैन्यं सहचापलम्। सोत्कंठं च हरिः पृष्टः स सुजल्पो निगद्यते ॥ —जात *a.* 1. well-grown, tall. -2. well made or produced. -3. of high birth. -4. beautiful, lovely, Mâl. 1. 16. R. 3. 8. —तनु *a.* 1. having a beautiful body. -2 extremely delicate or slender, very thin. -3. emaciated. (-नुः-नूः *f.*) a lovely lady, एताः सुतनु मुखं ते सख्यः पश्यंति हेमकूटगताः V. 1. 10. —तंत्रि *a.* 1. well-stringed. -2. (hence) melodious. —तपस् *a.* 1. one who practises austere penance. -2. having great heat. (*-m*) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. -2. the sun. (*-n.*) an austere penance. -तमां *ind.* most excellently, best. —तरां *ind.* 1. better, more excellently -2. exceedingly, very much, excessively; तथा दुहिता सुतरां सवित्री स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14. 9 18. 24. -3. more so, much more so, मत्प्रयासोऽपि तथा न ते चेत्त्वयि मम सुतरामेव राजन् गतोऽस्मि Bh. 3. 30. -4. consequently. -तर्दूनः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तलं 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth, see पाताल. -2. the foundation of a large building. -तिक्तकः the coral tree. —तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very pungent. -3. acutely painful. (-क्ष्णः) 1. the Sigru tree. -2. N of a sage, नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दांतः R. 13. 41. °दशनः an epithet of Siva. —तीर्थः 1. a good preceptor. -2. N. of Siva. —तुंग *a.* very lofty or tall. (-गः) the cocoanut tree. —तेजस् *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very bright, or splendid. -3. very mighty. (*-m.*) a worshipper of the sun. -दक्षिण *a.* 1. very sincere or upright. -2. liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 130. (-णा) N. of the wife of Dilipa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा। पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. —दंडः a cane, ratan. —दत् *a.* (-ती *f.*) having handsome teeth. —दंतः 1. a good tooth. -2. an actor, a dancer.

(-ती) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. —दर्शन a. (ना or नी f.) 1. good looking, beautiful, handsome. -2. easily seen. (-नः) 1. the discus of Vishṇu; as in कुण्ठोत्पन्नसुदर्शनः K. -2. N. of Śiva. -3. of mount Meru. -4. a vulture. (-नी-नं) N. of Amarâvatî, India's capital. (-नं) N of Jambudvîpa. —दर्शना 1. a handsome woman. -2. a woman. -3. an order, a command. -4. a kind of drug —दा a. very bountiful. —दातः a Buddhist. —दातव्य a. one who gives liberally. (-m.) 1. a cloud. -2. a mountain. -3. the sea. -4. N. of Indra's elephant. -5. N. of very poor Brâhmaṇa who came to Dvârkâ with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Krishṇa and was raised by him to wealth and glory. —दायः 1. good or auspicious gift. -2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. -3 one who offers such a gift. —दिनं 1. a happy or auspicious day. -2. a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so सुदिनाह in the same sense. —दीर्घ a. very long or extended. (-र्घा) a kind of cucumber. —दुर्लभ a. very scarce or rare. —दूर a. very distant or remote. (सुदूरं means 1. to a great distance. -2 to a very high degree, very much. सुदूरात् 'from afar, from a distance'). —दृढ a. very firm or hard, compact. —दृश् a. having beautiful eyes. (-f.) a pretty woman. —धन्वन् a. having an excellent bow. (-m.) 1. a good archer or bowman. -2. Ananta, the great serpent. -3. N. of Viśvakarman. —धर्मन् a. attentive to duties. (-f.) the council or assembly of gods. (-m.) 1. the hall or palace of Indra. -2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. —धर्मा -र्मी the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); यथावद्वीरितालोकः सुधर्मानवमां सभा R. 17. 27. —धित a. Ved. 1. perfect, secure. -2. kind, good. -3. happy, prosperous. -4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). —धी a. having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धीः) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *paṇḍit*. (-f.) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. °उपास्यः 1. a particular kind of royal palace. -2. N. of an attendant on Krishṇa (-स्यं) the club of Balarâma. °उपास्या 1. a woman. -2 N. of Umâ, or of one of her female companions. -3. a sort of pigment. —धूम्रवर्णा one of the seven tongues of fire. —नंदा N. of a woman. —नयः 1. good conduct. -2. good policy. —नयन a. having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a woman having beautiful eyes. -2. a women in general —नाभ a. 1 having a beautiful navel. -2. having a good navel or centre. (-भः) 1. a mountain. -2. the Maināka mountain q. v. —निभृत a, very lonely or private. (-तं) ind. very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. —निश्चलः an epithet of Śiva. —नीत 1. well-conducted, well-behaved. -2. polite, civil. (-तं) 1. good conduct or behaviour. -2. good policy or prudence. —नीतिः f. 1. good conduct, good manners, propriety. -2. good policy. -3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, q v. —नीथ a. well disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-थः) 1. a Brâhmaṇa. -2. N. of Śiśupala q. v. -3. Ved. a good leader. —नील a. very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-ला) common flax. (-लं), -नीलकः a blue gem. —नेत्र a having good or beautiful eyes. —नौ a. water (?). —पक्व a. 1. well-cooked. -2 thoroughly matured or ripe (-क्वः) a sort of fragrant mango. —पत्नी a woman having a good husband. -पथः 1. a good road. -2. a good course. -3. good conduct. —पथिन् m. (nom. sing. सुपंथाः) a good road. —पद्म orris root. —पर्ण a. (र्णा or र्णी f) 1 well winged, -2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1. a ray of the sun. -2. a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. -3 any supernatural bird. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5 a cock. °केतुः N. of Vishṇu. —पर्णकः = सुपर्ण. —पर्णा, -पर्णी f. 1. a number of lotuses. -2. a pool abounding with lotuses. -3. N. of the mother of Garuḍa. —पर्याप्त a. 1. very spacious. -2. well-fitted. —पर्वन् a. well jointed, having many joints or knots. (-m.) 1. a bamboo. -2. an arrow. -3. a god, deity. -4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). -5. smoke. (-f.) white Dûrvâ grass. —पलायित a. 1. completely fled or ran away. -2. skillfully retreated. —पात्रं 1. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. -2. a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. —पाद् (पाद् or पदी f.) having good or handsome feet. —पार्श्वः 1. the waved-leaf fig tree (प्लक्ष) -2. N. of the son of Sampâti, elder brother of Jaṭâyu. —पीतं a carrot. (-तः) the fifth Muhûrta. —पुंसी a woman having a good husband. -पुष्प a. (ष्पा or ष्पी f.) having beautiful flowers. (-ष्पः) 1. the coral tree. -2. the Śirîsha tree. (-ष्पी) the plantain tree. (-ष्पं) 1. cloves. -2. the menstrual excretion. —पुष्पित a. 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. -2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. —पूर a. 1. easy to be filled; Pt. 1. 25. -2. well-filling. (-रः) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). —पूरकः the Baka-pushpa tree. —प्रकाश a. 1. manifest, apparent. -2. public, notorious. —प्रतर्कः a sound judgment. —प्रतिभा spirituous, liquor. —प्रतिष्ठ a. 1. standing well. -2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्ठा) 1. good position. -2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. -3, establishment, erection. -4. installation, consecration. —प्रतिष्ठित a. 1. well-established. -2. consecrated -3. celebrated. (-तः) the Udumbara tree. —प्रतिष्णात a. 1. thoroughly purified, -2 well-versed in. -3. well investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. —प्रतीक a. 1. having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. -2. having a beautiful trunk. (-कः) 1. an epithet of Kâmadeva. -2. of Śiva. -3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. —प्रपाण a good tank. —प्रभ a. very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्रभातं 1. an auspicious dawn or day-break; दिष्ट्या सुप्रभातमद्य यदयं देवो दृष्टः U. 6. -2. the earliest dawn. —प्रयुक्तशरः a skilful archer. —प्रयोगः 1. good management or application. -2. close contact. -3. dexterity. —प्रसन्नः N. of Kubera. —प्रसाद a very gracious or propitious. (-दः) N. of Śiva. —प्रिय a. very much liked, agreeable. (-यः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-या) 1. a charming woman. -2. a beloved mistress. —फल a. 1. very fruitful, very productive -2. very fertile. (-लः) 1. the pomegranate tree. -2. the jujube. -3. the Karnikâra tree. -4. a kind of bean. (-ला) 1. a pumpkin, gourd -2. the plantain tree. -3. a variety of brown grape. -4. colocynth. —फेनः a cuttle-fish bone. —बंधः sesamum. —बल a. very powerful. (-लः) 1. N. of Śiva. -2. N. of the father of Śakuni. —बांधवः N. of Śiva. —बाहु a. 1. handsome-armed. -2. strong-armed. (-हुः) N. of a demon, brother of Mârîcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mârîcha, began to disturb the sacrifice of Viśvâmitra, but was defeated by Râma and Lakshmaṇa; see R. 11. 29. —बोध a. easily apprehended or understood. (-धः) good information or advice. —ब्रह्मण्यः 1. an epithet of Kârttikeya. -2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. —भग a. 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. -2. lovely,

charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9; Ku. 4 34, R. 11. 80; Mâl. 9. -3. pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet; श्रवणसुभग M 3. 4, S. 1. 3. -4. beloved, liked, amiable, dear; सुमुखि सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वामुपैतु कृतार्थतां Git. 5. -5 illustrious. (-गः) 1. borax. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka tree. -4 red amaranth. (-गं) good fortune. °मानिन्, सुभगंमन्य a. 1. considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing; वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगंमन्यभावः करोति Me. 91. -2. vain, flattering oneself. -भगा 1. a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife -2. an honoured mother. -3. a kind of wild jasmine. -4. turmeric. -5. the Priyangu creeper. -6. the holy basil. °सुतः the son of a favourite wife. -भंगा the cocoa nut tree. -भद्र a. very happy or fortunate. (-द्रः) N. of Vishnu. (-द्रा) N. of a sister of Balarâma and Krishna, married to Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. °-भद्रकः 1. a car for carrying the image of a god. -2. the Bilva tree. -भाषित a. spoken well or eloquent. (-तं) 1. fine speech, eloquence, learning; जीर्णमंगे सुभाषितं Bh. 3. 2. -2 a witty saying, an apophthegm, an apposite saying, सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः Subhâsh. -3. a good remark; बालादपि सुभाषितं (ग्राह्यं). -भिक्षं 1. good alms, successful begging -2. abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn &c. -भीरकः the Palâsa tree. -भूतिकः the Bilva tree. -भ्रू a. having beautiful eyebrows. (-भ्रूः f.) a lovely woman. (N. B. The vocative singular of this word is strictly सुभ्रूः, but सुभ्रु is used by writers like Bhatti, Kâlidâsa, and Bhavabhûti; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22; Ku. 5. 43; Mâl. 3. 8. -मंगल a. 1. very auspicious. -2. abounding in sacrifices. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः f.) 1. a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. -2. a favour of the gods. -3 a gift, blessing. -4. a prayer hymn. -5. a wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons -मदनः the mango tree.-मधुरं a very sweet or gentle speech, agreeable words. -मध्य, -मध्यम a. slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मध्यमा a graceful woman. -मन a. very charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः) 1. wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (-ना) the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस् a. 1. good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent. -2. well-pleased, satisfied. (-m.) 1. a good, divinity. -2. a learned man. -3. a student of the Vedas -4 wheat. -5 the Nimba tree (-f., n. said to be pl. only by some) a flower, रसमीय एष वः सुमनसा सन्निवेशः Mâl 1. (where the adjectival sense in 1. is also intended), किं मेध्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G.; St. 6. 66. (-f.) 1. the great-flowered jasmine. -2. the Mâlati creeper. °फलः the wood apple. °फलं nutmeg. -मंतु a. 1. advising well. -2. very faulty or blameable. (-m.) a good adviser. -मंत्रः N. of the charioteer of Dasaratha. -मित्रा N. of one of the wives of Dasaratha and mother of Lakshmana and Satrughna. -मुख a. (खा or खी f.) 1. having a beautiful face, lovely. -2. pleasing. -3. disposed to, eager for; Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1. a learned man. -2. an epithet of Garuda. -3. of Ganesa. -4. of Siva. (-खं) the scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, -खी) 1. a handsome woman. -2 a mirror. -मूलकं a carrot. -मेखलः the Munja grass. -मेधस् a having a good understanding, wise, intelligent. (-m) a wise man. (-f.) heart pea. -मेरुः 1. the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. -2. N. of Siva. -यवसं beautiful grass, good pasturage. -यामुनः N. of Vishnu. -युक्तः N. of Siva. -योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana q. v. -रक्तकः 1. a kind of red chalk. -2. a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1. good colour. -2 the orange. -3. a hole cut in a house (सुरंगा also in this sense. (-गं) 1. red sanders. -2. vermilion. °धातुः red chalk. °युज् m. a house-breaker. -रंगिका the Mûrvâ plant. -रजःफलः the jack-fruit tree. -रंजनः the betel-nut-tree. -रत a. 1. much sported. -2. playful. -3. much enjoyed. -4. compassionate, tender. (-तं) 1. great delight or enjoyment. -2. copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. °ताली 1. a female-messenger, a go-between. -2 a chaplet, garland for the head. °प्रसंगः addiction to amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः f. great enjoyment or satisfaction. -रस a. 1. well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as a composition). (-सः, -सा) the plant सिंधुवार. (-सा) N. of Durgâ. (-सा, -सं) the sacred basil (सः) 1. gum-myrrh. -2 fragrant grass. -राजन् a. governed by a good king; सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् Ak. (-m.) 1. a good king. -2. a divinity. -राष्ट्रं N. of a country on the western side of India (Surat). °जं a kind of poison. °ब्रह्मः a. Brâhmana of Surâshtra. -रूप a. 1. well-formed, handsome, lovely; सुरूपा कन्या. -2 wise, learned. (-पः) an epithet of Siva. -रेभ a. fine-voiced, Ki. 15. 16. (-भ) tin. -लक्षण a. 1 having auspicious or beautiful marks. -2. fortunate. (-णं) 1. observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. -2. a good or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1. easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलेंदुमुखी च सा V. 2 9. इदमसुलभवस्तुप्रार्थनादुर्निवारं 2. 6. -2. ready for, adapted to, fit, suitable; निश्च्युतश्वरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4. -3. natural to, proper for, मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K °कोप a. easily provoked, irascible. -लोचन a. fine-eyed. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a beautiful woman -2. N of the wife of Indrajit. -लोहकं brass -लोहित a very red. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -वक्त्र 1. a good face or mouth. -2 correct utterance. (-क्त्रः) N. of Siva. -वचनं, -वचस् n. eloquence. -वर्चकः, -वर्चिकः -का, वर्चिन् m. natron, alkali -वर्चल linseed -वर्चसः N. of Siva. -वर्ण see s. v -वसंतः 1. an agreeable vernal season. -2 the day of full moon in the month of Chaitra, or a festival celebrated in honour of Kâmadeva in that month; (also सुवसनक in this sense). -वह a. 1. bearing well, patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3. easy to be borne. (-हा) a lute. -वासः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a pleasant dwelling. -3. an agreeable perfume or odour. -वासिनी 1. a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. -2. a married woman whose husband is alive -विक्रांत a. very valiant or bold, chivalrous. (-तः) a hero. (-तं) heroism. -विद् m. a learned man, shrewd person. (-f.) a shrewd or clever woman. -विदः 1. an attendant on the women's apartments. -2. a king -विदत् m. a king. -विदत्रं 1. a household, family. -2. wealth. -विदल्लः an attendant on the women's apartments (wrongly for सौविदल्ल q. v.) (-ल्लं) the women's apartments, harem. -विदल्ला a married woman -विध a. of a good kind. -विधम् ind. easily. -विनीत a. well-trained, modest. (-ता) a tractable cow. -विहित a. 1. well placed, well-deposited -2. well-furnished, well-supplied, well provided, well arranged; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहंसमकरंदप्रवेशावसरे तत्सुविहितं Mâl. 1. -3. well done

or performed. —वी(बी)ज a. having good seed. (-जः) 1. N. of Siva. -2. the poppy. (-जं) good seed. —वीराम्लं sour rice-gruel. —वीर्य a. 1. having great vigour. -2. of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous (-र्यं) 1. great heroism -2. abundance of heroes. -3. the fruit of the jujube. (-र्या) wild cotton. —वृत्ति f. 1. a pure offering. -2. a hymn of praise. —वृत्त a. 1. well-behaved, virtuous, good. मयि तस्य सुवृत्त वर्तते लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. -2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; सुवृत्तानिसुवृत्तेन सुवृत्तेनाग्निहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्यस्य सेवया; or सुमुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोऽपि सन्मार्गपतितोऽपि च। महतां पादलग्नोऽपि व्यथयत्येव कंटकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense) (-त्तं) a good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 1. 69. —वेल a. 1. tranquil, still. -2. humble, quiet. (-लः) N. of the Trikûṭa mountain. —व्रत a. strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-तः) a religious student. (-ता) 1. a virtuous wife. -2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. —शंस a. well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. —शक a. capable of being easily done. —शल्यः the Khadira tree. —शार्कं unad red ginger. —शारदः N. of Siva. —शासित a. kept under control, well-controlled —शिक्षित a. well taught, trained, well-disciplined. —शिखः fire. (-खा) 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a cock's comb —शीतं yellow sandal-wood. —शीम a. cold, frigid (-मः) coldness. —शील a. good-tempered, amiable (-ला) 1. N. of the wife of Yama. -2 N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Krishna. —श्रीका the gum olibanum tree. —श्रुत a. 1. well-heard. -2. versed in the Vedas. (-तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. —श्लिष्ट 1. well arranged or united. -2. well-fitted; Mâl. 1. —श्लेषः close union or embrace. —सत्या N. of the wife of Janaka. —सदृश a. agreeable to look at. —सन्नत a. well directed (as an arrow). —सरणः N. of Siva. —सह a. 1. easy to be borne. -2. bearing or enduring well. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. —सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1. good sap, essence, or substance. -2. competence. -3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. —सारवत् n. crystal. —सिकता 1. good sand -2. gravel. -3. sugar. —स्थ a. 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. -2. in health, healthy, faring well. -3. in good or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. -4 happy, fortunate. (-स्थं) a happy state, well-being. सुस्थे को वा न पंडितः H. 3. 121. (सुस्थित in the same sense). —स्थता -स्थितिः f. 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness -2. health, convalescence. —स्मित a. pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. —स्वपनः an epithet of Siva. —स्वर a. 1. melodious, harmonious -2. loud. —हित a. 1. very fit or suitable, appropriate. -2. beneficial, salutary. -3. friendly, affectionate. -4. satisfied. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. —हृद् a. having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate (-m.) 1. a friend; सुहृदः पश्य वसंत किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27, मद्रायते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38 -2. an ally. °भेदः the separation of friends. °वाक्यं the counsel of a friend. —हृदः a friend. —हृदय a. 1. good hearted. -2. dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख् 10 P. (सुखयति) To make happy, please, delight, (properly a denom. of सुख).

सुख a. [सुख्-अच्] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. -2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; so सुखश्रवा निस्वनाः 3. 19. -3 Virtuous, pious. -4 Taking delight in, favourable to; S. 7. 18. -5 Easy, practicable; श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनान्तरायैः Ki. 5. 49. -6 Fit, suitable. —खा The capital of Varuna. —खं 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21. -2 Prosperity; अद्वैतं सुखदुःखयोरनुगुणं सर्वास्ववस्थासु यत् U. 1 40 -3 Well-being, welfare; health, देवीं सुखं प्रष्टुं गता M. 4. -4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशायित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय &c. -5 Facility, easiness, ease. -6 Heaven, paradise. -7 Water. —खं ind. 1 Happily, joyfully. -2 Well; सुखमास्तां भवान् 'may you fare well'. -3 At ease, comfortably, असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10. -4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. -5 Rather willingly. -6 Quietly, placidly. —Comp. —अंत a. 1. ending in happiness. -2. friendly. -3. destroying happiness. —आधारः paradise. —आप्लव a. suitable for bathing. —आजातः N. of Siva. —आयतः, —आयनः a good or well-traiend horse. —आरोह a. of easy ascent. —आलोक a. good-looking, lovely, charming. —आवह a. conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. —आशः 1. eating at ease. -2. pleasant food. -3. N. of Varuna. —आशकः a cucumber. —आसक्तः an epithet of Siva. —आस्वाद a. 1. having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. -2. agreeable, delightful. (-दः) 1. a pleasant flavour. -2. enjoyment (of pleasure). —उत्सवः 1. merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. -2. a husband. —उदकं, -उष्ण warm water —उदयः dawn or realization of happiness. —उदर्क a. resulting in happiness. —उद्य a. to be spoken easily or agreeably. —उपविष्ट a. comfortably seated, sitting at ease. —एषिन् a. desiring happiness, wishing well to. —ऊर्जिकः natron. —कर, -कार, -दायक a. giving pleasure, pleasant. —चारः a good horse. —जात a. happy. —द a. giving pleasure. (-दः) N. of Vishnu. (-दा) 1. a courtezan of Indra's heaven -2. the river Ganges. -3. the Samî tree. (-दं) the seat of Vishnu. —दोह्या a cow easily milked —बोधः 1. sensation of pleasure. -2. easy knowledge. —भागिन्, -भाज् a. happy. —भेद्य a. easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle —मोदा the gum olibanum tree. —रात्रिः 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honour of Lakshmî). -2. a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. —वर्चकः, -वर्चस् m. natron, alkali. —वासः a water-melon. —श्रव, -श्रुति a. sweet to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3. —संगिन् a. attached to pleasure; S. 5. 11 —साध्य a. easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्श a. 1. agreeable to the touch. -2. gratifying, pleasant; R. 1. 38.

सुखंकर a. = सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight; Mâl. 9. 25.

सुखाकृ 8 U. To make happy, please.

सुखायते Den A. 1 To feel happy or glad. -2 To rejoice. -3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित a. Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुखिन् a. Happy, glad, joyful —m. A religious ascetic.

सुखंडुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of Siva); see खट्वांग.

सुट् A technical term used by Pâṇini for the first five case-inflections; cf. सर्वनामस्थान.

सुट्ट 10 U. (सुट्टयति-ते) 1 To despise, disregard. -2 To be small, low, or shallow.

सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. -2 Extracted or expressed (as Soma juice). -3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. —तः 1 A son. -2 A child, offspring. -3 A king. -तं -तं A Soma libation. -Comp. —अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of progeny. —आत्मजः a grandson. (-जा) a grand-daughter. -उत्पत्तिः *f.* birth of a son. —निर्विशेषम् *ind.* not differently from a son, just like a son; R. 5. 6. —वत्करा the mother of seven children. —स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son.

सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. —*m.* The father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6.79.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Having a child or children. —*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother; तेनांवा यदि सुतिनी वद वंध्या कीदृशी भवति Subhâsh.

सुतीयति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. -2 To treat like a son.

सुतुम् *a.* Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. -2 A sacrificial oblation. -3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् *m.* N. of Indra. —*f.* The earth.

सुत्वन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. -2 A student who has performed his ablutions (subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice.)

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaisya by a woman of the same class; cf. Ms. 10.23.

सुधा [सुष्ठु धीयते पीयते धे-धा वा क Tv.] 1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियंते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 The nectar or honey of flowers. -3 Juice. -4 Water. -5 N. of the Ganges. -6 Whitewash, plaster, mortar; कैलासगिरिणेव सुधासितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K., R. 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8 Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant. -10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. —अंशुः 1. The moon. -2. camphor. —°रत्नं a pearl. —अंगः, —आकारः, -आधारः, -आवासः the moon. —उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari. —जीविन् *m.* a plasterer, bricklayer. —द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. —धवलित *a* plastered, white-washed. —निधिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —पाणिः an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician of the gods. —भवनं a stuccoed house. —भित्तिः *f* 1. a plastered wall. -2. a brick-wall. -3. the fifth Muhûrta or hour after noon. -भुज् *m.* a god, deity. -भृतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. a sacrifice, an oblation. —मय 1. a brick or stone building. -2 a royal palace. —मोदकः camphor —वर्षः a shower of nectar —वर्षिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2 the moon. -3. camphor. —वासः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. वासा a kind of cucumber. —सितं *a.* 1. white as mortar. -2. bright as nectar. -3. bound by nectar; जगतीशरणे युक्तो हरिकांतः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45. (where it has senses 1 and 2 also). —सूतिः 1. the moon -2. a sacrifice. -3. a lotus. —स्यंदिन् *a.* ambrosial, flowing with nectars Bh. 2. 6. —स्रवा uvula or soft palate. —हरः an epithet of Garuda; see गरुड.

सुधितिः *m. f.* An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2 The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow.

सुनासी(शी)रः An epithet of Indra.

सुंदः N. of a demon and brother of Upasunda, who were sons of Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive, and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tilottama, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other.]

सुंदर *a.* (-री *f.*) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right. —रः N. of Cupid. —री A beautiful woman; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 2. 115; विद्याधरसुंदरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप् 1 A technical term used by Pâṇini for the termination of the Locative plural. -2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त *p. p.* [स्वप्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep; न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशंति मुखे मृगाः H. Pr. 36. -2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible; see स्वप्. —प्तं Sleep, sound sleep. -Comp. —जनः midnight. —ज्ञानं a dream. —त्वच् *a.* paralytic.

सुप्तिः [स्वप्-क्तिन्] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, confidence. -4 A dream.

सुमः 1 The moon -2 Camphor. -3 Sky. —मं A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुम्नं 1 A hymn. -2 Joy, happiness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A sacrifice.

सुर् I. 6. P. (सुरति) 1 To rule, govern -2 To shine. -II. 10 P. = स्वर् q. v.

सुरः [सुष्ठु राति ददात्यभीष्टं सु-रा क] 1 A god, deity; सुरप्रतिग्रहाय देवाः सुरा इत्यभिविश्रुताः Râm.; सुधया अर्च्यते सुरान् विद्धि V 3. 7, R. 5 16 -2 The number 'thirty-three'. -3 The sun. -4 A sage, learned man. -Comp. —अंगना a celestial woman or damsel, an *apsaras*, R. 8. 79. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अध्यक्षः N. of Siva. —अरिः 1. an enemy of gods, a demon. -2. the chirp of a cricket. °हन् *m.* N. of Siva. °हंतृ *m.* N. of Vishnu. —अर्हं 1. gold. -2. saffron. —आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —आपगा 'heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. —आलयः 1. the mountain Meru. -2. heaven, paradise. —इज्यः N. of Brihaspati. —इज्या the sacred basil. —इंद्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °गोपः a cochineal. °जित् *m.* N. of Garuda. —इभः a celestial elephant. —इष्टः the Sâla tree. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Siva. (-री) 1. the celestial Ganges. -2. Durgâ. -उत्तमः. 1. the sun. -2 Indra. —उत्तरः sandal-wood. —ऋषिः (सुरर्षिः) a divine sage. —कारुः an epithet of Visvakarman. —कार्मुकं rain-bow. —गणः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a host of gods. —गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati. —ग्रामणीः *m.* N of Indra. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Brahmâ. —तरुः a tree of paradise. —तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha q. v. —दारु *n.* the Devadâru tree. —दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. सुरद्रुमः the sacred basil. —द्विपः 1. an elephant of the gods. -2 N. of Airâvata —द्विष् *m* 1. a demon; R. 10. 15 -2. Râhu; R. 2. 39. —धनुस् *n.* rain-bow; सुरधनुरिदं दूराकृष्टं न नाम शरासनं V. 4. 1. —धूपः turpentine, resin. —नदी, -निम्नगा an epithet of the Ganges —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पथं the sky, heaven. —पर्वतः the mountain Meru q. v. —पादपः a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पतरु. —प्रियः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Brihaspati -भूय identification with a deity, deification, apotheosis. —भूरुहः the Devadâru tree. —मंदिरं a temple, Mâl. 9. 1. —युवतिः *f.* a celestial damsel. —रासिका a flute, pipe. —लोकः heaven. °सुंदरी 1. a celestial woman. -2. N. of Durgâ —वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky. —वल्लभा white Dûrvâ grass. —वल्ली the sacred basil. -विद्विष्, -वैरिन्, -शत्रु *m* an evil spirit, a demon —विलासिनी an *apsaras*. —शाखिन् *m.* the Kalpataru q v. —सद्मन् *n.* heaven, paradise. —सरित्, -सिंधु *f* the Ganges; सुरसरिदिव तेजो वह्निनिष्ठ्यूतमैशम्. R. 2. 75. —सुंदरी, -स्त्री 1. a celestial

woman ; V. 1. 3. -2. N. of Durgâ. —स्थानं a temple.

सुरंगः -गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. -2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building ; ऐकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरंगा कारयित्वा Dk., सुरंगया बहिरपगतेषु कुमारेषु Mu. 2 ; (written also सुरुंगा).

सुरभि a. 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous ; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 21, 32. -2 Pleasing, agreeable. -3 Shining, handsome; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3. -4 Beloved, friendly. -5 Celebrated, famous. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Good, virtuous. —भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. -2 Nutmeg -3 Resin of Sâla, or resin in general. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 The Samî tree. -6 The Kadamba tree. -7 A kind of fragrant grass. -8 The season of spring ; V. 2. 20 -9 The month of Chaitra. -10 The Bakula tree —f. 1 The gum olibanum tree. -2 The sacred basil. -3 Jasmine. -4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 The earth. -7 A cow. -8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty ; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिं R. 1. 81, 75. -9 N. of one of the Mâtris. -10 The east. —n. 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. -2 Sulphur. -3 Gold. -Comp. —घृत fragrant butter, well seasoned ghee. —त्रिफला 1. nutmeg. -2. cloves. -3. areca nut. —त्वच् f. large cardamoms. —दारुः the Sarala tree. —पत्रा the rose-apple. —बाणः an epithet of Cupid —मासः the spring. —मुखं the commencement of spring. —स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिमत् m. F. of fire.

सुरभित a. Perfumed, scented.

सुरभी 1 Gum olibanum. -2 N. of the cow of plenty.

सुरा 1 A spirituous liquor, wine ; सुरा वै मलमन्नानां Ms. 11. 94 ; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 95. -2 Water. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A snake. -Comp. —आकरः a distillery. —आजीवः, —आजीविन् m. a distiller. —आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. —आसवः spirituous liquor. —उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. —करः the cocoa nut tree. —ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor. —ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. —प a. 1. a drinker of spirituous liquor. -2. pleasant, agreeable. -3. wise, sage. -पाणं, -पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. —पात्रं, -भांडं a wine-glass or cup. -भागः yeast. —मंडः the froth or scum of spirituous liqur during fermentation. —संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor. —सुः 1. a drunkard. -2. a heretic.

सुरुंगा See सुरंगा.

सुवनः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

सुवर्ण a. [शोभनो वर्णोऽस्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. -2 Of a good tribe or caste. -3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated —र्णः 1 A good colour. -2 A good tribe or caste. -3 A sort of sacrifice. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 The thorn apple. —र्णा 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. -2 Black aloe-wood. -3 Turmeric. -4 Colocynth. —र्णं 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin (m. also), नन्दई दश सुवर्णान् प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2 -3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Mâshas or about 175 grains Troy (m. also) -4 Money, wealth, riches. -5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. -6 A kind of red chalk. -7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -Comp. —अक्षः N. of Siva. —आख्यः 1. N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -2. the thorn-apple. —अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. —कदली a variety of plantain. —कर्तृ, -कार, -कृत् m. a goldsmith. —गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. —गैरिकं a kind of red-chalk. —जीविकः N. of a tribe, (गांधिकः शाखिकश्चैव कास्यको मणिकारकः। सुवर्णजीविकश्चैव पंचैते वणिजः स्मृता ॥). -पुष्प the globe-amaranth. -पुष्पित a. abounding in gold ; e. g. सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वंति त्रयो जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. पृष्ठ a. coated with gold, gilded. —बिंदुः 1. N. of Vishnu -2. a form of Siva. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. —यूथी yellow jasmine. —रूप्यकः a. abounding in gold and silver. —रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva. —वणिज् m. N. of a mixed caste. -वर्णः N. of Vishnu. —वर्णा turmeric. —सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. —स्तेयं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahâpâtakas q. v.).

सुवर्णकं 1 Brass, bell-metal. -2 Lead. -3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् a. 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुषम a. 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same, all. -मा Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour ; कुरबककुसुमं चपलासुषमं Git. 7 ; सुषमाविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्ममभाजि तन्मुखात् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7.

सुषवी 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black cumin. -3 Cumin-seed.

सुषाढः An epithet of Siva.

सुषिः f. 1 A hole ; cf. शुषि. -2 A tube, pipe.

सुषि(षी)म a. 1 Cold, frigid. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. —मः 1 Cold. -2 A kind of snake. -3 The moon-stone.

सुषिर a. 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. -2 Slow in articulation. —रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. -2 Any wind-instrument.

सुषुप्तिः f. 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance ; अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिः यस्यां स्वरूपप्रतिबोधरहिताः शेरते संसारिणो जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sût. 1. 4. 3

सुषुम्णः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —म्णा A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between इडा and पिंगला, two of the vessels of the body.

सुषेणः 1 N. of a tree (करमर्द). -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Cane or ratan.

सुष्ठु ind. 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much ; exceeding ; सुष्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1. -3 Truly, rightly ; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S. ; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते.

सुष्मं A rope, cord, string.

सुह्मा: (m. pl.) N. of a people ; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्मैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीम् R. 4. 35.

सू I. 2, 4 A. (सूते, सूयते, सूत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also) ; असूत सा नागवधूपभोग्यं Ku. 1. 20 ; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31.—WITH प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. -II 6. P. (सुवति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. -2 To remit (as debt).

सू a. (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. —f. 1 Birth. -2 A mother.

सूकः 1 An arrow. -2 Air, wind. -3 A lotus.

सूकर: 1 A hog, pig ; see शूकर. -2 A sort of deer. -3 A potter. —री 1 A sow. -2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म a [सूच्-मन् सुक् च नेट् ; Up. 4. 176] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic ; जालांतरस्थसूर्यांशौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः. -2 Little, small ; इङ्गुदपिहितसूक्ष्मग्रथिना स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 ; R. 18. 49. -3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. -4 Nice -5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. -6 Crafty,

artful, subtle, ingenious. -7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. —क्ष्मः 1 An atom. -2 The clearing-nut plant. -3 An epithet of Siva —क्ष्मं 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. -2 Minuteness. -3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सावद्य. -4 Craft, ingenuity. -5 Fraud, cheating. -6 Fine thread &c. -7 N. of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mammaṭa:—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽन्यस्मै प्रकाश्यते। धर्मेण केनचिद्यत्र तत्सूक्ष्म परिचक्षते K. P. 10. -Comp. —आत्मन् m. N. of Siva. —एला small cardamoms. —तंडुलः the poppy. —तंडुला 1. long pepper. -2. a kind of grass. —दर्शिता quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. —दर्शिन्, -दृष्टि a. 1. sharp-sighted, eagle eyed.-2. of acute discernment. -3. acute, sharp minded. —दारु n. a thin plank of wood, a board. —देहः, -शरीर the subtle body which is invested by the grosser material frame (= लिंगशरीर q. v). —पत्रः 1. coriander seed. -2. a kind of wild cumin. -3. a sort of red sugar-cane. -4. the gum Arabic tree. -5. a sort of mustard. —पर्णी a kind of basil. —पिप्पली wild pepper. —बीजः the poppy. —बुद्धि a. sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (-द्धिः f.) sharp: wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. —मक्षिकं, -का a mosquito, gnat. —मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement,' 'rough calculation'). —शर्करा small gravel, sand. —शालिः a kind of fine rice. —षट्चरणः a sort of louse.

सूच् 10 U. (सूचयति-ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. -2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; त्वां सूचयिष्यति तु माल्यसमुद्भवोयं (गंधः) Mk. 1. 35, Me. 21; S. 1. 14. -3 To betray, divulge, reveal, स जातु सेव्यमानोऽपि गुप्तद्वारो न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. -4 To hint, intimate, suggest. -5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयति, रथवेगं सूचयति &c. -6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -WITH अभि to show, indicate; अमन्यत नलं प्रातं कर्मचेष्टाभिसूचितं Mb.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक a. (चिका f.) [सूच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. -2 Betraying, informing. —कः 1 A piercer. -2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. -3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. -4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. -5 The manager or chief actor of a company -6 A Buddha. -7 A *Siddha*. -8 A villain, scoundrel. -9 A demon, goblin. -10 A dog. -11 A crow. -12 A cat. -13 A kind of fine rice. -Comp. —वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना [सूच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. -2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. -3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. -4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. -5 Hinting, hint. -6 Information. -7 Teaching, showing, describing. -8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. -9 Villainy, wickedness. -10 Hurting, killing.

सूचा 1 Piercing. -2 Gesticulation. -3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची f. [सूच् इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 A needle. -3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षतं मे चरणं S. 1, so सुखे कुशसूचिविद्धे S 4. 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पन्नगरत्नसूचये Ku. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; दंडव्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात्तु शकटेन वा। वराहमकराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -Comp. —अग्र a. needle pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminated. (-ग्रं) the point of a needle. —आस्यः a rat. —कटाहन्यायः see under न्याय. —खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. —पत्रकं an index, a table of contents. (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. —पुष्पः the Ketaka tree. —भिन्न a. bursting open at the points of the buds; पाडुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me 23. —भेद्य a. 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 37. -3. palpable, tangible. —मुख a. 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed (-खः) 1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass -3. a particular position of the hands. (-खं) a diamond. —रोमन् m. a hog. —वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mungoose. —शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वार्थे क] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp.-धरः an elephant. —मुख a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-खं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित p. p. [सूच्-क्त] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. -m. A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् a. Pointed. -m. N. of Garuḍa.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. [सू-क्त] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. —तः 1 A charioteer; सूत चोदयाश्वान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1. -2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brâhmana caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms 10 11, सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve 3 33. -3 The son of a Vaisya by Kshatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard. -5 A carpenter. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyâsa. —तः -तं Quick-silver. -Comp. —तनयः an epithet of Karna. —राज् m. quick-silver.

सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जननाशौचं q. v.). —कः, -कं Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः f. [सू-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head; तपसा सूतिरसूतिरापदां Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted -Comp. —अशौचं impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). —गृहं the lying-in-chamber. —मासः (also सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सूतिका A woman recently delivered. –Comp. –अगारं, –गृहं, –गेहं, –भवनं the lying-in chamber. –रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. –षष्ठी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूत्या See सुत्या.

सूत्परं The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्र् 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. –2 To write or compose in the form of a Sûtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्र्यते हि भगवता पिंगलेन; जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्मलक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. –3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निपुणं सदा निःसूत्रयद्भिः नीतयः सूत्रयितव्याः Mâl. 1. –4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रं [सूत्र्-अच्] 1 A thread, string, line, cord; पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhâsh.; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. –2 A fibre; सुरांगना कर्षति खंडिताग्रात्सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 18, Ku. 1. 40. –3 A wire. –4 A collection of threads. –5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः Tarka K. –6 The string or wire of a puppet. –7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. –8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined :—स्वल्पाक्षरमसंदिग्धं सारवद्विश्वतोमुखम् । अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः ॥ –9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; *e. g.* मानवकल्पसूत्र, आपस्तंबसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. –10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). –Comp. –आत्मन् *a.* having the nature of a string or thread. (–*m.*) the soul. –आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. –कंठः 1. a Brâhmaṇa. –2. a pigeon, dove. –3. a wag-tail. –कर्मन् *n.* carpentry. –कारः, –कृत् *m.* an author or composer of Sûtras –कोणः, –कोणकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरु). –गंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. –चरणं N. of a class of *charaṇas* or Vedic schools which introduced various Sûtra works. –तंतुः a thread, string. –तर्कुटी a distaff, spindle. –दरिद्र *a.* 'poor in threads,' having a small number of threads; thread-bare; अय पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतः, Mk. 2. 9. –धरः, –धारः 1. 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastâvanâ or prelude; he is thus defined :—नाट्यस्य यदनुष्ठानं तत्सूत्रं स्यात्सजीवकम् । रंगदैवतपूजाकृत् सूत्रधार इति स्मृतः ॥ –2. a carpenter, an artisan. –3. the author of a set of aphorisms. –4. an epithet of Indra. –पिटकः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhistic writings. –पुष्पः the cotton plant. –भिद् *m.* a tailor. –भृत् *m.* = सूत्रधार. q. v. –यंत्रं 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. –2. a weaver's loom. –वीणा a kind of lute. –वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. –2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सुत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शेवया).

सूत्रित *p. p.* [सूत्र्-क्त] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. –2 Prescribed in Sûtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) [सूत्र अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Having threads. –2 Having rules. –*m.* A crow.

सूद् I. 1 A. (सूदते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. –2 To effuse, pour out. –3 To deposit. –4 To distil, flow. –5 To eject, throw away. –II. 10 U. (सूदयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. –2 To strike, hurt, kill. –3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. –4 To pour out, effuse. –5 To assent, agree, promise. –6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूद्-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. –2 Pouring out, distilling. –3 A well, spring. –4 A cook. –5 Sauce, soup. –6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. –7 Split pease. –8 Mud, mire. –9 Sin, fault. –10 The office of a charioteer. –11 The Lodhra tree. –Comp. –कर्मन् *n.* cookery. –शाला a kitchen.

सूदन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [सूद्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive, दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c. –2 Dear, beloved. –नं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. –2 Assenting to, promising. –3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सून *p. p.* [सू-क्त कस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. –2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. –3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for ऊन or शून्य in this sense). –नं 1 Bringing forth, parturition. –2 A bud, blossom. –3 A flower.

सूनरी A happy woman.

सूना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनापरिचर इव गृध्र आमिषलोलुपो भीरुकश्च M. 2. –2 The sale of meat. –3 Hurting, killing, destroying. –4 The soft palate, uvula. –5 A girdle, zone. –6 Inflammation of the glands of the neck called mumps. –7 A ray of light. –8 A river –9 A daughter. –10 An elephant's trunk. –नाः (*f.* pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under सूना or पंचसूना.

सूनिन् *m.* 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. –2 A hunter.

सूनुः [सू-नुक्] 1 A son; पितुरहमेवैको सूनुरभवं K. –2 A child, an offspring. –3 A grandson (daughter's son). –4 A younger brother. –5 The sun. –6 The Arka plant.

सूनू *f.* A daughter.

सूनृत *a.* 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सूनृतगिरश्च सूरयः पुण्यमृग्यजुषमध्यगीषत Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. –2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31, तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनृता । एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यंते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. –3 Auspicious, fortunate. –4 Beloved, dear. –5 Ved. Quick, active. –ता 1 The goddess of true speech. –2 An excellent song. –3 N. of Ushas. –4 Food. –तं 1 True and agreeable speech. –2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; R. 8. 92. –3 Auspiciousness.

सूपः [सुखेन पीयते, सु-पा बअर्थे क पृषो° Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; न स जानाति शास्त्रार्थं दर्वी सूपरसानिव Subhâsh.; Ms. 3. 226. –2 A sauce, condiment. –3 A cook. –4 A pan, vessel. –5 An arrow. –6 Split pease. –Comp. –अंगं asa-fœtida. –कारः a cook. –धूपनं, –धूपकं asa-fœtida.

सूमः [सू-मक्] 1 Water. –2 Milk. –3 Sky or heaven,

सूर् 4 A. (सूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. –2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण *a.* Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सुवति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकानुदयेन, सू-क्रन्; Uṇ. 2. 24] 1 The sun. –2 The Arka plant. –3 The Soma. –4 A wise or learned man. –5 A hero; king. –Comp. –चक्षुस् *a.* radiant as the sun. –सुतः an epithet of Saturn. –सूतः the charioteer of the sun, *i. e.* Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत *a.* 1 Kindly-disposed, compassionate, tender. –2 Calm, tranquil. –ता A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-क्रिन्] 1 The sun. –2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन्पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; *Si.* 14. 21. –3 A priest. –4 A worshipper. –5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; *e. g.* मल्लिनाथसूरि. –6 N. of Krishṇa.

सूरिन् a. (णी f.) Wise, learned. —m. A wise or learned man, scholar, *pandit*.

सूरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. -2 N. of Kuntī q. v. -3 Black mustard.

सूर्क्ष् (र्क्ष्य्) 1. 4, P. (सूर्क्षति, सूर्क्ष्यति) 1 To respect, honour. -2 To disrespect, disregard, slight.

सूर्क्ष (र्क्ष्य)णं Disrespect.

सूर्क्ष्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्प See शूर्प.

सूर्मिः -र्मी f. 1 An iron or metallic image, Ms. 11. 103. -2 The pillar of a house. -3 Radiance, lustre -4 At flame.

सूर्यः [सरति आकाशे सूर्य., यद्वा सुवति कर्मणि लोकं प्रेरयति; cf. Sk. on P. III. 1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is regarded as a son of Kāśyapa and Aditi cf. S. 7. 20. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruṇa for his charioteer. He is also represented as all-seeing, the constant beholder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjnā (or Chhāyā or Aśvinī) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamunā, the two Aśvins and Saturn. He is also described as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata the founder of the solar race of kings]. -2 The tree called *Arka*. -3 The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun). -4 The swallow-wort. -5 N. of Śiva. -Comp. -अपायः sunset; Me. 80. -अर्घ्यं the presentation of an offering to the sun. —अश्मन् m. the sun stone. -अश्वः a horse of the sun. —अस्तं sunset. —आतपः heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. -आलोकः sunshine. -आवर्तः a kind of sun-flower. —आह्व a. named after the sun. (-ह्वः) the gigantic swallow-wort. (-ह्वं) copper. —इंदुसंगमः the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon); दर्शः सूर्येंदुसंगमः Ak. —उत्थानं, -उदयः sunrise. —ऊढः 1. 'brought by the sun', an evening guest; Pt. 1. 170. -2. the time of sunset. -उपस्थानं, -उपासना attendance upon or worship of the sun; V. 1. —कमलं the sun-flower, a heliotrope. —कांतः 1. the sun-stone, sun-crystal; S. 2. 7. -2. a crystal. -कांतिः f 1. sun-light. -2. a particular flower. -3. the flower of sesamum. —कालः day-time, day. °अनलचक्रं a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune. —ग्रहः 1. the sun. -2. an eclipse of the sun. -3. an epithet of Rāhu and Ketu. -4. the bottom of a water jar —ग्रहणं a solar eclipse. —चंद्रौ (also सूर्याचंद्रमसौ) m. du. the sun and moon —जः, -तनयः -पुत्रः 1. epithets of Sugrīva. -2. of Karṇa. -3. of the planet Saturn. -4. of Yama. —जा, —तनया the river Yamunā —तेजस् n. the radiance or heat of the sun. —नक्षत्रं that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be. -पर्वन् n a solar festival, (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c). —पुत्री 1. lightning. -2. the river Yamunā. —प्रभव a. sprung or descended from the sun; R. 1. 2. —फणिचक्र = सूर्यकालानलचक्रं q. v. above. —भक्त a one who worships the sun (-क्तः) the tree Bandhūka or its flower. —मणि. the sun stone. -मंडलं the orb of the sun. —यंत्रं 1 a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him). -2. an instrument used in taking solar observations. —रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam -लोकः the heaven of the sun. -वंशः the solar race of kings (who ruled at Ayodhyā). —वर्चस् a. resplendent as the sun. —विलोकनं the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old, cf. उपनिष्क्रमणं. —संक्रमः, -संक्रांतिः f. the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -संज्ञं saffron. -सारथिः an epithet of Aruṇa. -सिद्धांतः a celebrated astronomical work (supposed to have been revealed by the god Sun). —स्तुतिः f, -स्तोत्रं a hymn addressed to the sun. -हृदयं N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. -2 The daughter of the sun. -3 The hymn about the marriage of Sūryā. -4 A new bride. -5 A drug. -6 The colocynth.

सूष् 1 P. (सूषति) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूषणा A mother.

सूष्यंती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सृ 1, 3 P. (सरति, ससर्ति, also धावति, ससार, असार्षीत्-असरत्, सरिष्यति, सर्तुं, सृत) 1 To go, move, proceed, सृगाः प्रदक्षिणं सस्रुः Bk. 14. 14. -2 To go towards, approach; निष्पाद्य हरयः सेतुं प्रतीताः सस्रुरर्णवं Rām. -3 To rush upon, assail; (तं) ससाराभिमुखः शूरः शार्दूल इव कुंजरं Mb. -4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सहसा बाह्वोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11. -5 To blow (as wind); तं चेद्वायौ सरति सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा Me. 53. -6 To flow. —*Caus* (सारयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or move. -2 To extend. -3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तंत्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. -4 To push back or away, remove; सारयंतीं गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92. —*Desid.* (सिसीर्षति) To wish to go &c.

सृकः [सृ-कक्] 1 Air, wind. -2 An arrow. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 A lotus (कैरव).

सृकंडु f. Itch, scab.

सृकालः A jackal, see शृगाल.

सृक्कं, सृक्कणी, सृक्कन् n., सृक्किणी, सृक्किन् n., सृकं, सृकणी, सृकन् n., सृकिणी, सृकिन् n. — The corner of the mouth; सृक्कणी परिलेलिहत् Pt. 1.

सृगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sing (भिंदिपाल).

सृगालः A jackal, see शृगाल.

सृज् I. 6 P. (सृजति, ससर्ज, अस्राक्षीत्, स्रक्ष्यति, स्रष्टुं, सृष्ट) 1 To create, produce, make (in general): to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अर्धेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तंतुनाभः स्वत एव तंतून् सृजति S. B. -2 To put on, place on, apply. -3 To let go, let loose, release. -4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अवाश्रुरस्नं करुणं रुवंतः Bk. 3. 17; आनंदशीतामिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमस्रुतिं हैमवतीं ससर्ज R 16. 44, 8. 35 -5 To send forth, utter (as words), वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. -6 To throw, cast, discharge; ससर्ज दृष्टिं Ku. 3. 69. -7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away; forsake, give up; Ku. 1. 53. -II. 4 A. (सृज्यते) To be let loose, or sent forth. -*Desid.* (सिसृक्षति) To wish to create &c.

सृष्ट p. p. [सृज्-क्त] 1 Created, produced. -2 Poured out, omitted. -3 Let loose. -4 Left, abandoned. -5 Dismissed, sent away. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Connected, joined. -8 Much, abundant, numerous. -9 Ornamented; see सृज्.

सृष्टिः f. [सृज्-क्तिन्] 1 Creation, anything created; किं मानसी सृष्टिः S. 4; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या S 1 1; स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 82. -2 The creation of the world. -3 Nature, natural property. -4 Letting loose, emission. -5 Giving away, a gift. -6 The existence of properties or qualities. -7 The absence of properties. -Comp. -कर्तृ m. the creator.

सृजिकाक्षारः Natron, alkali.

सृंजयाः N. m. pl. of a people.

सृणिः *f.* A goad, a hook to drive an elephant ; मदांधकरिणां दर्पोपशान्त्यै सृणिः H. 2. 165 ; Si. 5. 5. —णिः 1 An enemy. -2 The moon.

सृणी A hook for driving an elephant.

सृणि(णी)का Saliva, spittle.

सृतिः *f.* 1 Going, gliding ; Ms. 6. 63. -2 A way, road, path (fig. also) , नैते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुह्यति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. -3 Hurting, injuring.

सृत्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. —री 1 A stream, river. -2 A mother.

सृदरः A snake.

सृदाकुः [·काकु दुक् च Un. 3. 78] 1 Air, wind. -2 Fire. -3 A deer. -4 The thunderbolt of Indra. -5 The sun's disc or orb. -*f.* A river, stream.

सृप् 1 P. [सर्पति, सृप्त ; *desid.* सिसृप्सति] 1 To creep, crawl glide, gently. -2 To go, move.

सृपाटः A kind of measure.

सृपाटी A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृप्रः The moon.

सृभ्, सृंभ् 1 A. (सर्भति, सृंभति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृमर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. —रः A kind of deer.

सॄ 9 P. (सृणाति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेक् 1 A. (सेकते) To go, move.

सेकः [सिच्-घञ्] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees) ; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः कामं U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16 30, 17. 16. -2 Emission, effusion. -3 Seminal effusion. -4 A libation, an offering. -5 Seminal fluid. -6 A drop of anything. -Comp. -पात्रं 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. -2. a bucket.

सेकिमं A radish.

सेक्तृ *a.* (क्त्री *f.*) One who sprinkles &c. — *m.* 1 A sprinkler. -2 A husband. -3 A water-bearer.

सेक्त्रं A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सिच्-ण्वुल्] Sprinkling. —कः A cloud.

सेचनं [सिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling, watering ; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे *S.* 1. -2 Effusion, aspersion. -3 Oozing, dripping. -4 A bucket. -Comp. -घटः a watering pot.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेटुः 1 Water-melon. -2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhyâ.

सेतुः [सि-तुन् Un. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam ; नलिनीं क्षतसेतुबंधना जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. -2 A bridge in general ; वैदेहि पश्यामलयाद्विभक्तं मत्सेतुना फेनिलमंबुराशिं R. 13. 2 ; सैन्यैर्बद्धद्विरदसेतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70, Ku. 7 53. -3 A land-mark, Ms. 8. 245. -4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. -5 A boundary, limit. -6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind ; दुष्येयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः Subhâsh. -7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. -8 The sacred syllable *om*, मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तत्सेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः । स्रवत्यनोंकृतं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीर्यते Kâlikâ. P. -Comp. —बंधः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c. ; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबंधः Subhâsh. ; Ku. 4. 6. -2. the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Râma's passage to Lankâ by Nala and the other monkeys) -3. any bridge or cause-way. —भेदिन् *a.* 1. breaking down barriers -2. removing obstructions. (-*m.*) N. of a tree (दंती).

सेतुकः 1 A bank, cause way, bridge. -2 A pass.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेदिवस् *a.* (सेदुषी *f.*) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. -2 A tail.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना [सि-न, सह इनेन प्रभुणा वा , Un, 3. 10] 1 An army ; सेनापरिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19. -2 army personified as the wife of Kârttikeya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना. -Comp. —अग्रं the van or front of an army. °गः the leader or general of an army. —अंगं a component part of an army ; (these are four —हस्त्यश्वरथपादातं सेनांगं स्याच्चतुष्टयम्). —कल्पः an epithet of Siva. - चरः 1. a soldier. -2. a camp-follower. —निवेशः the camp of an army ; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. —नी *m.* 1. a leader of an army, commander, general ; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24 ; Ku. 2. 51. -2. N. of Kârttikeya ; अथैनमद्रेस्तनया शुशोच सेनान्यमालीढमिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. —पतिः 1. a general. -2. N. of Siva, -3. N. of Kârttikeya. —परिच्छद् *a.* surrounded by an army ; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). —पृष्ठं the rear of an army. भंगः the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. -मुखं 1. division of an army. -2. particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. -3 a mound in front of a city gate. —योगः the equipment of an army. —रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis , cf. शेफ.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर) , it is thus defined in Lîlâvatî:— पादोनगद्यानकतुल्यटंकैर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽत्र सेरः ॥ —सरोहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु *a.* Binding, fastening.

सेर्ष्य *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेल् 1 P. (सेलति) To go, move.

सेव् 1 A. (सेवते, सेवित , *caus.* सेवयति-ते ; *desid.* सिसेविषते , the स् of सेव् is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey ; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजंति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu 4. 21 , आचारपूत पवनः सिषेवे R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed' , ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते 1. 14. -2 To go after, pursue, follow. -3 To use, enjoy , किं सव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G. -4 To enjoy carnally , केतकीं सेवसे हंत कथं रोलंब निस्त्रपः Bv. 1. 118. -5 To attach or devote, oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform ; Ms. 2. 1 ; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49 -6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit ; ततं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. -7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेवः See सेवन.

सेवक *a.* [सेव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. -2 Practising, following. -3 Dependent, servile. —कः 1 A servant, dependant ; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम् । स्वातंत्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मूढैस्तदपि हारितं H. 2. 20. -2 A votary, worshipper. -3 A sewer. -4 A sack.

सेवनं [सिव्-सेव्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship ; पात्रीकृतात्मा गुरुसेवनेन R. 18. 30 ; Pt. 1. 11. -2 Following, practising, employing, Ms. 12. 52 -3 Using, enjoying. -4 Enjoying carnally , यत्करोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजः Ms. 11. 179. -5 Devotion to, fondness for. -6 Frequenting, dwelling in. -7

Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेव्-अ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence, attendance, सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14, हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honouring. -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3 -Comp. —आकार a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. —काकुः change of voice in service, (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवाकारा). -धर्मः 1. the duty of service, सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt 1. 285. -2. the obligations of service. —व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. -2 An apple.

सेवित p.p. [सेव्-क्त] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by; Pt. 5. 23. -4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. —तं 1 An apple. -2 The jujube.

सेवितृ m. An attendant, a dependant.

सेविन् a. 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, practising, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. [सेव्-ण्यत्] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded —व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक), भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree. —व्यं A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ m. dual. master and servant.

सेवधि See शेवधि under शेव.

सै 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सैंह a. (ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; द्युतिं सैंहीं किं श्वा धृतकनकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सैंहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in Ceylon.

सैंहिकः, सैंहिकेयः A metronymic of Râhu, q. v.

सैकत a. (ती f.) [सिकताः सन्त्यत्र अण्] 1 Consisting or made of sand; sandy, gravelly, तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. —तं 1 A sand bank, सुरगज इव गांगं सैकतं सुप्रतीकः R. 5. 75, 5. 8; 10. 62, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76, 16 21; Ku. 1. 29; S. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. —इष्टं ginger.

सैकतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). —कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सैद्धांतिक a. (की f.) [सिद्धांतं वेत्ति ठक्] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सैनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक a. (की f.) [सेनायां समवैति ठक्] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. —कः 1 A soldier, पदातं भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle array R. 3. 57.

सैंधव a. (वी f.) [सिंधुनदीसमीपे देशे भव: अण्] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in *Sindhu*; N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. -वः, -वं A kind of rock-salt. -वाः m. pl. The people inhabiting the *Sindhu* territory. -Comp. —घनः a lump of salt. —शिलः a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैंधवक a. (की f.) Relating to the Saindhavas. —कः A miserable inhabitant of *Sindhu*.

सैंधी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [सेनायां समवैति ञ्य] 1 A soldier, Si. 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. —न्यं An army, a troop, स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाशाय हरिसैन्यैरनुद्रुतः R. 12. 67.

सैमंतिकं Red lead.

सैरंध्रः, सैरिंध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasyu* and an *Ayogava* female; सैरिंध्रं वागुरावृत्तिं सूते दस्युरयोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सैरंध्री, सैरिंध्री 1 A mail-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरंध्र (2). -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadî (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudheshnâ, queen of Virâta.

सैरिक a. (की f) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. —कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo; अवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निःश्वसिति सैरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सैवाल See शवाल.

सैसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (स्यति, ससौ, असात्-असासात्, मास्यति, सातुं, सित, caus सायपति-ते, desid. सिषासति, pass. सीयते; the स् of सो is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोढ p. p. [सह्-क्त इडभाव.] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c, see सह्.

सोढृ a. (ढ्री f.) [सह् तृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कंठ a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोत्कंठमालिंगनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bewailing, sorrowing. —ठं ind. 1, With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठमालिंगितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास a. Glad; Mâl. 3. 4.

सोत्प्रास a. 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. —सः Violent laughter. -सः, -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोत्सव n. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह a. Vigorous, active, energetic persevering. —हं ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful

सोत्सेध a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty, सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर a. [समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (fig. also); भ्रातुः सोदर्यमात्मानमिंद्रजिद्वधशोभिनः R. 15. 26; अवज्ञासोदर्यं दारिद्र्यं Dk.

सोद्योग a. 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Voilent, strong.

सोद्वेग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. —गं ind. Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद a. Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

सोपकार *a.* 1=सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

सोपचार *a.* Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सोपद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful

सोपधि *a.* Fraudulent. *—ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently ; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोपप्लव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोपरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. —धं *ind.* Obligingly, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. —सं *ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste ; Ms. 10. 38.

सोपाधि *a* , **सोपाधिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a stair-case, ladder ; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. —पंक्तिः *f.*, -पथः, -पद्धतिः *f* , -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a stair-case ; वापी चास्मिन् मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76 ; समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6 3, 16. 56.

सोमः [सु-मन् Uṇ. 1. 139] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant ; as in सोमप, सोमपीथिन्. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri ; (cf. R. 2. 75) ; or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Daksha q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical wanting of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Daksha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one or periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Târâ, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards become the founder of the lunar race of kings ; see Târâ (*b*) also]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind -9 N. of Kubera -10 Of Siva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrîva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best ; as in नृसोम q. v. —मं 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. -Comp -अभिषव, the extraction of Soma juice. —अहः Monday. —आख्यं the red lotus. -ईश्वरः a celebrated representation of *Siva.* —उद्भवा N. of the river Narmadâ, R 5. 59 , (where Malli. quotes Ak. रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्यका). —कांत *a.* lovely as the moon. (-तः) the moonstone. —क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. —गर्भः N. of Vishnu. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding Soma. —ज *a.* moon born. (-जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जं) milk. —धारा the sky, heaven. —नाथः 1. N. of a celebrated *Linga* or the place where it was set up ; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad or Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures) ; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य । Vikr. 18. 87. —प, -पा *m.* 1. one who drinks the Soma -2 a Soma sacrificer. -3. a particular class of Pitris. —पतिः N. of Indra, —पानं drinking Soma juice —पायिन्ः -पीथिन्, -पीतिन् *m.* a drinker of Soma juice ; तत्र केचित्...सोमपीथिन उदुंबरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवसंति स्म Mâl. 1. —पीतिः *f.* 1. drinking Soma. -2 a Soma sacrifice —पुत्रः, -भूः, -सुत epithets of Budha or Mercury. -प्रवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (श्रोत्रिय) for a Soma sacrifice. —बंधुः 1. the sun. -2. N. of Buddha or mercury -3. the white water-lily. —यज्ञः, -यागः the Soma sacrifice. -याजिन् *m.* one who performs a Soma sacrifice. —योनिः a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -रोगः a particular disease of women. —लता, -वल्लरी 1. the Soma plant. -2. N. of the river Godâvarî. —वंशः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. —वल्कः 1. a kind of white Khadira. -2. N. of the plants (करंज and कट्फल). —वल्लरिः (री), -वल्लिका, -वल्ली *f.* the moon-plant. -वारः,-वासरः Monday. —विक्रयिन् *m.* a vendor of Soma juice. —वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. —शकला a kind of cucumber. —संज्ञं camphor. —सद् *m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitris; Ms. 3. 195. —सिंधुः an epithet of Vishņu. —सुत् *m.* a Soma distiller. -सुता the river Narmadâ; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. -सूत्रं a channel for conveying water from a *Siva-linga.* °प्रदक्षिणा circumambulation around a *Siva-linga* so as not to cross the *Soma-sûtra*

सोमन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrifice.

सोमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -*m* A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल *a.* Soft, bland, placid.

सोम्य *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सोल्लुंठः, **सोल्लुंठनं** Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. —ठं, -नं *ind.* Ironically , U. 5.

सोष्मन् *a.* 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -*m.* An aspirate.

सौकर *a.* (री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog ; Ki. 12. 53.

सौकर्यं [सुकरस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility , सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्ध्या सागसिद्ध्या च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or *extempore* preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यं 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness ; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सौक्ष्म्यं Minuteness, fineness, subtility.

सौखशायनिकः, **सौखशायिकः** [सुखशयनं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep ; भृग्वादीननुगृह्णंतं सौखशायनिकानृषीन् R. 10. 14.

सौखसुप्तिकः [सुखसुप्ति सुखेन शयनं पृच्छति ठञ्] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

सौखिक *a.* (की *f.*), सौखीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to pleasure, pleasurable, delightful.

सौख्यं Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रांतिक, योगाचार & वैभासिक); सौगतजरत्परिव्राजिकायास्तु कामंदक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Mâl.1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -कं Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगंध *a.* (धी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -धं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कतृण).

सौगंधिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant -कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. -कं 1 The white water-lily. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कतृण). -4 A ruby.

सौगंध्यं Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौगम्यं Ease, facility.

साचिः, साचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

सौजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

सौंडी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Karṇa. -2 N. of a great sage.

सौत्यं The office of a charioteer; Nalod 4. 9.

सौत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [सूत्र अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring, or declared, in a Sûtra q. v. -त्रः 1 A Brâhmaṇa. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sûtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रांतिकाः *m.* pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयनारुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice.

सौदर्यं Brotherhood.

सौदामनी, सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदाम्न्या कनकनिकषस्निग्धया दर्शयोर्वी Me. 37; सौदामिनीव जलदोदरसंधिलीना Mk. 1. 35; Mâl. 8. 14. -2 The female of Indra's elephant.

सौदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property. -कं A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a.* (धी *f.*) [सुधया निर्मितं रक्तं वा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, necatar. -2 Having plaster, or plastered. -धः 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house -2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवासमुटजेन विस्मृतः संचिकाय फलनिःस्पृहस्तपः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. -3 Silver. -4 Opal. -Comp. -कारः 1. a plasterer. -2. a builder of a house. -वासः a palatial building.

सौन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. -नं Butcher's meat. -Comp. -धर्म्य a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः A butcher; cf. शौनिक.

सौनंद The club of Balarâma.

सौनंदिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarâma.

सौंदर्यं [सुंदरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance. सौंदर्यसारसमुदायनिकेतनं वा Mâl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 49, 5. 41.

सौपर्णं 1 Dry ginger -2 Emerald

सौपर्णेयः An epithet of Garuda.

सौप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. -2 Somniferous. -कं A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. -पर्वन् *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahâbhârata which relates how Asvatthâman, Kritavarman and Kripa- the only surviving Kuru warriors- attacked by night the Pâṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep -वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of Pâṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेंद्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्वं कृतो द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौबलः N. of *S*akuni q. v.

सौबली, सौबलेयी N. of Gândhârî, wife of Dhritarâshtra.

सौभं N. of Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air.)

सौभीकः N. of Drupada.

सौभगं 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्रेयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadrâ.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यं [सुभगायाः सुभगस्य वा भावः ष्यञ् द्विपदवृद्धिः] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यंजयंती Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); गुज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छादयितुं V 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness. -3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Ku 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur, sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of wifehood, (opp. widowhood). -6 Congratulation; good wishes. -7 Affection, favour. -8 Red-lead -9 Borax. -Comp. -चिह्नं 1 any mark of good fortune or happiness. -2. any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). -तंतुः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मंगलसूत्र q. v.). -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -वायनं an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. -विलोपिन् *a.* marring or impairing beauty; Ku. 1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. -ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभ्रात्रं Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रमेषां हि कुलानुसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौमनस *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) [सुमनस्-अण्] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral. -सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brâhmana at a *S*râddha.

सौमनस्यायनी 1 The blossom of the Mâlatî creeper. -2 The Mâlatî creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Budha.

सौमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमित्रः, सौमित्रिः An epithet of Lakshmana; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45.

सौमिल्लः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kâlidâsa ; भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनां M. 1.

सौमेचकं Gold.

सौमेधिकः A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेरुक a. (की f.) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. —कं Gold.

सौम्य a. (म्या or म्यी f.) [सोमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. -2 Having the properties of Soma. -3 Handsome, lovely, charming ; pleasing, agreeable. -4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid ; संरंभं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय तां R, 12. 36 ; (the voc. सौम्य is often used. in the sense of 'good sir,' 'gentle sir,' 'good man' ; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R 14. 59 ; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थवादी 14. 44, Me. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mâl. 9. 25). -5 Auspicious. -6 Bright, brilliant —म्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. -2 A proper epithet by which a Brâhmaṇa should be addressed ; आयुष्मान्भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने Ms. 2. 125. -3 A Brâhmaṇa. -4 The Udumbara tree. -5 Blood before it becomes red, serum -6 The gastric juice. -7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -8 An suspicious planet -9 A Brâhmaṇa drinking the Soma juice. -10 A kind of penance (सौम्यकृच्छ्र). —म्या 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 The moon-plant -m pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. -2 A particular class of Pitris or Manes ; Ms. 3 199. -Comp —उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. —कृच्छ्रः -च्छ्रं a kind of religious penance ; cf. Y. 3. 322. —गंधी the Indian white rose. —ग्रहः a benign or auspicious planet. -धातुः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm —नामन् a. having a pleasing or agreeable name ; Ms. 3. 10. —वारः, -वासरः Wednesday.

सौर a. (री f.) [सूरस्येदं सूरो देवतास्य वा अण्] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. -2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. -3 Worshipping the sun. -4 Celestial, divine. -5 Relating to spirituous liquor. —रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 A solar month. -4 A solar day. -5 The plant called Tumburu. -6 N. of Yama, the god of death. —रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rigveda) addressed to Sûrya. -Comp. —नक्तं a particular religious observance. —मासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -लोकः sun's sphere.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ a. (भी f.) [सुरभिरस्यास्ति अण्] Fragrant -भं 1 Fragrance, Bv. 1. 18, 121. -2 Saffron.

सौरभेय a. (यी f.) Relating to Surabhi. —यः An ox.

सौरभी, -सौरभेयी 1 A cow. -2 N. of the daughter of the cow called Surabhi ; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्य 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent ; सौरभ्यं भुवनत्रयेऽपि विदितं Bv 1. 38 ; पृनाना सौरभ्यैः G L. 43, R 5. 69. -2 Agreeableness, beauty. -3 Good character reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेनाः m. pl. N. of a district and its people. —नी See शोरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसैधव a. (वी f) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic ; Si. 13. 27. —वः A horse of the sun.

सौरस्यं Tastiness, savoriness.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a (ष्ट्री or ष्ट्री f.) Coming from or relating to the district called Surâshtra (or Surat). —ष्ट्रः The district of Surâshtra. —m. pl. The people of Surâshtra. —ष्ट्रं Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौरि [सूरस्यापत्यं पुमान् इञ्] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. -2 The Asana tree. -3 N. of Yama. -4 Of Karṇa. -5 Of Sugrîva. -Comp. —रत्नं a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a (की f) 1 Celestial. -2 Spirituous ; vinous. -3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money). —कः 1 Saturn. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरी The wife of the sun.

सौरीय a. (यी f.) 1 Solar. -2 Fit for or suitable to the sun.

सौर्य a. (र्या f.) Belonging to the sun, solar.

सौलभ्यं 1 Easiness of acquisition. -2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौल्विकः A copper-smith.

सौव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. -2 Being in or belonging to heaven. —वं An order, edict (?).

सौवग्रामिक a. (की f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर a. (री f.) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. -2 Treating of accents.

सौवर्चल a. (ली f.) Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. —लं 1 Socal salt. -2 Natron.

सौवर्ण a. (र्णी f.) 1 Golden. -2 Weighing one Suvarna q. v. -Comp. —भेदिनी the plant Priyangu.

सौवस्तिक a. (की f.) Benedictive. —कः A family-priest or Brâhmaṇa.

सौवाध्यायिक a. (की f.) Belonging to sacred study (or स्वाध्याय q. v.).

सौवास्तव a (वी f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed

सौविदः, सौविदल्लः An attendant on the women's apartments ; Si. 5. 17.

सौवीरं 1 The fruit of the jujube. -2 Antimony. -3 Sour gruel. —रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the lattar sense). -Comp. —अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium. -सारः antimony.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. -2 An inhabitant of Suvîra. -3 N. of Jayadratha. —कं Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्यं Great heroism or prowess.

सौशील्यं Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौश्रवसं Celebrity, renown.

सौष्ठवं [सुष्ठु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण्] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty ; सर्वांगसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1. ; शरीरमसौष्ठवं Mâl. 1. 17. 'not in good trim'. -2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness. -3 Excess. -4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौस्नातिकः [सुस्नातं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed ; सौस्नातिको यस्य भवत्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

सौहार्दः [सुहृदो भावः अण् द्विपदवृद्धिः] The son of a friend. —र्दं Goodheartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship ; (वेश्मानि) विश्राण्य सौहार्दनिधिः सुहृद्भ्यः R. 14. 15 ; सौहार्दहृद्यानि विचेष्टितानि Mâl. 1. 4 ; Me. 115.

सौहार्द्यं, -सौहृदं -द्यं, सौहृद्यं Friendship, affection ; यत्सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवंति Mk. 1. 13 ; सखीजनस्ते किमु रूढसौहृदः V. 1. 10 ; Mâl. 1.

सौहित्यं 1 Satiety, satisfaction ; Si. 5. 62. -2 Fulness, completion. -3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कंद् 1 A. (स्कंदते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise. -3 To pour out, emit.

स्कंद् I. 1 P. (स्कंदति, स्कन्न) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To rise, ascend, jump

upwards. -3 To fall, drop ; Bk. 22. 11. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end ; चस्कंदे तप ऐश्वरम्. -6 To be spilled, ooze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. —*Caus.* (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid) ; एकः शयीत सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयेत् क्वचित् Ms 2. 180 ; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः [स्कंद्-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quick-silver. -3 N. of Kârttikeya ; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2 36, 7 1 ; Me 43. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 The body. -6 A king -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -Comp —अंशकः quick-silver —पुराणं one of the 18 Purânas. —मातृ *f.* N. of Durgâ. —षष्ठी a festival in honour of Kârttikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कंदनं [स्कन्द्-ल्युट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कन्न *p p.* 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कंध् 10 U. (स्कंधयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः [स्कद्यते आरुह्यतेऽसौ सुखेन शाखया वा कर्मणि घञ् पृषो० ; cf. Uṇ. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder. -2 The body. -3 The trunk or stem of a tree, तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलग्नैकदंतः *S.* 1. 33 ; R. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large bough. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhistic phil) ; सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुक्त्वांगस्कंधपंचकं Si. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. —घा 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. -Comp. —अग्निः the trunk of a tree set on fire. -आवारः 1. an army or a division of it. -2. a royal capital or residence. -3. a camp —उपानेय *a.* to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. —चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens ; cf. शिक्य. —जः a tree growing from a principal stem. —तरुः the cocoa-nut tree. —देशः 1. the shoulder ; इपुस्पहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे *S.* 1. 19. -2 that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. -परिनिर्वाणं the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists).-फलः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomerous fig-tree. —बंधना a sort of fennel. —मल्लकः a heron. —रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. —वाहः -वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. —शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree -शृंगः a buffalo. —स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधस् *n* 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens, cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. -*m.* A tree.

स्कंभ् 1 A, 5, 9 P. (स्कंभते, स्कभ्नोति, स्कभ्नाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain.—*Caus* (स्कंभयति-ते or स्कंम्भयति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कब्ध *p. p.* 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कंभः 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum. -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्कंभनं 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop,

स्कांद *a.* (दी *f.*) [स्कंद-अण्] 1 Relating to Skanda -2 Relating to Siva. —दं The Skanda Purâna.

स्कु 5, 9 U. (स्कुनोति, स्कुनुते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीते) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, overspread ; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. -With प्रति to cover ; Bk. 18 73.

स्कुंद् 1 A. (स्कुंदते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कुंभ् 5, 9 P. (स्कुभ्ना म्नो-ति) To strop, hinder.

स्खद् 1 A (स्खदते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्खदनं 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness.

स्खल् 1 P. (स्खलति, स्खलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip ; स्खलति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चार्द्रतमा मही Mk. 9. 13 Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order). दैवस्य शासनं पौरेषु कथं स्खलिष्यति Ma. 3, 3. 24 ; R. 18. 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course, Ki 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited ; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. 6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes, स्खलतो हि करालंबः सुहृत्सचिवचेष्टितं H 3. 134 (where it has sense 1 also) -7 To stammer, lisp, falter, वदनकमलकं शिशोः स्मरामि स्खलदसमंजसमंजुजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4, R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect ; राघवः स्खलितवीर्यमात्मनि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. —*Caus.* (स्खलयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer, वचनानि स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12 ; स्खलयति वचनं ते संश्रयत्यंगमंगं Mâl. 3. 8.

स्खलनं [स्खल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake.-5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Trickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision ; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

स्खलित *p p.* [स्खल्-क्त] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down.-3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering, Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering. -8 Dropped, emitted.-9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. -तं 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake, गोत्रस्खलित Ku 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem. -Comp. -सुभगं *ind.* dashing or flowing along in a charming manner ; Me. 28.

स्खुड् 6 P. (स्खुडति) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. (स्तकति) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तन् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनयति-ते, स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly ; तस्तस्तुर्जेज्वलुर्मम्लुर्जग्लुर्लुलुठिरे क्षताः Bk. 14. 30. -With नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. -वि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन् अच्] 1 The female breast; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ

Bh. 3. 20 ; (दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः) हृदयेष्वेव लीयन्ते विधवास्तनाविव Pt. 2. 91. -2 The nipple of the breast -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any female animal ; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्द-क्लिष्टकेसरं S. 7. 14. -Comp. —अंशुकं a cloth covering the breasts or bosom, breastmantle. -अग्रः a nipple.-अंगरागः a paint or pigment smeared on the breasts of women. -अंतरं 1. the heart. -2. the space between the breasts ; (न) मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनान्तरे S. 6. 17, R. 10. 62. -3. a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). —आभोगः 1. fulness or expanding of the breasts. -2. the circumference or orb of the breast. -3. a man with large breasts like those of a woman. —तटः, -टं the slope of the breast, cf. तट. —प, -पा, -पायक, -पायिन् a. sucking the breast, a suckling. —पानं sucking of the breast. —भरः 1. the weight or heaviness of breasts; पादाग्रस्थितया मुहुः स्तनभरेणानीतया नम्रता Ratn. 1. 1. -2. a man having breasts like those of a woman. —भवः a particular position in sexual union. —मुखं,-वृंतं, -शिखा a nipple.

स्तनथः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [स्तन्-ल्युट्] 1 Sounding, a sound, noise.-2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds). -3 Groaning. -4 Breathing hard.

स्तनंधय a. [स्तनं धयति धे खश् मुम् च] Sucking the breast ; यदि क्षुध्यते हरि, शिशुः स्तनंधयो भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53 ; तवाकशायी परिवृत्तभाग्यया मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनंधयः Mâl. 10. 6. -यः An infant, a suckling ; R. 14. 78 ; Si. 12. 40.

स्तनयित्नुः [स्तन्-इत्नु] 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds. -2 A cloud, U. 3. 7. 5, 8. -3 Lightning. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. [स्तन् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sounded, sounding, noisy ; Me. 28. -2 Thundering, roaring. —तं 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder-clouds , तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मास्म भूर्विक्लवास्ताः Me. 37.-2 Thunder, noise. -3 The noise of clapping the hands. -Comp. —फलः the Vikankata tree.

स्तन्यं [स्तने भवं यत्] Mother's milk, milk; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60.-Comp. —त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk, weaning ; स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी दन्तपाञ्चालिकेव Mâl. 10. 5 ; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7.

स्तबकः A bunch, cluster ; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104, R. 13. 32 ; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तभ् See स्तम्भ्.

स्तब्ध p. p. [स्तम्भ् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा क्त] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. -2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed. -3 Motionless, immoveable. -4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern. -6 Coarse. -Comp —कर्ण a. pricking up the ears. —रोमन् m. a hog, boar. —लोचन a. having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

स्तब्धता -त्वं 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तब्धिः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, immoveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibility, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तभः A goat, ram.

स्तभु n. = स्तंभन q. v.

स्तम् 1 P. (स्तमति) To be confused or agitated.

स्तंबः [स्था-अंबच् किच्च पृषो० Un. 4. 96] 1 A clump of grass &c. ; R. 5. 15. -2 A sheaf of corn , as in स्तंबकरिता q. v. -3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general), U. 2. 29, R. 15. 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. -6 The post to which an elephant is tied. -7 A post. -8 Stupefaction, insensibility , (probaly for स्तंभ in these two senses). -9 A mountain. -Comp. —करि a. forming sheaves or clusters. (—रिः) corn, rice. —करिता forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth ; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. —घनः 1. a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. -2. a sickle for cutting corn. -3. a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. —घ्नः, -घातः, -हन्, -हननं -नी a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe. —पुरं N. of a city (ताम्रलिप्त).

स्तंबेरमः An elephant; स्तंबेरमा मुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5 72 , Si. 5. 34 ; Mâl. 9. 33.

स्तंभ् 1 A., 5, 9 P. (स्तम्भते, स्तम्नोति, स्तभ्नाति, स्तभित or स्तब्ध ; the स् of the root being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress; कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff, to make immoveable. -3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb ; प्राणादूर्ध्वंसिरे गात्रं तस्तंभे च हते प्रिये Bk. 14. 55. -4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. -5 To become stiff, rigid or immoveable. -6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations :— स्तंभते पुरुषः प्रायो यौवनेन धनेन च । न स्तभ्नाति क्षितीशोऽपि न स्तम्नोति युवाप्यसौ ॥). —Caus. (स्तंभयति-ते) 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze. -4 To prop, support.

स्तंभः [स्तंभ्-अच्] 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness , रंभास्तंभं भजति Vikr. 18. 29 , Ki 12. 28 , गात्रस्तंभः स्तनमुकुलयोरुत्कंपः प्रकंपः Mâl. 2 5 , तत्संकल्पोपहितजडिम स्तंभमभ्येति गात्रं 1. 35, 4. 2 -2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance ; सोऽपश्यत्प्रणिधानेन संततेः स्तंभकारणं R. 1. 74 , वाक्स्तंभं नाटयति Mâl. 8. -4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing , कृतश्चित्तस्तंभः प्रतिहतधियामंजलिरपि Bh. 3. 6.-5 Prop, support, fulcrum. -6 A pillar, column, post. -7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9 Absence of feeling or excitability. The supression of any force of feeling by supernatural or magical means. -Comp. —उत्कीर्ण a. carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). —कर a. 1. paralysing, benumbing. -2. obstructing. (-रः) a fence. —कारणं cause of obstruction or impediment. -पूजा worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तंभकिन् m. A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

स्तंभनं [स्तंभयति स्तंभ्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining , लोलोल्लोलक्षुभितकरणोज्जृंभणस्तंभनार्थं U. 3. 36. -2 Paralysing, benumbing, stupefying. -3 Quieting, composure ; Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping, supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of blood. -7 Anything employed as an astringent. -8 A particular magical art or faculty ; see स्तंभ (10). —नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तंभित a. 1 Stopped, hindered. -2 Benumbed, paralyzed. -3 Composed, collected ; see स्तंभ्.

स्तंभिन् a. Supporting, stopping &c. स्तंभिनी The Earth (one of the five elements).

स्तर a [स्तृ स्तॄ -अच्] Spreading, extending, covering —रः 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. -2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं [स्तृ स्तॄ -ल्युट्] The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

स्तरि(री)मन् m. A bed, couch.

स्तरी [स्तृ कर्मणि ई] 1 Smoke, vapour. -2 A heifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तवः [स्तु -अप्] 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric.

स्तवक *a.* (विका *f.*) [स्तु-वुन्] Praising, eulogizing. —कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 A cluster of blossoms. -4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bouquet. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A multitude, cf. स्तबक also.

स्तवकित *a.* Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवनं [स्तु ल्युट्] 1 Praising, praise. -2 A hymn.

स्तवः Praise, eulogy.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिघ् 5 A. (स्तिघ्नुते) 1 To ascend. -2 To assail, attack. -3 To ooze.

स्तिप् 1 A. (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. -2 The ocean -3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 P. (स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [स्तिम्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Wet, moist. -2 (*a*) Still, unruffled, calm, भ्रमितमुकुलिकान्तरलं मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Māl. 3. 10. (*b*) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; गणपतिः सत्यपि सोऽष्टमूर्तौ स्वाशास्यचिंतास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87, 2. 59, स्तिमितविकसितानां Māl. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79, U. 6. 25. -3 Closed, shut, R. 1. 73. -4 Benumbed, paralysed. -5 Soft, tender. -6 Gratified, satisfied. —तं 1 Moisture. -2 Fixity, steadiness. -Comp. -वायुः still air. —समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीर्विः [स्तॄ क्विन्] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. -2 Grass. -3 Sky, atmosphere. -4 Water. -5 Blood. -6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीते, तुष्टाव-तुष्टुवे, अस्तावीत्-अस्तोष्ट, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोतु, स्तुत; *desid.* तुष्टूषति-ते; the स् of स्तु is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Ms. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. -2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत *p. p.* [स्तु-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. -2 Flattered. -तः 1 Praising. -2 N. of Śiva.

स्तुति *f.* [स्तु-क्तिन्] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation, स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यंते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; R. 4. 6 -3 Adulation, flattery, empty or false praise, भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R 10. 33. -4 N. of Durgā. -Comp. —गीतं a panegyric, hymn —पदं an object of praise. —पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. —वादः a laudatory speech, panegyric. —व्रतः a bard.

स्तुत्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. -2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. -3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 A. (स्तोचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. -2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुभ् I. 1 P. (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. -3 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II. 1 A. (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. -2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुंभ् 5, 9 P. (स्तुभ्नोति, स्तुभ्नाति) 1 To stop. -2 To benumb, stupefy. -3 To expel.

स्तूप् 4 P., 10 U (स्तूप्यति, स्तूपयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. -2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.), Ms. 3. 15. -2 A Buddhistic monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. -3 A funeral pile. -4 Strength, power.

स्तृ 5 U. (स्तृणोति, स्तृणुते, स्तृत, *pass.* स्तर्यते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over, (महीं) तस्तार सरवाव्यक्तैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63, 7 58. -2 To spread, expand, diffuse. -3 To scatter, spread about. -4 To clothe, cover, overspread envelop. -5 To kill. —*Caus.* (स्तारय ति-ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तनाचिह्निदञ्भिं सैन्यैश्चातस्तरद्भुवैः Bk. 15. 48. —*Desid.* (तिस्तीर्षति-ते).

स्तृ *m.* A star.

स्तृतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. -2 Covering, clothing.

स्तृक्ष् P. (स्तृक्षति) To go.

स्तृह्, स्तृंह् 6 P. (स्तृहति, स्तृंहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तॄ 9 U. (स्तृणाति, स्तृणीते, स्तीर्ण, *desid.* तिस्तरि-री षति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते) To cover, strew &c., see स्तृ.

स्तेन् 10 U. (Strictly a denom. from स्तेन; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob, Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः [स्तेन्-कर्तरि-अच्] A thief, robber, न तं स्तेना न चामित्रा हरंति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. —नं Thieving, stealing. -Comp. —निग्रहः 1. the punishment of thieves. -2. suppression of the theft.

स्तेयं [स्तेनस्य भाव. यत् नलोप] 1 Theft, robbery, Ku. 2. 35. -2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. -3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. -2 A goldsmith.

स्तैनं Theft, robbery.

स्तैन्यं [स्तेनस्य भाव. ष्यञ्] Theft, robbery. —न्यः A thief.

स्तेप् I. 1 A. (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेम Moisture, wetness.

स्तै 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn

स्तैमित्यं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. -2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a* [स्तुच्-घञ्] 1 Little, small, स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिं Pt. 1. 150, स्तोकं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49. -2 Short. -3 Few. -4 Low, abject —कः 1 A small quantity, drop. -2 The Chātaka bird. —कं *ind.* A little, less, पयोदग्रहतत्वाद्वियाति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति Ś. 1. 7. -Comp. —काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. —नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82.

स्तोककः The Chātaka bird; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकशस् *ind.* By little, sparingly.

स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised laudable, praiseworthy, स्तोतव्यगुणसंपन्नः केषां न स्यात्प्रियो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं [स्तु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Praise, eulogium. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रियः-या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभः [स्तुभ्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, obstructing. -2 A stop, pause. -3 Disrespect, contumely. -4 A hymn, praise. -5 A division of the Sāmaveda. -6 Anything inserted.

स्तोमः [स्तु-मन् Un. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. -2 A sacrifice, oblation, as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. -3 A *Soma* libation. -4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U. 1. 51 -5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलांछनमुरो धत्ते त्वचं रौरवीं U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18. —मं 1 The head. -2 Riches, wealth. -3 Grain, corn. -4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.
स्तोम्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तोभिकं N. of the second portion of the Samhitâ of the Sâmaveda.

स्त्येनः [स्त्यै-इनच्] 1 Nectar. -2 A thief.

स्त्यै 1 U. (स्त्यायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. -2 To spread about, be diffused, शिशिरकटुकषायः स्त्यायते सल्लकीनां Mâl. 9. 6, 2. 21 ; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान *a.* [स्त्यै-क्त] 1 Collected into a mass ; Mâl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. -2 Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. -नं 1 Thickness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk ; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनामनुरसितगुरूणि स्त्यानमंबूकृतानि Mâl. 9 6 ; U 2. 21 ; Mv. 5. 41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4 Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायनं Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री 1 A woman. -2 A female of any animal ; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c. ; *S.* 5. 22. -3 A wife , स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl 6. 18 ; Me. 28. -4 The feminine gender, or a word used in that gender ; आपः स्त्रीभूम्नि Ak. -Comp. —अगारः-रं a harem, the women's apartments. —अध्यक्षः a chamberlain. —अभिगमनं sexual intercourse. —आजीवः 1. one who lives by his wife. -2. one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. —कामः 1. desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. -2. desire of a wife. —कार्यं 1. the business of women. -2. attendance on women or women's apartments. —कुमारं a woman and child. —कुसुम menses, the menstrual excretion in women. —क्षीरं mother's milk ; Ms. 5. 9. —ग *a.* cohabiting with women. —गवी a milch-cow. -गुरुः a female *Guru* or priestess —गृहं=स्त्र्यगार q. v —घोषः dawn, day-break. —घ्नः the murderer of a woman. -चरितं-त्रं the doings of women. -चिह्नं 1. any mark or characteristic of the female sex. -2. the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a seducer of women, libertine. —जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. —जातिः *f.* woman kind, female sex. —जितः a hen-pecked husband ; स्त्रीजितस्पर्शमात्रेण सर्वं पुण्यं विनश्यति Sabdak ; Ms. 4. 217. -धनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control ; it is of six kinds :—अध्यग्न्यध्यावहनिकं दत्तं च प्रीतिकर्मणि । भ्रातृमातृपितृप्राप्तं षड्विधं स्त्रीधनं स्मृतम् ॥ ; or according to others:—पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपागतम्। आधिवेदनिकाद्यं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ; see also अन्वाधेय, बदुदत्त, यौतक, सौदायिक, शुल्क, पारिणाय्य, लावण्यार्जित, and पादवन्दनिक -धर्मः 1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2. the laws concerning women. -3. menstruation. —धर्मिणी a woman in her courses. —धवः a man. —ध्वजः the female of any animal. —नाथ *a* one protected by a woman. —निबंधनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province ; domestic duty housewifery. —पण्योपजीविन् *m.* see स्त्र्याजीव above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine —पिशाची *f.* fiend like wife. —पुंसौ *m* du. 1. wife and husband. -2. male and female , Ku. 2 7. —पुंसलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुंधर्मः the law regulating the duties of man and wife. —प्रत्ययः a feminine affix (in gram.). —प्रसंगः (excessive) intercourse with women. —प्रसूः *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters ; Y. 1. 73. —प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (-यः) the mango tree. —बाध्यः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -बुद्धिः *f.* 1. the female understanding. -2. the counsel of a woman, female advice. —भोगः sexual intercourse. —मंत्रः a female stratagem, woman's counsel. —मुखपः the *Asoka* tree. —यंत्रं a machine-like woman, machine in the form of a woman ; स्त्रीयंत्रं केन लोके विषममृतमयं धर्मनाशाय सृष्टं Pt. 1. 191. -रंजनं betel. —रत्नं 1. an excellent woman ; स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V 4 25. -2. N. of Lakshmî. —राज्यं the kingdom of women. —लिंगं 1. the feminine gender (in gram.). -2. any mark of the female sex (as breast &c.). -3. the female organ. —वशः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women -विधेय *a.* governed by a wife, uxorious ; R 19. 4. —विवाहः contracting marriage with a woman. —संसर्गः female company. —संस्थान *a.* having a female shape ; *S.* 5. 30. —संगः attachment to women, or intercourse with women. —संग्रहणं 1. the act of embracing a woman (improperly.). -2. adultery, seduction. —सभं an assembly of women. -संबंधः 1. matrimonial alliance with a woman.-2. connection by marriage. -3. relation to women. —स्वभावः 1. the nature of women. -2. a eunuch. —हत्या the murder of a woman. —हरणं 1. the forcible abduction of women. -2. rape. —हारिन् *m.* a ravisher or seducer (of women).

स्त्रीतमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman).

स्त्रीता-त्वं 1 Womanhood. -2 Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्रैण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [स्त्रिया इदम् नञ् P IV. 1 88] 1 Female, feminine. -2 Suited or belonging to women. -3 Being among women. —णं 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness , शिशुत्वं स्त्रैणं वा भवतु ननु वंद्यासि जगतः U. 4 11. -2 The female sex, womanhood , तृणे वा स्त्रैणे वा मम समदृशो यांति दिवसाः Bh 3 113 . इदं तत्प्रत्युत्पन्नमति स्त्रैणमिति यदुच्यते *S* 5 , तस्य तृणमिव लघुवृत्ति स्त्रैणमाकलयतः K. -3 A collection of women , U. 4. 26. -4 Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रैणता-त्वं 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. -2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थकरं A betel-nut.

स्थग् 1 P. or *Caus.* (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil ; परास्यूढस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mâl. 1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill ; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः K. P 7.

स्थग *a.* [स्थग् अच्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. —गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtezan. -2 The office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of bandage.

स्थगित *a.* Covered, hidden, concealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थंडिलं [स्थल्-इलच् नुक् लस्य ड. Tv.] 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar ; निषेदुषी स्थंडिल एव केवले Ku. 5. 12. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A land-mark. -Comp —शायिन् *m*, also स्थंडिलेशयः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sthandila* or sacrificial ground. —सितकं an altar.

स्थपति *a.* [स्था-क तस्य पतिः] Chief, principal. —तिः 1 A king, sovereign. -2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. -4 A charioteer. -5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. -6 An attendant on the women's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट *a.* [तिष्ठति स्था-क, स्थ पुट यत्र] 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -3 The soul. -Comp. —गत *a.* being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places ; अंकस्थादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16.

स्थल् 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थलं [स्थल्-अच्] 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp.

जल) ; भो दुरात्मन् (समुद्र) दीयतां टिट्टिभांडानि नो चेत्स्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt. 1 ; प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R 4. 60 ; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलवर्त्मन् q. v. -2 Shore, strand, beach. -3 Ground, land, soil (in general). -4 Place, spot. -5 Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7 A piece of raised ground, mound. -8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c. -9 A part (as of a book). -10 A tent. -**Comp.** —अंतरं another place. —आरूढ *a.* alighted on the ground. —अरविंदं, -कमलं, -कमलिनी a land-growing lotus ; Me. 90 ; Ku. 1. 33. —कुमुदः the Karavîra plant. -चर *a.* land-going, not aquatic. —च्युत *a.* fallen or removed from a place or position. —देवता a local or rural deity. —पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. —मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् *n.* 'a road by land'; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by lend'; R. 4. 60. —विग्रहः a battle on level ground. —शुद्धिः *f.* purification or clearance of a place from impurity. —सीमन् *f.* a land-mark, boundary.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp स्थली q. v. below.)

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest) ; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीं Ku. 4. 4. -3 A deity of the soil ; (= स्थलदेवता q. v.). -**Comp.** —देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity ; Me. 106.

स्थलेशय *a.* Sleeping on dry ground. —यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3 A moveable thing.

स्थविर *a.* [स्था-किरच् स्थवादेशः] 1 Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged, ancient. —रः 1 An old man. -2 A beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. —रा An old woman ; स्थविरे का त्वं अयमर्भकः कस्य नयनानंदकरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ *a.* Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्थवीयस् Greater, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v.)

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain senses ; तिष्ठति-ते, तस्थौ-तस्थे, अस्थात्-अस्थित, स्थास्यति-ते, स्थातुं, स्थित ; *pass.* स्थीयते ; the स् of this root is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stand ; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Subhâsh. -2 To stay, abide, dwell, live ; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठति. -3 To remain, be left ; एको गगदत्तस्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -4 To delay, wait ; किमिति स्थीयते S. 2. -5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still ; तिष्ठत्येष क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्योतिषां व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept aside ; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तांतः K 'never mind the account of' &c. -7 To be, exist, be in any state or position ; often with participles ; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1 2 ; व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1 ; या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1 ; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1 ; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.) ; शासने तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. -9 To be restrained ; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयुरुपायैः प्रथमैस्त्रिभिः Ms. 7. 108. -10 To be at hand, be obtained ; न विप्रं स्वेषु तिष्ठत्सु मृतं शूद्रेण नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To live, breathe ; आः क एष मयि स्थिते चंद्रगुप्तमभिभवितुमिच्छति Mu 1. -12 To stand by or near, stand at one' side, help ; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे शत्रुसंकटे । राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बांधवः ॥ H. 1. 73. -13 To rest or depend on. -14 To do, perform, occupy oneself with. -15 (Atm) To resort or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of : संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -16 (Atm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual embrace), stand as a prostitute (with dat) : गोपी स्मरात् कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I 4. 34. -*Caus.* (स्थापयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand -2 To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found, establish -4 To stop. -5 To arrest, check -6 To raise, erect -7 To cause to last or continue, make durable.-8 To give in marriage ; Mâl. 10 5. -9 To instruct in, initiate into —*Desid.* (तिष्ठासति) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ *a.* (At the end of comp) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c ; तत्रस्थ, अंकस्थ, प्रकृतिस्थ, तटस्थ q q. v. v. —स्थः A place, spot.

स्थाणु *a.* [स्था नु पृषो० णत्वम्] Firm, fixed, steady, stable, immoveable, motionless. —णुः 1 An epithet of Siva ; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. -2 A stake, post, pillar ; किं स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः ; Pt. 1. 49. -3 A peg, pin. -4 The gnomon of a dial. -5 A spear, dart. -6 A nest of white ants. -7 The drug or perfume called *Jîvaka*. —*m. n.* A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk of stem, pollard. -**Comp.** —छेदः one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one who clears away timber ; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शल्यवतो मृगं Ms. 9. 44. -भ्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थातृ *a.* Standing, stationary, fixed.

स्थानं [स्था-ल्युट्] 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence ; U. 3. 32. -2 Being fixed or stationary. -3 A state, condition. -4 A place, spot, site, locality ; अक्षमालामदत्त्वास्मात्स्थानात्पदात्पदमपि न गंतव्यं K. -5 Station, situation, position. -6 Relation, capacity ; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father' भक्ष्यस्थाने Pt. 2. 26. -7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house ; स एव (नक्रः) प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt. 3. 46. -8 (*a*) A country, region, district (*b*) A town, city. -9 Office, rank, dignity ; अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. -10 Object : गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause ; पराङ्मुखस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mâl. 1. 14 ; स्थानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhâsh. ; so कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c -12 A fit or proper place ; स्थानेष्वेव नियोक्तव्या भृत्याश्चाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. -13 A fit or worthy object ; स्थाने खलु सज्जति दृष्टिः M. 1 ; see स्थाने also. -14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter, (these are eight:-अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानामुरः कंठः शिरस्तथा । जिह्वामूलं च दंताश्च नासिकौष्ठौ च तालु च Sik. 13). -15 A holy place -16 An altar. -17 A place in a town, square, court. -18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. -19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge ; Ms. 7. 190. -20 A halt. -21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. -22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom, *i. e.* army, treasure, town, and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दंडकोषपुरराष्ट्रात्मकं चतुर्विधं). -23 Likeness, resemblance. -24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. -25 The character or part of an actor. -26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. -27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. -**Comp.** —अध्यक्षः 1. a local governor. -2. the superintendent of a place. -3. a watchman, police-officer. —आसने *n.* du. standing and sitting down. —आसेधः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest ; cf. आसेध. -चिंतकः a kind of quarter-master. —च्युत see स्थानभ्रष्ट. -पालः a watchman, sentinel, policeman. -भूमि *f.* a dwelling-place, mansion. —भ्रष्ट *a.* ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ. —माहात्म्यं 1. the greatness or glory of any place. -2. a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. —योगः assignment of proper places ; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगांश्च क्रयविक्रयमेव च Ms. 9. 332. —स्थ *a.* being in one's abode, at home.

स्थानकं [स्थान स्वार्थे क] 1 A positon, situation. -2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action ; *e. g.*

पताकास्थानक q. v. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittirîya, a branch of the *Yajurveda*.

स्थानतस् *ind.* 1 According to one's place or position -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. —कः 1 Any one holding an office, a placeman. -2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् *a.* [स्थानमस्यास्ति रक्ष्यत्वेन इनि] 1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. —*m.* 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ P. I. 1. 59. -2 The form so substituted for anything. -3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय *a.* 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. —यं A town, city.

स्थाने *ind.* (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as.

स्थापक *a.* [स्थापयति स्था णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. —कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple or erector of an image.

स्थापनं [स्था-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding establishing, instituting. (*b*) Regu[lat]ing, directing. -2 Fixing the thoughts concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. -3 A dwelling, habitation. -4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving; cf. पुंसवन.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage management.

स्थापित *p. p.* [स्था णिच् क्त] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erected. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Mâl. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य *a.* 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. —प्यं A pledge, deposit. -Comp. —अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् *n.* [स्था-मनिन्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वत्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्वत्थामन्. -2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् *a.* [स्था-णिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षणविध्वंसि कल्पान्तस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhâsh.; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. —*m.* A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिभाव below), Si. 2. 87. —*n.* Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. —भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own Sthâyibhâva); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा। जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चेत्थमष्टौ प्रोक्ताः शमोऽपि च S D 206, cf. व्यभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायीभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [स्था-उकञ्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintending or head of a village.

स्थावर *a.* [स्था-वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. -2 Inert, inactive, slow. -3 Regular, established. —रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. -रं 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1 41), मान्यः स मे स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. -2 A bow-string. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A heirloom. -Comp. —अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1. moveable and immoveable property. -2. animate and inanimate things. —आत्मन् *a.* of immoveable form; Ku. 6. 67.

स्थावरता -त्वं 1 Fixedness, stability, -2 The state of a vegetable or mineral.

स्थासकः [स्था-स-स्वार्थादौ क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. -2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु *n.* Bodily strength.

स्थास्नु *a.* [स्था-स्नु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. -2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable, Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19. —स्नुः A tree.

स्थित *p. p.* [स्था-क्त] 1 Stood, remained, stayed -2 Standing. -3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां...छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated, धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33; धर्मे स्थिताः (राजानः) Mâl. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. -10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed. -13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtuous. -15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being close or at hand. —तं A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित *a.* with and without the particle '*iti*' (as a word). —धी *a.* firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. —पाठ्यं recitation in Prâkrita by a woman while standing —प्रज्ञ *a.* firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान्। आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. —प्रेमन् *m.* a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः *f.* [स्था-क्तिन्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितिं नो रे दध्याः क्षणमपि मदान्धेक्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलमग्निशुद्धौ त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. -2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेथाः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरेः R. 1. 89. -3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; मम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23; Mâl. 5. 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; अथवा स्थितिरियं मंदमतीनां H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continu-

ance ; वंशस्थितेरधिगमान्महति प्रमोदे V. 5. 15 ; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18, R. 6 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety ; R. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31 ; Ku. 1. 18 ; S. 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state) ; R. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustenance ; Mâl 9. 32, R. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation, (one of the three states of human beings) ; सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cessation, pause, stop. -13 Well-being, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim. -16 Settled determination. -17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account ; नासौ न वयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 113. -Comp. -पदं the proper basin (for flow), the right path ; Mu. 3. 8. -स्थापक *a.* fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिमत् *a.* 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm ; N. 5. 22. -2 Permanent ; R. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, upright.

स्थांडिलः [स्थंडिले शयिता अण्] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [स्थपतिरेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] A guard of the women's apartments. -त्यं Architecture, building.

स्थालं [स्थलति तिष्ठत्यन्नाद्यत्र आधारे घञ्] 1 A plate or dish. -2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -रूपं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle ; न हि भिक्षुकाः सन्तीति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयन्ते Sarva. S. ; स्थाल्यां वैडूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलखलीमिंधनैश्चंदनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. -3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. °न्यायः see under न्याय. -बिलं the interior or hollow on a caldron.

स्थाविर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) Thick, firm. -रं Old age (commencing after seventy) ; (वृद्धः स्यात्सप्ततेरूर्ध्वं वर्षीयान् नवतेः परं).

स्थिर *a.* [स्था किरच्] (compar. स्थेयस् ; Superl. स्थेष्ठ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed ; भावस्थिराणि जननांतरसौहृदानि S 5. 2 ; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1 ; Ku. 1 30 ; R. 11. 19. -2 Immoveable, still, motionless, Ku. 2 38. -3 Immoveably fixed ; U 1. 40. -4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting ; Me. 55 ; Mâl 10. 25. -5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. -6 Quiescent, free from passion -7 Steady in conduct steadfast. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid -11 Strong, intense -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted ; Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A god, deity -2 A tree -3 A mountain -4 A bull. -5 N. of *Siva.* -6 N. of Kârttikeya. -7 Final beatitude or absolution. -8 The plane, Saturn. -9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (*Taurus, Leo, Scorpio* and *Aquarius.*). -रा 1 The earth. -2 A strong-minded woman. -3 The silk-cotton tree. (स्थिरीकृ means 1. to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate -2. to stop, make fast. -3. to cheer up, console, comfort · S. 4. स्थिरीभू means 1. to become firm or steady. -2 to become calm or tranquil.). -Comp. -अंघ्रिपः the marshy date-tree. -अनुराग *a.* firm in attachment, constant in affection. -आत्मन्, -चित्त, -चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* 1. firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute ; R. 8. 22. -2. cool, calm, dispassionate -आयुस्, -जीविन् *a.* long lived, lasting. (*-m.*) the silk-cotton tree. -आरंभ *a* firm in undertakings, persevering -कुट्टकः 1. a steady pulverizer. -2. a kind of common divisor (in algebra). -गंधः the *champaka* tree (-धा) 1 the trumpet-flower -2. the Ketaki plant. -छदः the birch tree. -छायः 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2. a tree (in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीविता the silk-cotton tree. -दंष्ट्रः 1 a snake. -2. Vishnu in his boar incarnation. -3. sound. -पत्रः the marshy date-tree. -पुष्पः 1. the *Champaka* tree. -2 the *Bakula* tree. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. -2. faithful to a promise. -प्रतिबंध *a.* firm in opposition, obstinate ; S. 2. -प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. -फला a kind of gourd. -योनिः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. -यौवन *a.* ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. -रंगा indigo. -श्री *a.* having everlasting prosperity. -संगर *a.* faithful to a promise, true, veracious, -सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship. -स्थायिन् *a.* remaining firm or steady ; keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर *a.* More firm, fixed &c. -रः The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता-त्वं 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. -2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude ; S. 4. 14. -3 Constancy, firmness of mind. -4 Fixity. -5 Fearlessness.

स्थुड् 6 P. (स्थुडति) To cover.

स्थूणा [स्था नक् उदूतादेशः पृषो° Tv.] 1 The post or pillar of a house. -2 A post or pillar in general ; स्थूणानिखननन्यायेन S B. -3 An iron image or statue -4 An anvil. -Comp. -निखननन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूमः 1 Light. -2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull. -2 A man.

स्थूरिन् *m.* A pack-horse or bullock.

स्थूल *a.* (compar. स्थवीयस्, superl. स्थविष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge ; बहुस्पृशापि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरश्मवत् *Si.* 2 78 (where it has sense 6 also ; स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 14, 106 ; R. 6. 28. -2 Fat, corpulent, stout. -3 Strong, powerful ; स्थूलं स्थूलं श्वासिति K. 'breathes hard'. -4 Thick, clumsy. -5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also) ; as in स्थूलमानं q v. -6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. -7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. -8 Not exact. -लः The jack tree. -ला Large cardamoms. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. -2 A tent. -3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). -Comp. -अंत्रं the larger intestine near the anus. -आस्यः a snake. -उच्चयः 1 a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. -2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. -3. the middle pace of elephants. -4. an eruption of pimples on the face. -5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. -कंटकिका the silk-cotton tree. -कंदः 1. a kind of esculent root -2. red garlic. -काय *a.* fat, corpulent. -क्षेडः, -क्ष्वेडः an arrow. -चापः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. -तालः the marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति *a.* foolish, doltish. -नालः a kind of large reed. -नासः -नासिक *a.* thick-nosed (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar. -पटः -टं coarse cloth. -पट्टः cotton. (-ट्टं), -पट्टाकः coarse cloth. -पाद *a.* club-footed, having swelled legs. (-दः) 1. an elephant. -2. a man with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk-cotton tree. -भूत *n.* pl. the five grosser elements (according to

Sânkhya phil.) —मरिचं a kind of berry (कक्कोल). —मान rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. —मूलं a kind of radish. —लक्ष -क्ष्य a. 1. munificent, liberal, generous. -2. wise, learned. -3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. -4. taking careless aim. —वल्कल: the red Lodhra tree. -शंखा a woman having a large vulva. —शरीरं the grosser or material and perishable body (opp. सूक्ष्म or लिंग-शरीर q. v.). —शाटक: -शाटि: a thick or coarse cloth. —शीर्षिका a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. —षट्पद: 1 a large bee. -2. a wasp. —सूक्ष्म a. mighty and subtle (as the god). —स्कंध: the *lakucha* tree. —हस्त: an elephant's trunk.

स्थूलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky. —क: A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता -त्वं 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness ; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेमन् m. Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness ; द्राघीयांस: सहता: स्थेमभाज: Si. 18. 33 ; न यत्र स्थेमान वधुरतिभयभ्रांतनयना: Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. [स्था-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. —य: 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge ; H. 4. 1. -2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (सी f.) More firm, stronger ; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेष्ठ a. Very firm, strongest ; (superl. of स्थिर q. v.)

स्थैर्यं [स्थिरस्य भाव: ष्यञ्] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness.-2 Continuance. -3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy ; Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. -5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थौणेय:, स्थौणेयक: A kind of perfume.

स्थौर 1 Firmness, strength, power. -2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थौरिन् m. 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse.-2 A strong horse.

स्थौल्यं 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. -2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्नव: Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नस् 1, 4 P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. -2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्नसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution ; सुगतुष्णांभसि स्नात:. -2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. —*Caus.* (स्नापयति-ते, स्नपयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle ; (तोयै:) सतूर्यमेनां स्नपयांबभूवु: Ku. 7. 10 ; स्मितस्नपिताधरा Git 12, U. 3 23, Ki. 5. 44, 47 ; Si. 2. 7, Me. 43. —*Desid.* (सिष्णासति) To wish to bathe. —WITH अप to bathe after mourning. —नि to plunge deep into, *i. e.* to be perfect or thoroughly versed in ; see निष्णात.

स्नपन a. 1 Causing to bathe. -2 Used for bathing. —नं 1 Sprinkling, washing. -2 Bathing, ablution ; रेजे जनै: स्नपनसांद्रतरार्द्रमूर्ति: Si. 5. 57.

स्नपित a. Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नात p. p. Bathed, washed, purified by ablution. —त: 1. One whose course of holy study is over. -2 An initiated householder ; cf. स्नातक.

स्नातक: 1 A Brâhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first *Asrama* (that of a Brahmachârin). -2 A Brâhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). -3 A Brâhmaṇa who is a *Bhikshu* (beggar of alms) for any religious object ; Ms. 11. 2. -4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं [स्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water ; तत: प्रविशति स्नानोत्तीर्णा: काश्यप: S. 4. -2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. -3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. -4 Anything used in ablution. —Comp. —अगार a bath-room. —तृणं Kusa-grass. —द्रोणी a bathing tub. —यात्रा the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshṭha. —वस्त्रं a bathing-garment ; सकृत् किं पीडित स्नानवस्त्रं मुंचेत् द्रुतं पय: H. 2. 106. —विधि: 1. the act of ablution. -2. the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय a. [स्नानाय हितं छ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing ; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -यं Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing ; R. 16 21.

स्नापक: A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing Ms. 2. 209.

स्नायु: [स्नाति शुध्यति दोषोऽनया स्ना-उण् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew ; स्वल्पं स्नायुवसावशेषमलिनं निर्मांसमप्यस्थि गो: Bh. 1. 30. -2. The string of a bow. -Comp. —अर्मन् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुक: See स्नायु.

स्नाव:, स्नावन् m. A tendon, muscle.

स्निट् 10 U. (स्नेटयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To love, be in love.

स्निह् 4 P. (स्निह्यति, स्निग्ध) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked) ; किं नु खलु बालेऽस्मिन्नौरस इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मन: S. 7 ; स च स्निह्यत्यावयो: U. 6. (where आवयो: may be genitive also). -2 To be easily attached. -3 To be pleased with, be kind to. -4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. -5 To be smooth or bland. -*Caus.* (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. -2 To cause to love. -3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध a. [स्निह्-क्त] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender, Mâl. 5. 20.-2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil ; उत्पश्यामि त्वयि तटगते स्निग्धभिन्नांजनाभे Me. 59 ; स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे 18 ; Si. 12. 62 ; Mâl. 10. 4. -3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. -4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent; कनकनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत् प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4. 1 ; Me. 37 ; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. -5 Smooth, emollient. -6 Moist, wet. -7 Cooling. -8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable ; प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जनपदवधूलोचनै: पीयमान: Me. 16. -9 Lovely, agreeable, charming ; स्निग्धगंभीरनिर्घोषं R. 1. 36, Me. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22.-10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु (चक्रे) Me. 1.-11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). —ग्ध: 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; विज्ञै: स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेष्यतां याति किंचित् H. 2. 190; or स स्निग्धोऽकुशलान्निवारयति य: Subhâsh. ; Pt. 2. 166. -2 The red castor-oil plant. -3 A kind of pine. —ग्धं 1 Oil. -2 Bee's-wax.-3 Light, lustre. -4 Thickness, coarseness. -Comp. —जन: an affectionate or friendly person, a friend ; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दु:खं सह्यवेदनं भवति S. 3. —तंडुल: a kind of rice of quick growth. —दृष्टि a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze. —पत्र: -त्रा the jujube.

स्निग्धता -त्वं 1 Oiliness.-2 Blandness. -3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्नु 2 P. (स्नौति, स्नुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. -2 To flow, stream.

स्नुत a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

स्नु m. n. 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted, for सानु after acc. dual).

स्नु f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्नुषा A daughter-in-law ; सनुपास्यत पुत्रभोग्यया स्नुषयेवाविकृतेंद्रियः श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

स्नुस् 4 P. (स्नुस्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible.-2 To take, accept.

स्नुह् 4 P. (स्नुह्यति, स्नुग्ध or स्नूढ) To vomit.

स्नुह्, स्नुहा-हिः f. -ही The milk-hedge plant.

स्नेहः [स्निह्-घञ्] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness ; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where it has sense 6 also) ; अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोप्येतेषु S. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscidity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Guṇas according to the Vaiseshikas). -3 Moisture. -4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. -5 Oil ; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 82 (where the word has sense 1 also), 221 ; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. —अक्त a. oiled, lubricated, greased. —अनुवृत्तिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. —आशः a lamp. —छेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. —पूर्वं ind. affectionately. —प्रवृत्तिः f. flow or course of love ; S. 4. 16. —प्रिय a. fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. —बीजः the Piyâla tree. —भूः phlegm. —भूमिः f. 1. anything yielding oil. -2. an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रंगः sesamum. -वस्तिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमर्दित a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship ; (भवति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं मुंचतो बाष्पमुष्णं Me. 12. —संभाषः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat.

स्नेहनः m. 1 A friend. -2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. [स्निह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Anointing, lubricating. -2 Destroying. —नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing, or smearing with oil or unguents. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. —तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिन् a. (नी f.) [स्नेह-णिनि] 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. —m. 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease.

स्नै 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नैग्ध्यं 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्पंद् 1 A. (स्पदते, स्पंदित) 1 To throb, palpitate ; अस्पंदिष्टाक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move.

स्पंदः [स्पंद्-घञ्] 1 Throbbing, palpitation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion ; मनो मंदस्पंदं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Kh. 2. 51.

स्पंदनं [स्पंद्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering ; वामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयित्वा Mâl. 1.; so अधर°, बाहु°, शरीर° &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

स्पंदित p. p. [स्पंद्-क्त] 1 Throbbed, quivered. -2 Gone. —तं A pulsation, throb, palpitation.

स्पर्ध् 1 A. (स्पर्धते) 1 To contend, or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with ; अस्पर्धिष्ट च रामेण Bk. 15. 65 ; कस्तैस्सह स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

स्पर्ध a. Emulous, envious.

स्पर्धनं 1 Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, Jealousy.

स्पर्धा [स्पर्ध्-अ] 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition ; आत्मनस्तु बुधैः स्पर्धा क्षुद्रधीर्बह्वमन्यत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defianace. -4 Equality with.

स्पर्धिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with ; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. —m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्श् 10 A. (स्पर्शयते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः [स्पर्श्, स्पृश् वा-घञ्] 1 Touch, contact (in all senses), तदिदं स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं S. 1. 28, 2. 7. -2 Contact (in astr.). -3 Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्वच्) ; स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to म्) ; कादयो मांताः स्पर्शाः. -9 A gift, donation, presentation. -10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union. -13 A secret spy. -र्शा An unchaste woman. -Comp. —अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. —इंद्रियं the organ or sense of touch. —उदय a. followed by a consonant. —उपलः, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. —तन्मात्रं the subtile element of tangibility. —लज्जा the sensitive plant. —वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारिन् a. contagious, infectious. —स्नानं ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into a eclipse. —स्पंदः, -स्पंदः a frog.

स्पर्शन a. (नी f.) [स्पर्श् स्पृश्-वा ल्युट्] 1 Touching, handling. -2 Affecting, influencing. —नः Air, wind. —नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. -2 Sensation, feeling. -3 Sense or organ of touch. -4 A gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sânkhya philosophy for the 'skin'.

स्पर्शवत् a. 1 Tangible. -2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch ; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्श्ट m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्ष् 1 A. (स्पर्षते) To become wet or moist.

स्पश् 1 U. (स्पशति-ते) 1 To obstruct. -2 To undertake, perform. -3 To string together. -4 To touch. -5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पशः [स्पश्-अच्] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent ; स्पशो शनैर्गतवति तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20 ; see अपस्पश also. -2 Fight, war, battle. -3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पष्ट a. [स्पश्-क्त नि० इडभावः] 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest ; स्पष्टे जाते प्रत्यूषे K. 'when it was broad day-break' ; स्पष्टाकृतिः R. 18. 30 ; स्पष्टार्थः &c. -2 Real, true. -3 Full-blown, expanded. -4 One who sees clearly. -ष्टं ind. 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. -2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टीकृ means 'to make clear or distinct, expain, elucidate.) -Comp. —अर्थ a. intelligible, clear. —गर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. —प्रतिपत्तिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. —भाषिन्, -वक्तृ a. plain-spoken, out spoken, candid.

स्पष्टयति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. -2 To gratify. -3

To grant, bestow. -4 To protect. -5 To live.

स्पृश् 6 P. (स्पृशति, पस्पर्श, अस्पृक्षत्-अस्पार्क्षीत्-अस्प्राक्षीत्, स्प्रक्ष्यति-स्पर्क्ष्यति, स्प्रष्टुं-स्पर्ष्टुं, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हन्ति H. 3. 14; कर्णे परं स्पृशति हन्ति परं समूलं Pt. 1. 304 -2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदंगमिंद्रः Ku 3. 22. -3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. -4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. -5 To go to, reach; S. 2. 14; R. 3. 43. -6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32; विनाप्यर्थैर्धीरः स्पृशति बहुमानोन्नतिपदं H. 1. 175. -7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Ms. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. -8 To refer or allude to. -9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering). —*Pass.* To be polluted, defiled, or tained; U. 1. 48. -*Caus.* (स्पर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause to touch. -2 To give, present; गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोघ्नीः R. 2. 49.

स्पृश् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मस्पृश्, हृदिस्पृश् &c.

स्पृशी The prickly night-shade.

स्पृश्य *a.* Tangible.

स्पृष्ट *p. p.* [स्पृश्-क्त] 1 Touched, felt with the hand. -2 Come in contact with, touching. -3 Reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृष्टपुरुषान्तरं Ku. 6. 75. -4 Affected, seized; Me. 69; अनघस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19. -5 Tainted, defiled, Ms. 8. 205. -6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अचोऽस्पृष्टा यणस्त्वीषन्नेमस्पृष्टाः शलः स्मृताः। शेषाः स्पृष्टा हलः प्रोक्ता निबोधानुप्रदानतः Sik. 38. —ष्टं Touch.

स्पृष्टास्पृष्टि *n.*, स्पृष्टास्पृष्टं Touching one another.

स्पृष्टिः, स्पृष्टिका *f.* Touch, contact; तद्वयस्य अस्मच्छरीरस्पृष्टिकया शापितोऽसि Mk. 3.

स्पृह् 10 U. (स्पृहयति-ते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललितायास्मै S 7; तपःक्लेशायापि स्पृहयती K.; न मैथिलेयः स्पृहयांबभूव भर्त्रे दिवो नाप्यलकेश्वराय R. 16. 42, Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृहणं [स्पृह् ल्युट्] The act of desiring.

स्पृहणीय *a.* [स्पृह्-अनीयर्] To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20; वंद्या त्वमेव जगतः स्पृहणीयसिद्धिः Mâl. 10. 21; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 66, U. 7. 40.

स्पृहयालु *a.* [स्पृह्-आलुच्] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); भोगेभ्यः स्पृहयालवो न हि वयं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृहयालुरेव R. 14. 45.

स्पृहा [स्पृह्-अङ्] Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्यंति पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृहा Ve 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पृहालु = स्पृहयालु q. v.

स्पृह्य *a.* Desirable, enviable. —ह्यः The wild citron tree.

स्पृ 9 P. (स्पृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्पृर्ष्टि *m.* See स्पर्ष्टि.

स्फट् 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood, cf. फट ष्टा. —टी Alum.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood. -2 Alum.

स्फटिकः A crystal, quartz; अपगतमले हि मनसि स्फटिकमणाविव रजनिकरगभस्तयः सुखं प्रविशंत्युपदेशगुणाः K. —का Sulphate of alumina or alum. -Comp. —अचलः the mount Meru. —अद्रिः the mount Kailâsa. °भिद् *m.* camphor. —अभ्रः camphor. —अश्मन्, -आत्मन्, -मणि *m.*, -शिला a crystal stone. —प्रभ *a.* crystalline, transparent. —स्तंभः a crystal column.

स्फटिकारिः स्फटिकारिका *f.* Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फंट् I. 1 P. (स्फंटति) To burst, open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फंटयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फंड् 1 P., 10 U. (स्फंडति, स्फंडयति ते) To laugh at, joke with, deride.

स्फर् See स्फुर्.

स्फरणं Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फल् 1 P. (स्फलति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. —10 U. or -*Caus.* (स्फालयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake.

स्फाटकः A drop of water. —कं Crystal.

स्फाटिक *a.* (की *f.*) Crystalline. —कं A crystal.

स्फाटीकं Crystal.

स्फाटित *p. p.* Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फाय् 1 A. (स्फायते, स्फीत) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. -2 To swell, increase, expand; संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः पस्फाये शत्रुलाघवं Bk. 14. 109 -*Caus.* (स्फावयति ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावत्स्फावयता शस्त्रीर्बाणांश्चाकिरतां मुहुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फात *p. p.* Increased, enlarged, swollen.

स्फातिः *f.* [स्फाय्-भावे क्तिन् यलोपः] 1 Swelling, intumescence -2 Increase, growth.

स्फीत *p. p.* [स्फाय्-क्त स्फीभाव] 1 Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. -2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant -4 Delighted, joyful. -5 Pure; Bv. 4. 13. -6 Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7 Affected by hereditary disease (स्फीतीकृ means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फीतिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. -2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; धनधान्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वर्ततां गृहे. -3 Prosperity.

स्फार *a.* [स्फाय्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फारफुल्लत्फणापटिनिर्यत् &c. Mâl. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. —रः 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. -2 A bubble (in gold). -3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing, quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5 Twanging. —रं Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारीभू 1. to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply; सुस्निग्धा विमुखीभवंति सुहृदः स्फारीभवंत्यापदः Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 5. 24. -2. to become manifest).

स्फारणं Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः [स्फल्-घञ्] Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitation. -2 Causing to shake about or move. -3 Rubbing, friction; S. 2. 4. -4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिच् *f.* Buttocks, hips; अंसस्फिक्पृष्ठपिंडाद्यवयवसुलभान्युग्रपूतीनि जग्ध्वा Mâl. 5. 16.

स्फिट् 10 U. (स्फेटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3 To love. -4 To cover.

स्फिट्ट् 10 U. (स्फिट्टयति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिट् above.

स्फिर *a.* (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेष्ठ) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2 Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

स्फुट् I. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटयति-ते, स्फुटित) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder

cleave, split, break ; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं ध्वंसते देहबंधः U. 3. 38, स्फुटति न सा मनसिजविशिखेन Gît. 7, Bk 14. 56, 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom ; स्फुटति कुसुमनिकरे विरहिहृदयदलनाय Gît. 5 ; Pt. 1. 136, Kâv. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse ; तुरंगाः पुस्फुटुर्भीताः Bk. 14 6, 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open.-2 To burst into view. —*Caus.* (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट *a.* [स्फुट्-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown ; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear.-4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest ; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1 ; Ku. 5. 44 ; Me. 70 ; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view ; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure ; मुक्ताफलं वा स्फुटबिंदुमध्यं Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous ; स्फुटनृत्यलीलमभवत्सुतनोः Si. 9. 79 (= प्रथित). -8 Spread, diffused.-9 Load.-10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. —टः The expanded hood of a snake. —टं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* 1. intelligible, obvious. -2, significant. —तार *a.* bright or gemmed with stars. —फलं (in geom.) 1. distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2. the clear or net result of any calculation. —वल्कली the heart-plant. —सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). —सूर्यगतिः *f.* the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः -टी *f.* Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित *p. p.* [स्फुट्-क] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked ; Mâl. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower); U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed.-5 Laughed at. -Comp. -चरण *a.* having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट् 10 U. (स्फुट्टयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुड् 6 P. (स्फुडति) To cover.

स्फुंट् I. 1 P. (स्फुंटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुंटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुंड् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुंडते, स्फुंडयति-ते) See स्फुंट्.

स्फुत् *ind.* An imitative sound. -Comp. -करः fire. —कारः the sound स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर् 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरित) 1 (*a*) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.) शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य *S.* 1. 16 ; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्यते Mâl. 1. 8 ; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. (*b*) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general, स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated ; हतं पृथिव्यां करुणं स्फुरंतं Râm. -3 To start, dart, spring forward, पुस्फुरुर्द्रुपभाः परं Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow). -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth ; धैर्यतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यशः ; Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; मुखात्स्फुरंतीं को हर्तुमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय दंष्ट्रां Mu 1. 8 ; रचितरुचिरभूषां दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि राधां जगाद Gît. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine, स्फुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयेश Gît. 10 ; (तथा) स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51. Me. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent ; Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. —*Caus.* (स्फारयति-ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate.-2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast.-WITH अप to shine forth or out. —अभि 1. to spread or be diffused, expand. -2. become known.

स्फुरः [स्फुर् भावे घञ्] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणं [स्फुर्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view.-4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. —उल्का a shooting meteor aerolite.

स्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shining. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed ; Mâl. 2. 10. —तं 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्छ् 1 P. (स्फूर्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुर्ज् 1 P. (स्फूर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder, clap, crash, explode ; Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth ; स्फूर्जत्येव स एष संप्रति मम न्यक्कारभिक्षस्थितेः Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुर्जथुः = स्फूर्जथु below.

स्फूर्जः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap.-2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise., as in नर्मस्फूर्ज. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फूर्जथुः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फूर्जनं 1 The act of thundering.-2 An explosion or crash.

स्फुल् 6 P. (स्फुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुलं A tent.

स्फुलनं Trembling, throbbing, palpitation.

स्फुलिंगः, -गं, स्फुलिंगा A spark of fire ; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः *S.* 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुलिंगिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्फूर्तिः *f.* [स्फुर्च्छ्-स्फुर् वा क्तिन्] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. —*m* A follower or worshipper of *Siva* (पाशुपत).

स्फेयस् *a.* More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फेष्ठ *a.* Most abundant, largest (superl. or स्फिर q. v.)

स्फोटः [स्फुट् करणे घञ्] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure, as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, tumour ; अयमपरो गंडस्य परि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound ; बुधैर्वैयाकरणैः प्रधानभूतस्फोटरूपव्यंग्यव्यंजकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. S. (पाणिनीदर्शन). -5 The

eternal sound recognised by the Mîmâmsakas. -Comp. —बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear -नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. -2 Winnowing grain. -3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. -4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणं See स्फुरणं.

स्फ्यः A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices ; Ms. 5. 117, Y. 1. 184. -Comp. -वर्तनिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्त्रु See स्त्रु.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to presen, participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1 ; क्रीणंति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Si. 18. 15. -2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v.); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17 ; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशं H. 2. 7.

स्मरः [स्मृ-भावे अप्] 1 Recollection, remembrance. -2 Love. -3 Cupid, the god of love ; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43. -Comp. —अंकुशः 1. a finger-nail -2. a lover, lascivious person. —अगारं, -कूपकः, -गृहं, -मंदिरं the female organ. —अंध *a.* blinded by love, infatuated with passion.—आकुल, -आतुर, -आर्त,-उत्सुक *a.* pining with love, love-sick-smit with love. —आसवः saliva. -कर्मन् *n.* any amorous action, a wanton act. —गुरुः an epithet of Vishṇu. —छत्रं the clitoris. —दशा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love; (these are ten). -ध्वजः 1. the male organ. -2 a fabulous fish.-3. N. of a musical instrument. (-जं) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. —प्रिया an epithet of Rati. —भासित *a.* inflamed by love. —मोहः infatuation of love, passion. —लेखनी the Sârikâ bird. —वल्लभः 1. an epithet of Spring. -2. of Aniruddha. —वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. —शासनः an epithet of Siva. —सखः the moon. —स्तंभः the male organ. -स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

स्मरणं [स्मृ-ल्युट्] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection, केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनासि पुरुषं यतः R. 10. 29. -2 Thinking of or about ; यदि हरिस्मरणे सरसं मनः Gît. 1. -3 Memory. -4 Tradition, traditional precept ; इति भृगुस्मरणात् (opp. श्रुति). -5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. -6 Remembering with regret, regret ting. -7 Rhetorical recollection regarded as a figure of speech ; thus defined :—यथानुभवमर्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणं K. P. 10. -Comp. —अनुग्रहः 1. a kind remembrance. -2. the favour of remembrance ; Ku. 6. 19. -अपत्यतर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. —अयौगपद्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. —पद्वी death.

स्मार *a.* Relating to Smara or the god of love ; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं बाणाः पुष्पमया अपि। तथाप्यनंगस्त्रैलोक्यं करोति वशमात्मनः॥. —रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Reminding. —कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त *a.* [स्मृतौ विहितः, स्मृतिं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. -2 Being within memory. -3 Based on or recorded in a Smriti, prescribed in a code of laws ; कर्मस्मार्तं विवाहाग्नौ कुर्वीत प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97 ; Ms. 1. 108. -4 Legal. -5 Following or professing the law-books. -6 Domestic (as fire). —र्तः 1 A Brahmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. -2 One who follows the traditional law. -3 N. of a sect. —र्तं An act or rite enjoined by the Smriti, a legal act

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile laugh (gently), काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आस्त Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8; स्मयमानं वदनांबुजं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. -2 To bloom, expand ; Pt. 1. 136. —*Caus.* (स्माययति-ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. -2 To laugh at, deride. -3 To astonish (स्मापयते in this sense). —*Desid.* (सिस्मयिषते) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अच्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. -2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit ; तस्मै स्मयावेशविवर्जिताय R. 5. 19 ; प्रभवः स्मयदूषिताः Bh. 3. 2, 69 ; Mv. 2. 22.

स्मित *p. p.* 1 Smiled, smiling. -2 Expanded, blown, blossomed ; Pt. 1 136. —तं A smile, gentle laugh ; सस्मितं ' with a smile ' ; सविलक्षस्मितं &c. -Comp. —दृश् *a.* having a smiling look. (*f.*) a handsome woman. —पूर्वम् *ind.* smillingly, with a smile ; सप्तर्षिभिस्तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47. —शालिन् *a.* smiling.

स्मितिः *f.* A. smile, smiling.

स्मिट् 10 U. (स्मेटयति-ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. -2 To love. -3 To go.

स्मील् 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ I. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To protect, defend.-3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत ; *pass.* स्मर्यते) 1 (*a*) To remember, bear, or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of ; स्मरसि सुतनो तस्मिन् पर्वते लक्ष्मणेन ... स्मरसि च तदुपांतेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26. (*b*) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of ; स्मरास्मनेऽभीष्टदेवतां Pt. 1 ; R. 15. 45. -2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c. ; यः स्मरेत्पुंडरीकाक्षं सबाह्याभ्यंतरः शुचिः -3 To lay down or record in a Smriti ; तथा च स्मरंति. -4 To declare, regard, consider , Pt. 1. 30. -5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.) ; स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28 ; कच्चिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति Me. 85 ; Mu. 5. 14 ; भवत्याः स्मरतात्यर्थमर्पितः सादर मम Bk. 8. 118. —*Caus.* (स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind ; अनेन प्रत्यभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वशिष्यांसौदामिनीं Mâl. 1 , sometimes with two acc. ; अपि चंद्रगुप्तदोषा अतिक्रांतपार्थिवगुणान् स्मारयंति प्रकृतीः Mu. 1 ; य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्तमेव स्मारिता वयं U. 6. 34. -2 To give information. -3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for ; Si. 6. 56, 8. 64. —*Desid.* (सुस्मूर्षते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [स्मृ-क्त] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. -2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned ; Ku. 2. 7. -3 Appointed, designed; S. 6. 29. -4 Enjoined by a Smriti or traditional law.

स्मृतिः *f.* [स्मृ-क्तिन्] 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory ; अश्वत्थामा करधृतधनुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते V. 3. 21 ; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. ; स्मृत्युपस्थितौ इमौ द्वौ श्लोकौ U. 6 ; 4. 2. -2 Thinking of, calling to mind. -3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. श्रुति). -4 A code of laws, law-book. -5 A text of Smriti, canon, rule of law ; इति स्मृतः. -6 Desire, wish. -7 Understanding. -Comp. -अंतरं another law-book. -अपेत

a. 1. forgotten.-2. inconsistent with Smriti. -3. (hence) illegal, unjust. —उक्त *a.* prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. —पथः, -विषयः the object of memory ; स्मृतिपथं, -विषयं गम् to be dead ; Bh. 3. 37, 38. —प्रत्यवमर्शः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection.—प्रबंधः a legal work. —भ्रंशः loss or failure of memory. —रोधः temporary interruption of memory ; loss or failure of memory ; *S.* 7. 32. —विभ्रमः confusion of memory.—विरुद्ध *a.* illegal. —विरोधः 1. opposition of law, illegality. -2. disagreement between two or more Smritis or legal texts ; स्मृतिविरोध परिहरति S. B. —शास्त्रं 1. a lawbook, code, digest. -2 legal science. —शेष *a.* deceased, dead (as a person). —शैथिल्यं temporary loss of memory. —साध्य *a.* capable of being proved by law. —हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर *a.* [स्मि-रन्] 1 Smiling ; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4 ; 3. 2 ; Mâl. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming ; अधिकविकसदंतर्विस्मयस्मेरतारैः Mâl. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident. -Comp. —विष्किरः a peacock.

स्यंद् 1 A. (स्यंदते, सस्यंदे, अस्यदत्-अस्यंत-अस्यंदिष्ट, स्यंत्स्यति-ते, स्यदिष्यते, स्यंदितुं-स्यंत्तुं, स्यन्न ; *desid.* सिस्यंदिषते, सिस्यंत्सति-ते ; the स् of स्यद् is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow ; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5. -2 To shed, pour forth. -3 To run, flee.

स्यदः Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्यंदः [स्यंद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving. -3 A car, chariot.

स्यंदन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) [स्यंद्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Going quickly, fleet ; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet ; स्यंदना नो चतुरगाः Ki. 15. 16. —नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general ; धर्मारण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्यंदनालोकभीतः *S.* 1. 33. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (तिनिश). —नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3 Water. -Comp. —आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्यंदनिका A drop of saliva.

स्यंदिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling ; Mâl. 8. 3 ; U. 1. 35. -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

स्यंदिनी 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at eth same time.

स्यन्न *p. p.* 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped.-2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्यम् 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमति, स्यमयति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्यमंतकः A kind of valuable jem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). (For some account, see the word सत्राजित्.)

स्यमि(मी)कः [स्याम्-ईकक्] 1 A cloud -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

स्यमिका Indigo.

स्यात् *ind.* (Strictly 3rd pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. -Comp. —वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism. —वादिन् *m.* a sceptic.

स्यालः See श्याल.

स्यूत *p. p.* [सिव्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also) ; चिंतासंततितंतुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Mâl. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined. —तः A sack.

स्यूतिः *f.* [सिव्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Offspring.

स्यूनः [सिव्-नक्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack.

स्योतः A sack, bag.

स्यूमः A ray of light (also *n.*). —मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

स्योन *a.* 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Auspicious, propitious. —नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. —नं Happiness, pleasure.

स्रंस् 1 A. (स्रंसते, स्रस्त) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down ; नास्रसत्करिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48 ; गांडीवं स्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 30 ; Bk. 14. 72, 15. 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder ; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं स्रंसते देहबंधः U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 20 v. l. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. —*Caus.* (स्रंसयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb ; वातोपि नास्रंसयदंशुकानि R. 6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken ; Mâl. 3. 8.

स्रंसः Falling, sleeping.

स्रंसनं [स्रंस्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

स्रंसिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्रंस्-णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way ; बंधे स्रंसिनि चैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः *S.* 1. 30. -2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्रस्त *p. p.* [स्रंस्-क्त] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off ; स्रस्तं शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51 ; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते *S* 3. 13 ; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down ; विषादस्रस्तसर्वांगी Mk. 4. 8 ; स्रस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् *S.* 1. 30. -3 Loosed. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. -Comp. —अंग *a.* 1. having the limbs relaxed. -2. swooning, fainting.

स्रस्तिः *f.* 1 Falling, slipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

स्रंह् 1 A. (स्रंहते) To confide or trust.

स्रज् *f.* [सृज्यते-सृज्-क्विन् नि०] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head) ; स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया *S.* 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). -Comp. —दामन् (स्रग्दामन्) *n* the tie or fillet of a garland.—धरः *a.* wearing a garland , Git. 12. (-रा) N. of a metre.

स्रग्विन् *a.* (णी *f.*) (compar. स्रजीयस् superl. स्रजिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet ; आमुक्ताभरणः स्रग्वी हंसचिह्नदुकूलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्रजयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्रज्वा A rope, string, cord.

स्रद् *f.* Breaking with downwards (अपानवायु).

स्रंभ् 1 A. (स्रंभते, स्रब्ध) To confide; see श्रंभ्. -With वि 1. to be confident; -2. to rest secure.

स्रवः [स्रु-अप्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. -2 A drop, flow, stream ; विपुलौ स्नपयंती सा स्तनौ नेत्रजलस्रवैः Râm. -3 A fountain, spring.

स्रवणं [स्रु-ल्युट्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine.

स्रवत् *a* (स्रवंती *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. —गर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries. -2. a cow miscarrying by accident. —रंगः a market, fair.

स्रवंती 1 A stream, river ; वापीष्विव स्रवंतीषु R. 17. 64 ; Mâl. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्रष्टृ *m.* [सृज्-तृच्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman ; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या *S.* 1. 1 ; तत्स्रष्टुरेकांत- 7. 27. -3 N. of Siva.

स्रस्तरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed ; शिलातले स्रस्तरमास्तीर्य निषसाद K.; Ms. 2. 204.

स्राक् *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

स्रावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

स्रावक *a.* (विका *f.*) [स्रु णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to flow; pouring out, exuding. —कं Black pepper.

स्रिध् 1 U. (स्रेधयति-ते) To injure, harm, ruin.

स्रिभ् 1 P. (स्रेभति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिंभ् 1 P. (स्रिंभति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिव् 4 P. (स्रीव्यति) 1 To go. -2 To become dry.

स्रु 1 P. (स्रवति, स्रुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude, ; न हि निर्झरस्रवेत्क्षौद्रं Râm. -2 To pour out, shed, let flow ; अलोठिष्ट च भूपृष्ठे शोणितं चाप्यसुस्रुवत् Bk 15. 56, 17, 18.-3 To go, move. -4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नभांडात्पयो यथा Bhâg., Bk. 6. 18 ; Ms. 2 74 -5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret) —*Caus.* (स्रावयति ते) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.) ; न गात्रात्स्रावयेदसृक् Ms. 4. 169.

स्रुत् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth ; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव Ku. 1. 45; *Si.* 9. 68.

स्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. -2 Gone.

स्रुतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out ; कीटक्षतिस्रुतिभिरस्रमिवोद्वमंतः Mu. 6. 13 ; पदं तुषारस्रुतिधौतरक्तं Ku. 1. 6 ; R. 16. 44 Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2 ; क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयः (वाताः) Me. 107 'exudation or flow of the sap.' -2 Exudation, resin. -3 A Stream -4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रुघ्नः N. of a district ; पंथः स्रुघ्नमुपतिष्ठते Sk. ; (it was situated at Some distance- at least one day's journey -from Pâtaliputra q. v.; cf. न हि देवदत्तः स्रुघ्ने संनिधीयमानस्तदहरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते युगपदनेकत्र वृत्तावनेकत्वप्रसंगात् S. B.

स्रुघ्नी Natron.

स्रौघ्न *a.* (घ्नी) 1 Belonging to or coming from Srughna. -2 Residing on Srughna. —घ्नः An inhabitant of Srughna. —घ्नं The gate leading to, Srughna ; cf. P. IV 3. 86.

स्रुच् *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire ; (usually made of trees like Palâsa or Khadira) ; R. 11. 25 ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 183. -Comp. —प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रुवः-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. -2 A Soma ladle. -3 A spring, cascade. -Comp. — हस्तः N. of *Siva.*

स्रू *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle. -2 A spring or fountain.

स्रेक् 1 A. (स्रेकते) To go, move.

स्रै 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. -2 To sweat ; see श्रै.

स्रोतं A stream ; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् *n.* [स्रु-तसि] 1 (*a*) A stream, current, flow or course of water ; पुरा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरितां U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (*b*) A torrent, rapid stream : नद्द्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78 ; स्रोतमेवोह्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. -2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसामस्मि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. -3 A wave. -4 Water. -5 The canal of nutriment in the body. -6 An organ of sense ; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतांसि Râm. -7 The trunk of an elephant. -Comp. —अंजनं (स्रोतोंजनं) antimony. —ईशः the ocean. —रंध्र an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant a nostril ; स्रोतोरंध्रध्वनितसुभगं दंतिभिः पीयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli thereon); (written श्रोतोरंध्र also q. v.) —वह् *f.* —वहा a river ; स्रोतोवहां पथि निकामजलामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायां *S.* 6. 15 ; 2. 17 ; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16 ; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of *Si* . -2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun ; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु *S.* 2 ; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा 5. 5 ; oft. in comp. in this sense, स्वपुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्रव्य. -2 Innate, natural inherent, peculiar, inborn : सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्यां Me. 80 ; *S* 1. 19 ; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe ; शूद्रैव भार्या शूद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विशः स्मृते Me. 3 13, 5 104.—स्वः 1 One's own self. -2 A relative, kinsman ; Pt 2 96 ; Ms. 2. 109. -3 The soul. -4 N. of Vishnu. -स्वः, -स्वं 1 Wealth, property ; as in निःस्व q. v. -2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quantity ; cf. धन. -Comp. —अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyâya system of philosophy. —अक्षरं one's own handwriting. —अधिकारः one's own duty or sway ; स्वाधिकारात्प्रमत्तः Me. 1 ; स्वाधिकारभूमा *S.* 7. —अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body.—अधीन *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, self-dependent. -2. independent. -3. one's own subject. -4. in one's own power ; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेवांजलिः Mk. 3. 11. °कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power ; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमंतः *S.* 4. °पतिका, °भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her ; अथ सा निर्गताबाधा राधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका । निजगाद रतिक्लांतं कांतं मंडनवांछया Gît. 12 ; see S. D. 112 *et seq.* —अध्यायः 1. self-recitation, muttering to one-self. -2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sacred books. -3. the Veda itself. -4. a day on which sacred study is enjoined to be resumed after suspension. °अर्थिन् *m.* a student who tries to secure his own livelihood during his course of holy study ; Ms. 11. 1. —अध्यायिन् *m.* 1. a student of the Vedas. -2. a tradesman. —अनुभवः, -अनुभूतिः *f.* 1. self-experience. -2. self-knowledge; स्वानुभूत्येकसाराय नमः शांताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1 —अनुरूप *a.* 1. natural, inborn. -2. worthy of oneself. —अंतं 1. the mind ; Bv. 4. 5 ; Mv. 7. 17. -2. a cavern —अर्थ *a.* 1. self-interested. -2. having its own, or true meaning. -3. having one's own object or aim. -4. pleonastic. (-र्थः) 1. one's own interest, self-interest ; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते *Si.* 2. 65) स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15. -2. own or inherent meaning ; स्वार्थे णिच्, स्वार्थे कप्रत्ययः &c. ; Bv. 1-79 (where both senses are intended). °अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being परार्थानुमान. °पंडित *a.* 1. cleve, in one's own affairs. -2. expert in attending to one's own interests. °परः °परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish ; Mu. 3 4. °विघात frustration of one's object. °सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. —आयत्त *a.* subject to or dependent upon oneself ; Bh. 2 7. —इच्छा self-will, own inclination. °आचारः acting as one likes ; self-will. °मृत्युः an epithet of Bhîshma. —उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. —उपधिः a fixed star. —कंपनः air, wind. —कामिन् *a.* selfish. —कार्यं one's own business or interest. —कुलक्षयः a fish. —गतम् *ind.* to oneself, aside (theatrical language).-छंद *a.* 1. self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. -2. spontaneous, -3. wild. (-दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-दं) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily ; स्वच्छंदं दलदरविंद ते मरंदं विंदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1.

15. —ज a. self-born. (-जः) 1. a son or child. -2. sweat, perspiration. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood. —जनः 1 a kinsman, relative; इतः प्रत्यादेशात् स्वजनमनुगंतुं व्यवसिता S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5 -2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. (स्वजनायते Den. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1 5.). —ज्ञातिः kinsman. —तंत्र a. 1. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed -2. of age, full grown. (-त्रः) a blind man. —देशः one's own country, native country. °जः, °बंधुः a fellow countryman. —धर्मः 1. one's own religion. -2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class, Ms. 1. 88, 91, स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -3. peculiarity, one's own property. —पक्षः 1. one's own side or party. -2. a friend. —परमंडलं one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकाश a. 1. self-evident. -2. self-luminous —प्रयोगात् ind. by means of one's own efforts. —भटः 1. one's own warrior. -2. bodyguard. —भावः 1. own state. -2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhâsh.; so कुटिल°, शुद्ध°, मृदु°, चपल°, कठिन° &c. °उक्तिः f. 1. spontaneous declaration. -2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिंभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10, or नानावस्थं पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्विवृण्वती Kâv. 2. 8. °वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances, according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध a. natural, spontaneous, inborn. —भूः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. —योनि a. related on the mother's side. (-m. f.) own womb, one's own place of birth. (-f.) a sister or near female relative. —रसः 1. natural taste. -2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. -3. a kind of astringent juice. -4 the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.). —राज् m. 1. the Supreme Being. -2. one of the seven rays of the sun. —रूप a. 1. similar, like. -2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. -3. learned, wise. (-पं) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; Pt. 1. 159. -2. natural character or form, true constitution. -3. nature. -4. peculiar aim. -5. kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि f. one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्ध q. v. —लक्षणं a peculiar characteristic or property. —वश a. 1. self-controlled. -2. independent. —वहित a 1. self impelled. -2. alert, active. —वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. —वृत्ति a living by one's own exertions. —संवृत a. self-protected, self-guarded. —स्थता 1. self abiding. -2. self-possession. -3. absorption in one's own self. —स्थ a. 1. self-abiding. -2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. -3. independent. -4. doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Mâl 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः Pt. 1. 127, see अस्वस्थ also. -5. contented, happy (-स्थं) ind. at ease, comfortably, composedly. —स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —हस्तः one's own hand or hand-writing, an autograph, see under हस्त. —हस्तिका an axe. —हित a. beneficial to oneself. (-तं) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare

स्वक a. One's own, own.

स्वकीय a. 1 One's own, own. -2 Of one's own family. —या One's own wife.

स्वतस् ind. 1 Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). -2 From oneself. -Comp.—प्रमाण,-सिद्ध a. self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वत्वं 1 Self-existence. -2 Ownership, proprietary right.

स्वं-क्-ग् 1 P. (स्व-क-गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ a. [सुष्ठु अच्छः प्रा०] 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid, स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छमुक्ताफलं &c. -2 White. -3 Beautiful. -4 Healthy. —स्वच्छः A crystal. —च्छा White Dûrvâ grass. —च्छं 1 A pearl. -2 Pure chalk. -Comp. —पत्रं talc. —वालुकं pure chalk. —मणिः a crystal.

स्वंज् 1 A. (स्वजते; the स् being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp; कयाचिदाच्चुंब्य चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2 178; पर्यश्रुरस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्नौ R. 13. 70. -2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वंगः An embrace.

स्वंजनं The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वद् 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-दयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To finish.

स्वद् I. 1 A. (स्वदते, स्वादित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); यज्ञदत्ताय स्वदतेऽपूपः Kâsikâ; अपां हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N 3. 93; सस्वदे मुखसुरं प्रमदाभ्यः Si. 10. 23. -2 To taste, relish, eat. -3 To please. -4 To sweeten. II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. -2 To taste. -3 To sweeten.

स्वदनं Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. —तं An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Srâddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्वद्-आ पृषो० दस्य धः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. -2 One's own will or pleasure. -3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors, स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9 142, Y. 1. 102. -4 The food offered to the Manes personified. -5 Food or oblation in general. -6 One's own portion or share -7 A Srâddha or funeral ceremony. -8 N. of Mâyâ or illusion. —*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); पितृभ्यः स्वधा Sk. -Comp. —कर a. offering oblations to the Pitris —कारः the exclamation Svadhâ; पूतं हि तद्गृहं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. —निनयनं a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitris. —प्रियः 1. Agni or fire. -2. black sesamum. —भुज् *m.* 1. a deceased or defied ancestor. -2 a god, deity.

स्वधितिः *m. f*, स्वधिती An axe.

स्वन् 1 P. (स्वनति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णाः पेशश्च सस्वनुः Bk. 14. 3; वेणवः कीचकास्ते स्युर्ये स्वनंत्यनिलोद्धताः Ak. -2 To hum (as a bee); S. 1. 24. -3 To sing. —*Caus.* (स्वनयति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. -2 To sound. -3 To adorn (स्वानयति) in this sense).

स्वनः [स्वन्-अप्] Sound, noise शिवाघोरस्वनाः पश्चाद् बुबुधे विकृतेति तं R. 12, 39; शंखस्वनः &c. -Comp. —उत्साहः a rhinoceros.

स्वनिः Sound, noise.

स्वनिक a. Sounding; as in पाणिस्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands.'

स्वनित a. [स्वन्-कर्तरि क्त] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. —तं 1 The noise of thunder, thunderclap; cf. स्तनित -2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपिति, सुप्त; *pass.* सुप्यते; *desid.* सुषुप्सति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असंजातकिरणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गांडिः K. P. 10, इतः स्वपिति केशवः Bh. 2. 76. -2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. -3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19.

—*Caus.* (स्वापयति ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. –With अव, -नि, -प्र, or -सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्ष्मण: Mâl. 7; Ku. 2. 42, R. 11 44.

स्वपनं Sleeping, dreaming sleep.

स्वप्नः [स्वप् भावे नङ्] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्राता चिरस्वप्नो वृथा भवान् R. 12 81, 7. 61, 12. 70; Ku 2. 8. -2 A dream, dreaming, स्वप्नेन्द्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Śânti. 2. 2, स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6 9, R 10 60. -3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. -Comp —अवस्था a state of dreaming —उपम *a.* 1 resembling a dream. -2. unreal or illusory (like a dream). –कर, -कृत् *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. —गृह -निकेतनं a sleeping-room, bedchamber. -दोष: involuntary seminal discharge *pollutio nocturna*.—धीगम्य *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; Ms. 12. 122. —प्रपंच: the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream —विचार: interpretation of dreams. -शील *a.* disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. —सृष्टि: *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नज् *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.

स्वमेकः A year.

स्वयम् *ind.* 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55, यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किं Subhâsh; R. 1. 70; 3. 20, 2. 56; Ms 5. 39. -2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवोत्पद्यन्त एवंविधाः कुलपांसवो निःस्नेहाः पशवः K. -Comp. —अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. —उक्ति: *f.* 1. voluntary declaration.-2. information, deposition (in law) —उपागत: a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. —कृत *a.* self-made, natural. (-तः) an artificial or adopted son —ग्रह: taking for one-self (without leave) -ग्राह *a.* voluntary, self choosing. (-हः) self-choice, self-election; Ku. 3. 7, Mâl. 6. 7. —जात *a.* self born. —दत्त *a.* self-given. (-त्तः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law). —भुः N. of Brahman; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणेक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1 1. -भुव: 1 the first Manu. -2. N. of Brahman. -3. of Siva. —भू *a.* self-existent. (-भूः) 1 N. of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3 of Siva. -4 of Kâla or time personified. -5 of Kâma. -6 a Jaina deified saint. -7. the female beast. -8. the Supreme Being. —भूत: N. of Siva —वर, self choice, self election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. —वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband. —श्रेष्ठ: N. of Siva.

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वरयति ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् *ind.* 1 Heaven, paradise: as in स्वर्लोक स्वर्वेश्या, स्वर्भानु: &c. -2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. -3 The sky, ether. -4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. -5 The third of the three Vyâhritis, pronounced by every Brâhmaṇa in his daily prayers, see व्याहृति -6 Radiance, splendour. -7 Water. -Comp. —आपगा, -गंगा 1. the celestial Ganges. -2. the galaxy or milky way. —गति: *f*, -गमन 1. going to heaven, future felicity. -2. death. —गिरि: Sumeru. —तरु: (स्वस्तरु:) a tree of paradise. —दृश् *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Agni. -3. of *Soma*. —नदी (forming स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges. —भानव: a kind of precious stone. —भानु: N. of Râhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भानुर्भानुमंतं चिरेण यत्। हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्न: स्फुटं फलं Si. 2 49. °सूदन: the sun. -मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. —लोक: the celestial world, heaven. -वधू: *f* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —वापी the Ganges. —वेश्या 'a courtezan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. —वैद्य *m.* du. an epithet of the two Asvins —षा 1. an epithet of *Soma*. -2. of the thunderbolt of Indra. -सिंधु: = स्वर्गंगा.

स्वर: [स्वर्-अच्, स्वृ-अप् वा] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Voice, स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1 45. -3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven. —निषादर्षभगांधारषड्जमध्यमधैवताः। पंचमश्चेत्यमी सप्त तंत्रीकंठोत्थिताः स्वराः Ak) -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A vowel. -6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त, and स्वरित q. q. v. v.). -7 Air breathed through the nostrils. -8 Snoring. —रा N. of the chief wife of Brahman. -Comp —अंश: a half or quarter tone (in music). —अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. —उदय *a.* followed by a vowel. (-यः) the production of sound. —उपध *a.* preceded by a vowel. —ग्राम: the musical scale, gamut. —पत्रं N. of the Sâma veda. —बद्ध composed in musical measure. —भक्ति *f.* a vowel sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of र or ल when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (e g वर्ष pronounced as वरिष). —भंग: 1 indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. -2 hoarseness or cracking of voice. -मंडलं the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; Pt 5 51. —मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). —नासिका a flute, pipe. —शून्य *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical —संयोग: 1. the junction of vowels -2. the union of notes or sounds, i. e. voice: अन्यपुष्टैः स्वरसंयोग: Me 1, 3; U. 3; प्रोद्भेत्कामस्यां इव स्वरसंयोग: श्रूयते M. 5. —संक्रम: 1. a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं मृदुगिरः श्लिष्टं च तंत्रीस्वनम् Mk 3 5. -2. the gamut —संधि: the coalition of vowels. —साम्न् *m pl* epithets of particular days in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous -2 Having a voice. -3 Vocal. -4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* [स्वरो जातोऽस्य इतच्] 1 Sounded. -2 Sounded as a note, pitched. -3 Articulated -4 Circumflexed. -5 Accented. —त: The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; समाहारः स्वरितः P. I. 2. 31; see Sk. thereon.

स्वरुः [स्वृ-उ] 1 Sunshine. -2 A part of a sacrificial post -3 A sacrifice. -4 A thunderbolt. -5 An arrow.

स्वरुस् *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं S. 7. -Comp.—आपगा the celestial Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god, deity. —काम *a.* desirous of heaven. —गिरि: the heavenly-mountain *Sumeru*. –द,-प्रद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. —द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh 3. 11 —पति:, भर्तृ *m.* Indra. —लोक: 1. the celestial region. -2. paradise. °ईश्वर: 1. Indra. -2. the body —वधू:, -स्त्री *f.* a celestial damsel heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*, स्वर्गस्त्रीणां परिरंभ: कथं मर्त्यैन लभ्यते. —साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a.* [स्वर्गोऽस्त्यस्य भोग्यत्वेन इनि] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. -*m* 1 A god, deity, an immortal, स्वर्गिवितयज्ञ: स्वर्गिण: प्रीणयतां S. 7. 34; Me. 30, Ku. 2. 45. -2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine -2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; Ms. 4. 13, 5. 48.

स्वर्जिकः, स्वर्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2 Salt petre, nitre.

स्वर्ण [सुष्ठु अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Gold -2 A gold n coin. —Comp. —अंगः the Aragvadha tree. —अरिः sulphur —कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. —काय *a.* gold-n-bodied (-यः) N of Garuda. —कारः, -कृत् a goldsmith —गैरिकं a kind of red chalk. चूडः 1. the blue jay. -2 a cock. -जं tin. —दीधितिः fire. —पक्षः N. Garuda. —पद्मा the celestial Ganges. —पाठकः borax. —पुष्पः the *Champaka* tree. —बंधः a deposit of gold —बिंदुः N of Vishnu. —भृंगार a golden vase. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance —यूथी, —यूथिका yellow jasmine -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -वणिज् *m* 1 a gold merchant. -2. a money-changer. वर्णा turmeric.

स्वर्णक *a* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्द् 1 A (स्वर्दते) 1 To taste, relish. -2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् 1 P. (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुष्ठु अल्प प्रा० स०] (compar स्वल्पीयस्, superl स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute -2 Trifling, insignificant -3 Brief, short ; स्वल्पं तथायुः Pt. 1. -4 Very few. —Comp —आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious —कंकः a species of heron —केशरिन् *m* the Kovidâra tree. —बल *a.* very feeble or weak. —विषयः 1. an insignificant matter.-2 a small part. -व्ययः very little expenditure, meanness —व्रीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल्प q v).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law ; cf. श्वशुर

स्वसृ *f* [सु अस् ऋन् ; Un 2 97] 1 A sister स्वसारमादाय विदर्भनाथः पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. -2 A finger (Ved).

स्वसृत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 A (स्वस्कते) See ष्वस्क्.

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (you)', 'farewell,' 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat), स्वस्ति भवते S 2, स्वस्त्यस्तु ते R 5 17, it is also used in expressing one's approbation : (often used at the beginning of letters). -Comp -अयनं 1. a means of securing prosperity. -2. the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. -3 the benediction of a Brâhmana after presentation of offerings, प्रास्थानिकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य R 2 70 —दः, -भावः an epithet of Siva. —मुखः 1. a letter. -2. a Brâhmana. -3 a bard ; panegyrist -वाचनं, -वाचनकं -वाचनिकं 1. a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2. a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. —वाच्य congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वस्ति शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object. -3 The meeting of four roads -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross ; स्तनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः Mâl. 4. 10 ; Si 10. 43 -5 A palace of a particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle -7 A kind of cake -8 A voluptuary, libertine -9 Garlic. —कं, -कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins.*

स्वस्तिमत् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe, R 2 48.

स्वस्त्रीयः स्वस्रयः A sister's son.

स्वस्त्रीया, स्वस्रेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं [सुखेन आगतं सुष्ठु आगतं वा] Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case) स्वागतं देव्यै M. 1 ; (तस्मै) प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me 4 ; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारान् प्रभावैरव लम्ब्य वः । युगपद् युगबाहुभ्यः प्राप्तेभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18.

स्वाङ्गिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छंद्यं [स्वच्छन्दस्य भावः ष्यञ्] The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence ; कल्पयाम्बुद्विमं स्वाच्छन्द्यादासुरो धर्म उच्यते Ms 3. 31. (स्वच्छन्देन, स्वाच्छन्द्यतम् mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily')

स्वातंत्र्यं [स्वतंत्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Freedom of will independence ; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms 9 3 ; न स्वतंत्रा क्वचित् स्त्रियः Y. 1. 85. -2 (In phil.). Free will

स्वातिः -ती *f.* [स्वेन अतति अत् इन् वा ङीप्] 1 One of the wives of the sun. -2 A sword. -3 An auspicious constellation. -4 The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism ; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh 2 67 -Comp. —योगः conjunction with Svâti.

स्वाद् See स्वद्.

स्वादः आस्वादनं [स्वाद-स्वाद्-वा घञ्] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening.

स्वादित *p. p* 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

स्वादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादिष्ठ *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl of स्वादु q. v) : किं स्वादिष्ठं जगत्यस्मिन् सदा काव्यैः समागमः

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet (compar of स्वादु q. v.); काव्यामृतरसास्वादः स्वादीयानमृतादपि.

स्वादु *a* [स्वद् उण्] (दु or द्वी *f.* ; compar. स्वादीयस् superl स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92, Me. 24 -2 Pleasing agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming —*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. -2 Treacle, molasses —*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste ; कति कति काव्यानि स्वादु जनाति पडितः Subhâsh. —दुः [illegible] —Comp. —अन्नं aw [illegible] 1, dainties, delicacies —*a.* (ता or द्वी) pomegranate tree. —खण्ड [illegible] green of any sweet substance —[illegible] —मज्जन *m.* N of the god of love —फलं the jujube. (-ला) the jujube tree -मूलं a carrot. —रसा 1 the fruit of the hog-plum -2, the Satâvari plant -3. the root ककोली -4 spirituous liquor. -5 a grape —शुद्धं 1 rock salt. -2. marine-salt.

स्वाद्वी Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः [स्वप् घञ्] 1 Sleep, sleeping ; U 1 37. -2 Dreaming, dream. -3 Sleepiness, sloth.-4 Paralysis palsy, insensibility -5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं [स्वपतेरागतं ढञ्] Wealth, property ; स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt 2 156 ; Si. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See श्वपद

स्वाभाविक *a* (की *f*) [स्वभावादागतः ठञ्] Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural : स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनयकर्मणा । मुमूर्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हुविर्भुजां R 10 79, 5. 69, Ku 6 71. —काः *m.* pl A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वाभाव्यं Naturalness, natural state or character.

स्वामिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) [स्व अस्त्यर्थे मिनि दीर्घः] Possessing proprietory rights. —*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner.-2 A

lord, master ; रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरितं Vikr. 18. 107. -3 A sovereign, king, monarch. -4 A husband. -5 A spiritual preceptor.-6 A learned Brâhmana, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order (in this sense usually added to proper names). -7 An epithet of Kârttikeya. -8 Of Vishnu. -9 Of Siva. -10 Of the sage Vâtsyâyana. -11 Of Garuda. -Comp. -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यं the business of a king or master. -जंघिन् m. N. of Parasurâma —पाल m. du. the owner and the keeper (of cattle) ; Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -मूल a. originating in or derived from a master or lord. -वात्सल्यं affection for the husband or lord. —सद्भावः 1. existence of a master or owner. -2. goodness of a master or lord. -सेवा 1. the service of a master. -2. respect for a husband.

स्वामिता -त्वं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietory right. 2 -Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistress, proprietress.

स्वाम्य 1 Ma py, drowsy ownership. -2 of dreams or illu hip, property. -3 R e to minion. epy, sleepin y, dominion.

स्वायंभुव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to Brahman ; Ku. 2. 1. -2 Descended from Brahman ; S. 7. 9. —वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक a. (की f.) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्यं 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. -2 Elegance, fitness.

स्वाराज् m. An epithet of Indra.

स्वाराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. -2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, स्वारोचिस् m. N. of the second Manu ; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्यं Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition ; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वाल्प a. (ल्पी f.) 1 Little, small. -2 Few. -ल्पं 1 Littleness, smallness. -3 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. -2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness. -3 Sound state, health. -4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. -5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits ; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately.-2 N. of the wife of *Agni* —*ind.* An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.) इन्द्राय स्वाहा ; अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -Comp. —कारः utterance of the exclamation Svâhâ, स्वाहास्वधाकारविवर्जितानि श्मशानतुल्यानि गृहाणि तानि —पतिः, -प्रियः *Agni* or fire. —भुज् m. a god, deity.

स्विद् *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense ; कास्विदवगुण्ठनवती नातिपरिस्फुटशरीरलावण्या S 5 13 ; Me 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either,' 'or', with न, उत वा &c. ; see Ki 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14. 60 · see आहो also.

स्विद् I 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदित or स्विन्न) To sweat, perspire ; स्विद्यति कूणति वेल्लति K. P 10 ; U. 3. 41 Ku. 7 77; Mâl. 1 35 : स स्वरं पश्यति कम्प पुलकयत्यानंदति स्विद्यते Git 11. -II. 1 A. स्वेदते, स्विन्न or स्वेदित) 1 To be anointed. -2 To be greasy or unctuous, Mâl.5. 17. -3 To be disturbed. —*Caus* (स्वेदयति-ते) 1 To cause to perspire. -2 To heat.

स्विन्न *p. p.* [स्विद्-क्त] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. -2 Steeped. -3 Cooked, boiled.

स्वीकृ 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. -2 To take, accept. -3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). -4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्वीकरणं, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः *f.* 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Assenting, agreeing, promising, an assent, a promise. -3 Espousal, wedding, marriage ; S 5.

स्वीय a. Own, one's own ; लोकालोकाविसारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं यशः, S D. 97.

स्वुर्च्छ् 1 P. (स्वूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्वृ 1 P. (स्वरति ; *desid.* सिस्वरिषति, सुस्वूर्षति) 1 To sound, recite. -2 To praise. -3 To pain or be pained. -4 To go. -With. अभि, -प्र to sound. -सं to pain (Atm.) ; Bk. 9. 28.

स्वॄ 9 P. (स्वृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक् 1 A (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः [स्विद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Sweat, perspiration ; अंगुलिस्वेदेन दूष्येरन्नक्षराणि V. 2. -2 Heat, warmth. -3 Vapour. -Comp. —उदं, —उदकं, —जलं perspiration. —चूषकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). -ज a. generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects).

स्वेदनं [स्विद्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Perspiration, sweat -2 Causing to sweat.-3 A diaphoretic.

स्वेदनिका 1 A boiler, sauce-pan.-2 Kitchen.

स्वेदनी A frying-pan, sauce pan.

स्वैर [स्वस्य इरम्, ईर्-अच् वृद्धिः] 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained ; बद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि S. 5. 11; अव्याहतैः स्वैरगतैः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. -2 Free, unreserved, confidential ; as in स्वैरालाप Mu 4. 8. -3 Slow, mild, gentle ; Mu. 1. 2.-4 Dull, lazy -5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. —रं Wilfulness, wantonness. -रं *ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease ; सार्धाः स्वैरं स्वकर्मेषु चेरुर्वेश्मास्वरवारिषु R 17. 64 -2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. -3 Slowly, gently, mildly ; U. 3. 2. -4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp स्पष्ट) ; पश्चात्स्वैरं गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9. -Comp. —आलापः confidential talk. —वृत्त, -वृत्ति, -आचार a. acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed.

स्वैरता -त्वं Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वैरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress ; Y. 1. 67.

स्वैरिन् a. Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरंध्री See सैरंध्री.

स्वोरसः The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोवशीयं Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life.)

ह.

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly' &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः, तस्य ह पर्वतनारदौ गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. —हः 1 A form of Śiva. -2 Water. -3 Sky. -4 Blood. -5 A cipher. -6 Meditation. -7 Auspiciousness. -8 Paradise. -9 Heaven. -10 Drying. -11 Fear. -12 Knowledge. -13 The moon. -14 N. of Vishṇu. -15 War, battle. -16 A horse. -17 Pride. -18 Horripilation. -19 A physician. -20 Cause, motive. -हं 1 The Supreme Spirit -2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A weapon. -4 The sparkling of a gem. -5 The sound of a lute. (-m. also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [हस् अच्-पृषो० वर्णागमः] (said to be derived from हन्; cf. मवेद्गर्णागमाद् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसाः संप्रति पाण्डवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यां गताः Mk. 5.6, न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा Subhâsh, R. 17. 25. (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly toward the Mânasa lake at the approach of rains, cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; *e. g.* सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवाम्बुमध्यात् Pt 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27; नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत्। विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः॥ Bv 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). -2 The Supreme soul, Brahman. -3 The individual soul (जीवात्मन्). -4 One of the vital airs. -5 The sun. -6 Śiva. -7 Vishṇu. -8 Kâmadeva. -9 An unambitious monarch. -10 An ascetic of a particular order. -11 A spiritual preceptor. -12 One free from malice, a pure person. -13 A mountain. -14 Envy, malice. -15 A buffalo. —साः (*m.* pl.) N. of a tribe said to live in the Plaksha-Dvîpa. -Comp. —अंशु *a.* white. —अंघ्रिः vermilion. —अधिरूढा an epithet of Sarasvatî. —अभिख्यं silver. —आरूढः N. of Brahman. —कांता a female goose. —कीलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment —कूटः 1. N. of the peaks of the Himâlaya. -2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox, (for असकूट). —गति *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. —गद्गदा a sweetly speaking woman. —गामिनी 1. a woman having graceful gait like thke of a swan; Ms. 3 10. -2 N. or Brahmâṇî. -तूलः -लं the soft feathers of down of a goose. —दाहनं aloe-wood. —नादः the cackling of a goose.—नादिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजेन्द्रगमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता। नितंबे गुर्विणी या स्यात् सा स्मृता हंसनादिनी). —पादं vermilion. —माला a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. —युवन् *m.* a young goose or swan. —रथः, -वाहनः epithets of Brahman.-राजः a king of geese. —लोमशं green sulphate of iron. —लोहकं brass. —श्रेणी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. -2 An ornament for the ankles (नूपुर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रणादितहंसकभूषणा विरेजुः Śi. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other sense).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंहो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho,' 'hallo'; हंहो चिन्मयचित्तचंद्रमणयः संवर्धयध्वं रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. -2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. -3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class, हंहो ब्राह्मण मा कुप्य Mu. 1).

हक्कः The calling of elephants.

हंजा, हंजे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचणमाले अहं ईदिसी कडुभासिणी Ratn. 3.

हट् 1 P. (हटति, हटित) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः [हट् टस्य नेत्वम्] A market, a fair. -Comp. —चोरकः a thief who steals from fairs and markets. —विलासिनी 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. -2. a sort of perfume. -3 turmeric.

हट्टी A small market or fair.

हठ् 1 P. (हठति) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To be wicked. -3 To oppress. -4 To bind to a post.

हठः 1 Violence, force. -2 Oppression, rapine (हठेन and हठात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly' 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अंबालिका च चंडवर्मणा हठात् ... *a.* gre... मात्मभवनमनीयत Dk; ... हठेन मधुरेण च Râm. ... a particular mode of *a.* (ता or हठ ... sing abstract meditation, (... green as distinguished from राजयोग ...) because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हडि (ड्डि) कः, हड्डिः A man of the lowest caste.

हड्डं A bone. -Comp. —जं marrow.

हंडा *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंहे हंजे हलाह्वाने नीचां चेटीं सखीं प्रति Ak. —*f* A large earthen vessel (?).

हडिका, हंडी An earthen pot.

हंडे *ind.* See हंडा *ind.*

हद् 1 A. (हदते, हन्न) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. —*Desid.* (जिहत्सते).

हदनं Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure

हन्नं Excrement, ordure.

हन् 2 P. (हन्ति, जघान, अवधीत्, अवधिष्ट-अहत; हनिष्यति, हंतुं, हत; *pass.* हन्यते *caus.* घातयति-ते, *desid* जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हंत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंडं हंतुमभ्युद्यता मां विद्युद्दाम्ना मेघराजीव विंध्यं M. 3. 20. Si. 7. 56. -3 To hurt, injure, afflict,

torment; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon: तृष्णां छिन्धि भज क्षमां जहि मदं Bh. 2. 77. -5 To remove, take away, destroy अंभोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हन्ति नितरां कुपितो विधाता Bh. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome; विहते: सहस्रगुणितैरपि हन्यते... Subhāsh. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil Ku. 2. 7-9 To raise; हन्यन्तुहन्यन्तां... S. 1. 22. -10 To multiply (in math.). -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition), e. g. तां जघान... S. D. 7; or अविश्रितेषु... K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the दोष called असमर्थ) —*Caus.* 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy, ruin, mar, spoil, Pt. 1. 363. —WITH अति to injure excessively. —अंतर् to strike in the middle.

हत *p. p.* [हन्-क्त] 1 Killed, slain. -2 Hurt, struck, injured; Ms. 3. 1. -3 Lost, perished. -4 Deprived of, bereft of. -5 Disappointed, frustrated: वनं ... S. 1. 24. -6 Impeded, obstructed. -7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. -8 Multiplied, see हन् It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed', 'worthless'; अनुपदमन्वेति ... हतदुरथं ... S. 6. 6; Māl. 9. 28; कुसुमधन्वा हतजीवितस्य R. 14. 65; ... Si. 11. 64. —तं 1 Killing, striking. -2 Multiplication. —Comp. —आश *a.* 1. bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. -2 weak, powerless. -3 cruel, merciless. -4 barren. -5 low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. —कंटक *a.* freed from thorns or foes. —चित्त *a.* bewildered, confounded. —त्विष् *a.* dimmed in lustre. R. 3. 15. —दैव *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. —प्रभाव, -वीर्य *a.* bereft of power or vigour; Ku. 2. 21. —बुद्धि *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. —भाग, -भाग्य ill-fated, unfortunate. —मूर्ख: a dolt, blockhead. —रथ: a chariot of which the horses and the charioteer are slain. —लक्षण *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. —शेष *a.* surviving. —श्री, -सम्पद् *a.* reduced to indigence, impoverished. —साध्वस *a.* freed from fear.

हतक *a.* [हत इव ...] Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.), न खलु ... Ms. 2.; ... U. 1. —क: A low person, coward.

हति: *f.* [हन् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Killing, destruction. -2 striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हत्नु: 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness.

हत्या [हन् भावे क्यप्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भ्रूणहत्या, गोहत्या &c.

हन *a.* Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.) as in वृत्रहन, पितृहन, मातृहन, ब्रह्महन् &c.

हन: Killing, slaying.

हनन [हन् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Multiplication.

हंतृ: 1 Killing, death. -2 A bull.

हंतृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [हन्-तृच्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; Ms. 5. 94; Ku. 2. 20. -2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. —*m.* 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

हथ: 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing. -3 Death. -4 A man who is sad or depressed.

हनु-नू *m. f.* [हन्-उन् ऊतेरे वा उन्] The chin. —नु *f.* 1 That which injures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A disease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 A wanton woman, prostitute. —Comp. —ग्रह: locked jaw. —मूल the root of the jaw.

हनु(नू)मत् *m.* N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjanā by the god Wind or Māruta and hence called Māruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rāma whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sītā was carried off by Rāvaṇa, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lankā.]

हनूर: A demon.

हंत *ind.* A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh!). हंत भोः ... S. 4. हंत प्रवृत्त संगीतक M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity. ... G. M. -3 Grief (oh! alas!): हंत धिङ्मामधन्यं U. 1. 43; ... U. 1; ... Sānti 1. 12, Mo. 101. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle; हंत ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. —Comp. —उक्ति *f.* uttering the word 'alas!', tenderness, compassion. —कार: 1. the exclamation 'hanta'. -2. an offering to be presented to a

guest: ... हंतकारेण मनुष्यांस्तर्पयेदथ.

हम् *ind.* An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हम्बा(भा) The lowing of cattle. -Comp. —रव: lowing of cattle.

हय् 1 P (हयति, हयित) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be weary.

हय: [हय् हि वा अच्] 1 A horse; Bg. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 296; R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class; see under अश्व. -3 The number 'seven'. -4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. —Comp. —अध्यक्ष: a superintendent of horses. -अरि: the fragrant oleander. -आयुर्वेद: veterinary science. —आरूढ: a horseman, rider. —आरोह: 1 a rider. -2 riding. —आसनी the gum olibanum tree. —इष्ट: barley. —उत्तम: an excellent horse. —कोविद *a.* versed in the science of horses-their management, training &c. —ग्रीव: N. of a form of Vishnu. (-वा) N. of Durgā. —ज्ञ: a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. —द्विषत् *m.* the buffalo. —प्रिय: barley. —प्रिया the *Kharjurī* tree. —मार: -मारक: the fragrant oleander. -मारण: the sacred fig tree. —मेध: a horse-sacrifice; Y. 1. 181. —वाहन: an epithet of Kubera. —शाला a stable for horses. —शास्त्र the art or science of training and managing horses. -संग्रह the restraining or curbing of horses.

हयंकष: 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra.

हयी A female horse, mare.

हर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [हृ-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking, अर्धहर: K. 5. 50; R. 12, 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attracting, captivating. -5 Claiming, entitled to, as in रिक्थहर &c.; Ms. 2. 19. -6 Occupying Ku. 1. 50. -7 Dividing. —र: 1 Śiva; Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67; Me. 7. -2 N. of Agni or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravisher. —Comp. -गौरी one of the forms of Śiva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्धनारीश्वर). —चूडामणि: 'Śiva's crestgem', the moon. —तेजस् *n.* quicksilver. —नेत्रं 1. Śiva's eye. -2 the number 'three'. —बीजं 'Śiva's seed', quick-silver. —शेखरा 'Śiva's crest', the Ganges. —सूनु: Skanda; R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Siva.

हरणं [हृ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्याहरणं Ms 3 33, R 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in प्राणहरण -4 Dividing. 5 A gift to a student -6 The arm -7 Semen virile. -8 G 11. -9 A nuptial present (= यौतक q v) -10 A shell, cowrie. -11 Boiling water.

हरि a. [हृ-इन्] 1 Green, greenish, yellow. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish brown (कपिल); हरियुग्यं हरिहरी प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84, 3. 43. -3 Yellow. —रिः 1 N. of Vishnu; हरिर्यथैकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्तुतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra, R. 3 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1, 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey, U. 3. 45, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartrihari. -Comp —अक्षः 1. a lion. -2. N. of Kubera. -3 of Siva. -अश्वः 1 Indra. -2 Siva. —कांत a. 1. dear to Indra. -2. Beautiful as a lion. —केलीयः the country called वंग q. v. —केशः N. of Siva. —गंधं a kind of sandal. —चंदन. -नं 1. a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतरवो मंदारः पारिजातकः। संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नं) 1. moonlight. -2. saffron. -3 the filament of a lotus. —तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1. the Dûrvâ grass. -2. a streak or line in the sky. -3. = हरितालिका (1). -तालकः a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a theatrical decoration. —तालिका 1. the third day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. -2 the Dûrvâ plant. —तुरंगमः N. of Indra. —दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishnu. —दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishnu. —दैवं the asterism Sravana. —द्रवः 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossoms of the Nâgakesara tree. -द्रुः a tree. —द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tirtha or sacred bathing-place. —नेत्रं 1 the eye of Vishnu. -2. the white lotus (-त्रः) a owl. —पदं the vernal equinox —पर्णं a radish. —प्रियः 1 the Kadamba tree. -2. a conch shell. -3. a fool -3. a madman. -5 Siva. (-या) 1 the root Usira -2 a sort of sandal —प्रिया 1 Lakshmî. -2 the sacred basil -3 the earth. -4 the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -भक्तः a worshipper of Vishnu. -भुज् m a snake —मंथ, -मंथकः a chick pea. —लोचनः 1 a crab. -2. an owl —वंशः N. of a celebrated work by Vyâsa supplementary to the Mahâbhârata. -वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvîpa —वल्लभा 1 Lakshmî. -2. the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishnu's day,' the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी) —वाहनः 1 Garuda. -2. Indra. °दिश् f. the east. —वीजं yellow orpiment —शरः an epithet of Siva (Vishnu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). —सखः a Gandharva. —संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Vishnu. -सुतः, -सूनुः N of Arjuna. —हयः 1. Indra, R 9 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Skanda. -4 of Ganesa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishnu and Siva conjoined. °आत्मकः 1. N of Garuda. -2. of Siva's bull. -हेतिः f. 1 the rain-bow: कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (ककुभः) Mâl 9 18. -2. the discus of Vishnu. °हूतिः the ruddy goose; Si. 9. 15.

हरिकः [हरि संज्ञायां कन्] 1 A horse or a yellowish or tawny colour. -2 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (णी f.) [हृ इनन्] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. —णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds:—हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पंचभेदोऽत्र भैरव। ऋष्यः खड्गो रुरुश्चैव पृषतश्च मृगस्तथा Kâlikâ P.); अयं प्रसक्तं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishnu. -6 Siva. -Comp. —अक्ष a deer-eyed, fawn eyed (-क्षः) N. of Siva. (-क्षी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. —अंकः 1. the moon. -2 camphor. —कलंकः -धामन् m. the moon. —नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kinnara. —हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क्व बत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलं S 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.) -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Madder. -Comp —दृश् a deer-eyed. (-f.) a deer eyed woman; किमभवद्विपिने हरिणीदृशा U 3 27.

हरित् a [हृ इति] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish -3 Greenish yellow —m. 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तन्ते वाजिनः S 1, दिशो हरिद्भिर्हरिताम् इवेश्वर. R 3 30, Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun. -6 Vishnu. -7 The kidney bean. -m. n 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 3) -4 Turmeric (usually f. only in the last 3 senses). -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत; Bv. 1 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters, Bv. 1. 15. —अश्वः 1. the sun; Ki 2 46, R 3. 22, 18. 23; Si. 11 59. -2. the arka plant. -गर्भः green or yellowish, Kusa grass with broad leaves. —पर्णं a radish. —मणिः (हरिन्मणिः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green coloured.

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f) [हृ-इतच्] 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant, रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. —तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -Comp —अश्मन् m. 1. an emerald. -2. blue vitriol. -छद a. green-leaved.

हरितकं A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dûrvâ grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c See under हरि.

हरिद्रा [हरिं पीतवर्णं द्रवति द्रु-गतौ-ड] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered: see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -Comp. —आभ a. of a yellow colour. (-भः) 1. the yellow colour. -2. Zedoary. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Ganesa. -राग, -रागक a. 1. turmeric-coloured -2. unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halâyudha:—क्षणमात्रानुरागश्च हरिद्राराग उच्यते)

हरिमन् m 1 Yellowness. -2 Paleness, -3 Time.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चंद्रः N of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Trisanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasishtha commended his qualities in the presence of

Visvamitra, who refused to b lieve them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvamitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Visvamitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven]

हरीतकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हरेणुः 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A creeper serving as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Lankâ. —णुः *f.* 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer.

हरेणुकः Pease, pulse.

हर्तृ *a* (र्त्री *f.*) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. *-m.* 1 A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. -2 The sun.

हर्मन् *n.* Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित *p. p.* 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हर्म्यं [हृ यत् मुट् च] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्म्यपृष्ठं समारूढः काकोऽपि गरुडायते Subhâsh; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चन्द्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7; Rs. 1. 23; Bh. 8. 36, R. 6 47; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. —अंगनं -णं the court-yard of a palace. —स्थलं the room of a palace.

हर्य् 1 P. (हर्यति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्यतः 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

हर्षः [हृष्-घञ्] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22, सद्योत्थितः सैनिकहर्षनिःस्वनैः R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q. v. -3 Joy considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विष्टावाप्तेर्मनःप्रसादोऽश्रुगद्गदादिकरः S. D. 195; or इष्टप्राप्त्यादिजन्मा सुखविशेषो हर्षः R. G. -Comp. —आन्वित *a.* full of joy, happy, so हर्षाविष्ट —उत्कर्षः excess of happiness or joy, ecstacy. —उदयः rise of joy. —कर *a.* gratifying, delighting. —जड *a.* dull or paralized with joy, R. 3 68. —विवर्धन *a.* increasing joy. —स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक *a.* (र्षका or र्षिका *f*) [हृष् णिच् ण्वुल्] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण *a.* (णा or णी *f*) [हृष्-णिच् ल्युट्] Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. —णः 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kâmadeva. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. —णं Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दुहृद्दामसहर्षाय सुहृदां हर्षणाय च Mo.

हर्षयित्नु *a.* [हृष्-णिच् इत्नु] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. *-n* Gold. *—m.* A son.

हर्षित *a.* 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

हल् 1 P. (हलति, हलित) To plough.

हलं [हल् घञर्थे करणे क] 1 A plough; वहसि वपुषि विशदे वसनं जलदाभम् । हलहतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम्; or हलं कलयते Git. 1 -2 Deformity, ugliness. -Comp. —आयुधः an epithet of Balarâm. —धर, —भृत् *m.* 1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarâma; केशव धृतहलधररूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; अंसन्यस्ते सति हलभृतो मेचके वाससीव Me. 59. —भूतिः, —भृतिः *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. —हतिः *f* 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2 ploughing.

हला 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -4 Spirituous liquor. *—ind.* A vocative particle; (only in theatrical language); हला शकुंतले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ *S.* 1, cf. हंडा also.

हलिः 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

हलिन *m* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarâma. -Comp. -प्रियः the *Kadamba* tree. (-या) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीषा The handle of a plough.

हल्य *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. —ल्यं 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

हल्या A number of ploughs.

हलाहः A spotted or variegated horse.

हलाहलं 1 = हाल(ला)हल. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard.

हल्लकं The red lotus.

हल्लनं Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep).

हल्लीशं (षं) 1 One of the 18 Uparûpakas or minor dramatic compositions, (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male, and seven, eight or ten female performers, see S. D. 555 -2 A kind of circular dance.

हल्लीशकः Dancing in a ring.

हवः [हु-अप्, ह्वे-अप् सम्प्र० पृषो० वा] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

हवनं [हु भावे ल्युट्] 1 Offering an oblation with fire -2 A sacrifice, an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. -Comp. —आयुस् *m.* fire.

हवनी = हविनी q. v.

हवनीय *a.* [हु कर्मणि अनीयर्] Sacrificial. —यं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हविनी A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविष्मत् *a.* Possessed of oblations.

हविष्यं [हविषे हितं यत्] 1 Anything fit for an oblation, Ms. 3. 256, 11. 78, 107, Y. 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. -Comp. —अन्नं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. —आशिन्, —भुज् *m,* fire.

हविस् *n.* [हूयते हु कर्मणि इसिः] 1 An oblation of burnt offering in general, वहति विधिहुतं या हविः *S.* 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132, 5. 7, 6. 12 -2 Clarified butter. -3 Water. -4 N. of Siva. -5 A sacrifice. -Comp. —अशनं (हविरशनं) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-नः) fire. —गंधा (हविर्गंधा) the Samî tree. —गेहं (हविर्गेहं) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. —भुज् *m.* (हविर्भुज्) fire; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2; Kâv. 2. 168. —यज्ञः (हविर्यज्ञः) a kind of sacrifice. —याजिन् (हविर्याजिन्) *m.* a priest.

हव्य *a.* [हु-कर्मणि यत्] To be offered in oblations. —व्यं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. कव्य q. v.). -3 An oblation in general. -Comp. —आशः fire. —कव्यं oblations to the gods and to the Manes, spirits or of

deceased ancestors ; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128 ; *et seq.* —पाकः an oblation cooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. —वाहः, -वाह, -वाहन *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); हससि यदि किंचिदपि दंतरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Git. 10.; Bk. 7. 63, 14. 93. -2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with acc); यमवाप्य विदर्भभूः प्रभुं हसति द्यामपि शक्रभर्तृकां N. 2 16. -3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground ; यो जहासेव वासुदेवं K. ; Si. 1. 71 -4 To resemble ; श्रियं हसद्भिः कमलानि सस्मितैः Ki. 8. 44. -5 To jest, joke. -6 To open, bloom, blow ; हसद्बंधुजीवप्रसूनैः. -7 To brighten up, or to clear up ; भास्वानुदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhâsh. —*Caus.* (हासयति-ते) To cause to smile ; Ku. 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. -2 Derision. -3 Merriment, mirth.

हसनं Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. -Comp. —मणिः fire.

हसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हसंती 1 A portable fire-place. -2 A kind of Mallikâ.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हसित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Laughed, laughing. -2 Blown, expanded. —तं 1 Laughter. -2 Joke, jesting. -3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् न इट् Un. 3. 86] 1 The hand ; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयिष्यामि S. 3. 'I shall send it by Gautamî' ; so हस्ते पतिता ; हस्तसंनिहितां कुरु &c. ; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60, 'leaning on Sambhu's hand' ; हस्ते-कृ (हस्तेकृत्य-कृत्वा) 1. 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of' ; Prov. :—हस्तकंकणं किं दर्पणेन प्रेक्ष्यते Karpûr. 'sight requires no mirror'. -2 The trunk of an elephant ; Ku. 1. 36. -3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. -4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). -5 Hand-writing, signature ; धर्नी चोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319 ; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature ; धार्यतामयं प्रियायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved' ; 2. 20. -6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication ; Mu. 3. -7 Help, assistance, support ; वात्या खेदं कृशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. -8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c. ; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे Ak. , रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेष बर्हः V. 4 10. —स्तं A pair of leather-bellows. -Comp. —अक्षरं one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. —अग्रं the finger (being the extremity of the hand). —अंगुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. —अभ्यासः contact with the hand. —अवलंबः, —आलंबनं support of the hand ; दत्त हस्तावलंबे प्रारंभे Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. —आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood ; cf. करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. —आवापः a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणं) ; V. 5, S. 6. —कमलं 1. a lotus carried in the hand. -2. a lotus-like hand. —कौशलं manual dexterity. —क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. —गत, -गामिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured ; त्वं प्राथ्यसे हस्तगता ममैभिः R. 7. 67, 8. 1. —ग्राहः taking by the hand. —चापल्यं = हस्तकौशल q. v. —तलं 1. the palm of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. —तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand ; Pt. 2. 79. —दोषः a slip of the hand. —धारणं -वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). —पादं the hands and feet ; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति S. 4. —पुच्छं the hand below the wrist. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —प्राप्त, -वर्तिन्, -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* 1. held in the hand. -2. gained, secured. —प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand ; that can be reached with the hand, हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75. —बिंबं perfuming the body with unguents. —मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. —लाघवं 1. manual readiness or skill. -2. a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. —संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands ; Me. 96. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. -2. hire, wages.—सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist ; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. -2 The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, lever.

हस्ता The thirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand ; हस्ताहस्ति जन्यमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्तिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [हस्तः शुंडादंडोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having hands. -2 Having a trunk. —*m.* An elephant ; Ms. 7. 96, 12. 43 ; (elephants are said to be of four kinds : भद्र, मंद्र, मृग and मिश्र). -Comp. —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —आयुर्वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. —आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. —कक्ष्यः 1. a lion. -2. tiger. —कर्णः the castor-oil plant. —गिरिः the city and district of Kânchî. —घ्नः 1. an elephant-killer. -2. a man. —चारिन् *m.* an elephant-driver. —दंतः 1. the tusk of an elephant. -2. a peg projecting from a wall. (-तं) 1. ivory. -2. a radish. —दंतकं a radish.—नखः a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. —पः, -पकः an elephant-driver or rider ; इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86. —मदः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. —मल्लः 1. N. of *Airâvata*. -2. of Ganesa. -3. or Sankha, the eighth of the chief Nâgas. -4. a heap of ashes. -5 a shower of dust. -6. frost. -यूथः, -थं a herd of elephants. —वर्चसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. -वाहः 1. an elephant-driver. -2. a hook for driving elephants. —षड्गवं a collection of six elephants. -स्नानं = गजस्नानं q. v.; अवशेंद्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन(ना)पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi ; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahâbhârata ; its other names are:—गजाह्वय, नागसाह्वय, नागाह्व, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. -2 A kind of drug and perfume. -3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimanjarî thus describes her:— स्थूलाधरा स्थूलनितंबबिंबा स्थूलांगुलिः स्थूलकुचा सुशीला । कामोत्सुका गाढरतिप्रिया च नितांतभोक्त्री (नितबखर्वा) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand -2 Done with the hand, manual. -3 Given with the hand.

हस्र *a.* 1 Smiling. -2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva ; cf. हाहा.

हा *ind.* A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas', 'woe me' in English ; हा प्रिये जानकि U. 3 , हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं U. 3. 38 हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6 11 , हा वत्से मालति क्वासि Mâl° 10 &c. , (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person , हा कृष्णाभक्तं Sk.). -2 Surprise ; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्मदाराः प्रियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. (जिहीते, हान ; *pass* हायते ; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहीथा विरुपाक्षस्फुटमिह भवद्गंधवरथं H D 28, Ki. 13. 23 , Nalod. 1. 38 -2 To get, attain. -II 3 P. (जहाति, हीन) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss ; मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु तद्बुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णां Moha M. 1 ; सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति Mu 4 13, R 5. 72, 8 52, 12 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59, S 4. 13, Bg. 2 50 ; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10 71, 20. 10 ; Me. 49, 60 , Bv 2. 129 ; Rs. 1 38. -2 To resign, forego, -3 To let fall -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. —*Pass.* (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken ; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.) : विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणैः Bk. 14. 35 , जनयित्वा सुतं तस्यां ब्राह्मण्यादेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in ; usually with परि q. v. ; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); प्रवृद्धो हीयते चंद्रः समुद्रोऽपि तथाविधः R. 17. 71 ; H. Pr. 42 -5 To fail (as in law-suit); भूतमप्यनुपन्यस्तं हीयते व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. —*Caus.* (हापयति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c.-2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of ; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71 ; 4. 21 ; Y. 1. 121. —*Desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power.

हानिः *f.* [हा-क्तिन् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence ; क्वचित्तु स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यत्वहानिः K P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kâvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment ; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhâsh. ; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency ; यथा हानिः क्रमप्राप्ता तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv ; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach ; प्रतिज्ञा°, कार्य°. -6 Passing away, waste, loss ; कालहानि R. 13 16. -Comp. —कर *a.* causing loss, detrimental, injurious , Pt 1. 88.

हापनं Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish

हाटक *a.* (की *f.*) Golden. —कं 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -Comp. —गिरिः the mountain Meru

हार्दं [हा-करणे क्त] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing -3 Death -त्रः A demon.

हांत्रः Death, dying.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः -नं A year. —नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [हृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c. , a necklace in general ; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100 , पांड्योयमंसार्पितलम्बहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16 ; Me. 67 ; Rs. 1. 4 , 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -Comp. —आवलिः -ली *f.* a string of pearls , तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44 , हारावलीतरलकांचिकाचेदाम Git. 11. —गुटि(लि)का the bead or pearl of a necklace ; R. 5. 70. —यष्टिः *f.* a necklace, string of pearls ; दधाति पृथुकुचाग्रैरुन्नतैर्हारयष्टिं Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. —हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः [हृ-ण्वुल्] 1 A thief, plunderer ; Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls -4 A divisor (in math). -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler.

हारि *a.* Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. —रिः *f.* 1 Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. —कंठः a cuckoo.

हारित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहूरः Spirituous liquor. —रा A grape.

हारिण *a* (णी *f.*) Belonging to deer. —णं Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [हारो अस्त्यस्य इनि, हृ णिनि वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away ; वाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3, 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing ; Ms. 12. 28 -4 Obtaining, securing. -5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing ; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः S 1. 5 ; Si. 10. 13, 69 ; विद्वपहारिणि हरौ Bh. 2. 25 -6 Surpassing, excelling. -7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour. -2 The Kadamba tree.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon ; R. 4. 46. -2 A rouge, cheat -3 N. of a writer of Smriti or code of laws ; Y. 1. 4.

हार्दं [हृदयस्य कर्म युवा° अण् हृदादेशः] 1 Affection, love , अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33 ; Si. 9. 69 ; V 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning.

हार्दिक्य *n.* Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य *a.* 1 To be taken or conveyed -2 To be borne or carried on ; यदूढ्या वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off ; R. 7 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind) ; R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution) ; Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced , वसाहि हि धनहार्य पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31 ; Ku. 5. 53 ; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed ; Ms. 8. 417. —र्यः 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhîtaka. -3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः [हलो अस्त्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarâma. -3 N. of Sâlivâhana. -Comp. —भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarâma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल(ला)हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean ; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva) ; अहमेव गुरुः सुदारुणानामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दृप्यः । ननु संति भवादृशानि भूयो भुवनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Subhâsh. -2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general ; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73 ; Pt. 1. 188 ; (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल.).

हालहला, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor ; हित्वा हालामभिमतरसां रेवतीलोचनांकां Me. 49 ; Pt. 1. 58 Si. 10. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. —ला A small mouse. —ली Spirituous liquor. —लं 1 = हालहल (1). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिकः [हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य तस्येदं वा ठक ठञ् वा] 1 A ploughman

an agriculturist. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालु: A tooth.

हाव: [ह्वे-भावे घञ् नि० सम्प्र०, हु-करणे घञ् वा] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine coquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments, हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषाः Si. 10. 13 ; जगुः सरागं ननृतुः सहावं Bk. 3 43 ; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणि -ग्रीवारेचकसंयुक्तो भ्रूनेत्रादिविकासकृत् । भावादीषत्प्रकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥) see S D. 127 also.

हावक: 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

हास: [हस् भावे घञ्] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile , भासो हास: P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य ; see S. D 207. -4 Derisive laughter ; R. 12. 36 -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c) , कुलानि सामर्षतयेव तेनुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासक: A buffoon, merry-andrew.

हासिका 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य *a.* [हस् ण्यत्] Laughable, ridiculous ; R. 2. 43. —स्यं 1 Laughter ; Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport ; Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule. —स्य: The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry , it is thus defined .- विकृताकारवाग्वेषचेष्टादेः कुहकाद्भवेत् । हास्यो हासस्थायिभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्थायिभाव) श्वेतः प्रमथदैवतः S. D 228. -Comp. —आस्पदं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -पदवी, -मार्गः ridicule, derision ; कुद्धैर्नीतस्त्रिभुवनजयी हास्यमार्गं दशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. —रस: the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

हासस् *m.* The moon.

हास्तिक: An elephant-driver or rider. —कं A herd of elephant ; Si. 5 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastinâpura q. v.

हाहं (हा)लं Deadly poison.

हाहस् *m.* A Gandharva.

हाहा *m.* N. of a Gandharva. —*ind.* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis ; see हा). -Comp. —कार: 1. a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. -2. the din or uproar of battle. -रव: the cry हाहा.

हि *ind* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason) ; अग्निरिहास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M. , R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely ; दृष्टप्रयोगप्रधाना हि नाट्यशास्त्रे M. 1 , न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् । सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea) , मूढो हि मदनेनायास्यते K 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित ; *caus.* हाययति ; *desid.* जिघीषति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot ; गदा शक्रजिता जिघ्ये Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed.

हिंस् 1, 7 P., 10 U. [हिंसति, हिनस्ति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसित] 1 To strike, hit -2 To hurt, injure, harm , Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment ; Mâl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely , कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृता या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31 ; R. 8. 45 , Bg. 13. 28 , Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक *a.* [हिंस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. —क: 1 A savage animal, a beasts of prey.-2 An enemy. -3 A Brâhmana skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनं-ना [हिंस् ल्युट्] Striking, hurting, killing, ; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48 ; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा [हिंस्-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—कायिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal ', and मानसिक 'mental ') ; अहिंसा परमो धर्मः.-2 Killing, slaying, destruction ; R. 5. 57 ; 3. 313 ; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. —आत्मक *a.* injurious, destructive. —कर्मन् *n* any hurtful or injurious act -2. magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (=अभिचार q. v). —प्राणिन् *m.* a noxious animal. —रत *a.* delighting in mischief -रुचि *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief ; Mâl. 5. 29. -समुद्भव *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसारु: 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु [हिंसा अस्त्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. —*m.* A mischievous or savage dog हिंसालुक also).

हिंसित *a.* Injured, hurt. —तं Injury, hurt.

हिंसीर: [हिंस्-ईरन्] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (खग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed ; R 2. 57 , Ms 5. 41.

हिंस्र *a.* [हिंस्-र] 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous ; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. —स्र: 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey ; R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Bhîma. -Comp —पशु: a beast of prey. —यंत्रं 1. a trap. -2. a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंस्रक: A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंस्रा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard.

हिक्क् I. 1 U. (हिक्कति-ते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. -II. 10 A., (हिक्कयते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough.

हिंकार: 1 A kind of low roar or sound like '*him*'. -2 A tiger.

हिंगु *m*, *n.* [हिम गच्छति गम् डु नि०] 1 The plant called Asa fœtida. -2 The substance prepared from this plant (Asa fœtida) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -Comp. —निर्यास: 1. the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. -2. the *nimba* tree. —पत्र: the *ingudi* tree.

हिंगुल: -लं, हिंगुलि:, हिंगुल *m. n.* } Vermilion.

हिंगुलिका The prickly nightshade.

हिंगुली The egg plant.

हिज्जः, हिज्जल: N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal).

हिंजीर: A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिडिंब: N. of a demon slain by Bhîma. -बा 1 The sister of Hidimba who married Bhîma. -2 The wife of Hanumat. -Comp. —जित्, -निषूदन, -भिद्, -रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhîma.

हिंड् 1 A. (हिंडते, हिंडित) 1 To go, wander, roam over. -2 To disregard, slight.

हिंडनं [हिंड्-ल्युट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about -2 Sexual intercourse. -3 Writing.

हिंडिक: An astrologer.

हिंडि(डी)र: 1 Cuttle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. —रं The pomegranate.

हिंडी N. of Durgâ.

हित *a.* [धा-क्त, हि-क्त वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोभ्यो हितं गोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous. -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. -तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. -ता A causeway, dike. -तं 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. -2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good. -Comp. -अनुबंधिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेषिन्, -अर्थिन् *a.* seeking another's welfare. -इच्छा good will, good wishes. -इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. -उक्तिः *f* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः 1. friendly advice, salutary instruction. -2. N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Vishṇu *S*arman. -एषिन् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. -कर, -कर्तृ, -कृत्, -कारक *a.* 1. doing a kind act or service friendly, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable; Pt. 1. 95. -3. beneficial, doing good; Pt. 1. 371. (-रः) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131, 417. -काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting; Pt 1. 315. -काम्या desire for another's welfare, good will. -कारिन्, -कृत् *m.* a benefactor. -प्रणी *m.* a spy. -बुद्धि *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -वाक्यं friendly advice. -वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हिंतालः A kind of palm.

हिंदुः N. of a tribe.

हिंदालः 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of *S*râvaṇa, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला 1 A swing. -2 A cradle.

हिम *a.* [हि-मक्] Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. -मः 1 The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himâlaya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. -मं 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. -2 Cold, coldness. -3 A lotus. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A pearl. -6 Night. -7 Tin. -8 Sandal wood. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. -2. camphor. °अभिख्यं silver. -अचलः -अद्रिः the Himâlaya mountain, Ku. 1. 54, R. 4. 79, 4. 3. °जा, °तनया 1. Pârvatî. -2. the Ganges. -अंबु, -अंभस् *n.* 1. cold water. -2. dew, R. 5. 70. -अनिलः a cold wind. -अब्जं a lotus. -अरातिः 1. fire. -2. the sun. -3. the *arka* and *chitraka* plants. -आगमः the cold or winter-season. -आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलयः 1. the Himâlaya mountain, Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadira tree. °सुता an epithet of Pârvatî. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः camphor. (-यं) a lotus. -उत्तरा the tawny grape. -उत्पन्ना a kind of sugar. -उद्भवा the plant called Zedoary. -उस्रः the moon. -करः 1. the moon; लुठति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gît. 7. -2. camphor. -कूटः 1. the winter season. -2. the Himâlaya mountain. -गिरिः the Himâlaya. -गुः the moon. -जः the Mainâka mountain. -जा 1. the plant Zedoary. -2. Pârvatî. -तैलं a kind of camphor ointment. -दीधितिः the moon; *Si.* 9. 29. -दुर्दिनं wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -द्युतिः the moon. -द्रुमः the Nimba tree. -द्रुह् *m.* the sun. -धातुः the Himâlaya mountain. -ध्वस्त *a.* bitten, nipped or blighted by frost. -पातः cold rain, Pt. 3. -प्रस्थः the Himâlaya mountain. भास्, -रश्मि *m.* the moon. -वालुकः -का camphor. -शीतल *a.* ice cold. -शैलः the Himâlaya mountain. -श्रथः the moon. -संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -सरस् *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Mâl. 1. 31. -हासकः the marshy date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् *a* Snowy, icy, frosty. -*m.* The Himâlaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -Comp. -कुक्षिः a valley of the Himâlaya. -पुर N. of Oshadhiprastha, the capital of Himâlaya; Ku. 6. 33. -सुतः the Mainâka mountain -सुता 1. Pârvatî. -2. the Ganges.

हिमा 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small cardamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reṇukâ.

हिमानी [महद् हिमं, आनुक्] 1 A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगमुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमेलु *a.* Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिम्नः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य *a.* 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरंगुः N. of Râhu.

हिरण [हृ-ल्युट् नि°] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्मय *a* (यी *f.*) Made of gold, golden; हिरण्मयी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -यः The god Brahman. -यं One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्यं [हिरणमेव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A *cowrie*. -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर).-ण्या One of the seven tongues of fire. -Comp. -अक्षः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakasipu. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishṇu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth]. -कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girdle. -कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrâda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishṇu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रह्राद]. -कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -गर्भः 1. N. of Brahman (as born from a golded-egg). -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. the soul invested by the subtile body or सूक्ष्मशरीर q. v. -दं *a.* giving or granting gold; *Ms.* 4 230. (-दः) the ocean. (-दा) the earth. -नाभः the mountain Mainâka. -बाहुः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. the river Soṇa. -बिंदुः fire. -रेतस् *m.* 1. fire; R. 18. 25. -2. the sun. -3. N. of *S*iva. -4. the *Chitraka* or *Arka* plant. -वर्णा a river. -वाहः 1. the river *S*oṇa. -2. N. of *S*iva.

हिरण्यय *a.* (यी *f.*) Golden.

हिरण्यवः A divine treasure.

हिरुक् *ind. Ved* 1 Without, except. -2 Amongst, in the midst of. -3 Near. -4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिल्लोलः 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola. -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्वलाः *f.* pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); इतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64, or ही चित्रं लक्ष्मणेनोचे Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason (cf हि).

हीन *p. p.* [हा-क्त तस्य नः ईत्वम्] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.), गुणैर्हीना न शोभंते निर्गंधा इव किंशुकाः Subhâsh.; so द्रव्य°, गति°, उत्साह° &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective; हीनातिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमप्यपनयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted -7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. -8 Low, base, mean, vile. —नः 1 A defective witness. -2 A faulty respondent; (Nârada enumerates five kinds:—अन्यवादी क्रियाद्वेषी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः। आहूतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः). -3 Subtraction. -Comp. —अंग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4 141; Pt. 5. 95: Y. 1. 222. (-गी) a small ant. —कर्मन् *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites. —कुल, -ज *a.* base-born, of low family. —क्रतु *a* one who neglects his sacrifice. —जाति *a.* 1. of a low caste.-2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. —योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. —वर्ण *a.* 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank. —वादः a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. —वादिन् *a.* 1. making a defective statement.-2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated. —सख्यं associating with low persons. —सेवा attendance on base persons.

हींतालः The marshy date-tree.

हीरः [हृ-क नि°] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of Srîharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Siva —रः, -रं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित.) - Comp. -अंगः the thunderbolt of Indra.

हीरकः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. -2 An ant.

हीलं Semen virile.

हीलुकं A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

हीही *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

हु 3 P. (जुहोति, हुत, *pass.* हूयते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* जुहूषति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honour of a deity (with acc.), sacrifice, येन मंत्रपूतां तनुमप्यहौषीत् R. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहुधि पावके Bk. 20. 11, Ms. 3. 87, Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat

हुत *p. p.* [हु-क्त] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4, R. 2. 71. —तः N. of Siva. —तं An oblation, offering. -Comp. —अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire, R. 1. 6 (-*m.*) a sacrificial fire. -अशनः 1. fire; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3. the Chitraka tree. °सहायः an epithet of Siva. —अशनी the full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna (होलिका). —आशः fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशं R. 2, 71. —जातवेदस् *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. —भुज् *m.* fire, नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9, °प्रिया Svâhâ the wife of Agni. —वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10, शीतांशुस्तपनो हितो हुतवहः Git. 9; Me. 43; Rs. 1. 27. -होमः a Brâmhaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-मं) a burnt offering.

हुतिः *f.* Offering oblations.

हुड् I. 1 P. (होडति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुडति) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

हुडः 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुडुः A ram; जंबुको हुडुयुद्धेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुक्कः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (दात्यूह) -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron

हुडुत् *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

हुंड् 1 A. (हुंडते) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुंडः 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village hog. -5 A demon.

हुम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातं or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तद्बला सीतेति हुम्. -2 Doubt; चैत्रो हुं मैत्रो हुं. -3 Assent; U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.: *e. g.* ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंकृ means 'to utter the sound *hum*,' 'to roar, grunt, bellow,' as in अनुहुंकृ 'to roar in return,' अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16 25). -Comp —कारः, -कृतिः *f.* 1. uttering the sound 'hum'; दृष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2. a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. —कृतं 1. an incantation. -2. the grunt of a wild boar. -3. the roar of thunder.

हुर्च्छ् 1 P. (हूर्च्छति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive.

हुर्च्छनं Dishonesty, cunning.

हुल् 1 P. (होलति) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुहु (हू) *m.* A kind of Gandharva,

हू *ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh! ah! alas &c.).

हूड् 1 A. (हूडते) To go.

हूणः(नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुंडितमत्तहूणचिबुकप्रस्पर्धि नारंगकम्. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hûnas). —णाः *m.* pl. N. of a country or its people, हूणावरोधानां R. 4 68.

हूत *p. p.* [ह्वे-क्त संप्रसारणं] Called, summoned, invited &c.; see ह्वे.

हूतिः *f.* [ह्वे-क्तिन् संप्रसारणं] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहूति q. v.

हूम् &c. See हुम्.

हूरवः A jackal.

हूहू *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हृ 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहार, जह्रे, अहार्षीत्, अहृत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तुं, हृत; *pass.* ह्रियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरिष्यंतीति शंकया Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39; Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; वृंताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 69; Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8.

334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हरते तापं लोकानामुन्नतो घनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Me. 31 -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरंगनायाः Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृदयं हरंति 1. 103; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः S. 1. 5; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3 6, मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9 69, 10 83, Rs. 6. 21, Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विंशं नृपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; स हरत सुभगपताकां Dk. -8 To have, possess, Bv. 2 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk 5 71; Si. 93. -10 To marry, Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. —*Caus.* (हारयति-ते) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one (with acc. or instr); भृत्यं भृत्येन वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. —*Desid.* (जिहीर्षति-ते) To wish to take &c. -II. 3 P. (जिहर्ति) To take by force.

हृत् *a.* (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत *p. p.* [हृ-क्त] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see हृ. —तं A portion, share. -Comp. —अधिकार *a.* 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. —उत्तरीय *a.* having the upper garments stripped off. —द्रव्य, -धन *a.* spoiled of wealth. —सर्वस्व *a.* stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः *f.* 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction.

हृ(ह्रि)णीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); त्वयाद्य तस्मिन्नपि दंडधारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हृणीयते N. 1. 133; द्विषोपि वज्रायुधभूषणाया हृणीयते वीरवती न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणीर(णि)या 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

हृद् *n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. -2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -Comp. -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest -कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —गत *a.* 1. seated in the mind, conceived, designed. -2 cherished (-तं) design, meaning, intent. —ग्रहः spasm of the heart. —ग्रंथिः a heart-sore. —देशः the region of the heart. —पिंडः-डं the heart. -रोगः 1. a heart-disease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief, anguish. -3. love. -4 the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -लासः (हृल्लास) 1. hiccough. -2. disquietude, grief. -लेखः (हृल्लेखः) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. —लेखा (हृल्लेखा) grief, anxiety. —वंटकः the stomach. —शयः 1. the god of love -2. love. —शूलं an acute pain in the chest. —शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये दिग्धशरैरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25; so अयोहृदयः R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast; बाणभिन्नहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Love, affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything, -5 The secret science; अश्व°, अक्ष° &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. -Comp. —आत्मन् *m* a heron. —आविध् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः a husband. (—शा, -री *f.*) 1. a wife. -2. mistress. -उत्कंपः heaving of the heart —कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —ग्राहिन् *a.* heart-captivating. —चौरः one who steals the heart or affections. —छिद् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing —रज्जुः (In geom.) a central line. —रोगः a heart-disease; Mu. 1. 13. —लेखः 1. knowledge. -2. heart ache, anxiety. —विध्, -वेधिन् *a.* heart-piercing. —वृत्ति *f.* disposition of the heart. —स्थ *a.* being or cherished in the heart. —स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम *a.* 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome; Mâl. 1. -3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Mâl. 3; वल्लकी च हृदयंगमस्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क्व नु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24 —मं An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् *a.* Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि(दी)कः N. of a Yâdava prince.

हृदिस्पृश् *a.* 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य *a.* [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्-यत्] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Mâl. 1. 4, 8.4, R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. -Comp. —गंधः the Bilva tree. —गंधा the great flowered jasmine. —गंधं 1. small cumin. -2. sochal salt.

हृष् 1, 4 P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्वा किं चंद्र हृष्यसि Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body), हृषितास्तनूरुहाः Dk.; हृष्यंति रोमकूपाणि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, *e. g* the penis) -4 To lie, tell a lie -*Caus.* (हर्षयति-ते) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषित *p p.* [हृष्-क्त वा° इट्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled, having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4 Bent, bowed -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred.

हृषीकं [हृष्-ईक कक्] An organ of sense. -Comp. —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu or Krishṇa, Bg. 1. 15; *et seq*; (हृषीकाणींद्रियाण्याहुस्तेषामीशो यतो भवान्। हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो ख्यातो देवेषु केशव॥ Mb.).

हृष्ट *p. p.* [हृष्-क्त] Pleased, rejoiced (=हृषित). -Comp. —चित्त, -मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. —रोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy) —वदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. —संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased. —हृदय *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः *f.* [हृष् क्तिन्] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh, ho!); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजन्नस्त्यजत सुकविप्रेमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेक्का Hiccough.

हेट् 1 P. (हेटति) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce, happiness.

हेठः 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेड् 1 A. (हेडते) To disregard, slight, neglect. -II. 1 P. (हेडति) 1 To surround. -2 To attire.

हेडः Disregard, slight. -Comp. -ज anger, displeasure.

हेडावुक्कः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः *m. f.* [हन्-करणे क्तिन् नि°] 1 A weapon, a missile; समरविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30, -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A

ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame.

हेतुः [हि-तुन् Un 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1 ; Mâl. 1. 23, R 1. 10, Me, 25 ; S. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin, स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or argument. -7 A rhetorical reason regarded by some writers as a figure of speech), it is thus defined: —हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्धमभेदो हेतुरुच्यते. [N. B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ. are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of' with gen. or in comp. ; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47 ; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c). -Comp —अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds —सव्यभिचार or अनैकांतिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्प्रतिपक्ष and बाधित). -उपक्षेपः -उपन्यासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. —वादः disputation, controversy. —शास्त्रं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11. —हेतुमत् m. du. cause and effect °भावः the relation existing ; between cause and effect.

हेतुक a. Causing, producing (at the end of comp.) —कः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician

हेतुता त्वं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् a. 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. —m. An effect.

हेमं [हि-मन्] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. —मः 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् n. [हि-मनिन्] 1 Gold -2 Water. -3 Snow. -4 The thorn apple. -5 The Kesara flower. -6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -Comp. —अंग a. golden ; Mu. 2. 10 v. 1. (-गः) 1. Garuda. -2. a lion. -3 the mountain *Sumeru.* -4. N. of Brahman. -5. of Vishnu. -6. the *Champaka* tree. —अंगदं a gold-bracelet. -अद्रिः the mountain *Sumeru* —अंभोजं a golden lotus ; हेमांभोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानसस्याददानः Me. 62. अंभोरुहं a golden lotus ; Ku. ?. 44 —आह्वः 1. the wild *Champaka* tree. -2. the *Dhatturu* plant. —कंदलः coral. —करः, -कर्तृ, -कारः -कारकः a goldsmith, Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3 147. —किंजल्कं the Nâgakesara flower. —कुंभः a golden jar. —कूटः N of a mountain ; S. 7. —केतकी the *Ketaka* plant bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेतकी). —केलिः 1. an epithet of Agni. -2 the Chitraka plant. —केशः N. of Siva. —गंधिनी the perfume named Renukâ. -गिरिः the mountain *Sumeru* —गौरः the Asoka tree. —छन्न a covered with gold. (-न्नं) gold covering. —ज्वालः fire. —तरुः the thorn apple —तारं blue vitriol. —दुग्धः, -दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree —पर्वतः the mountain Meru. —पुष्प., -पुष्पकः 1 the Asoka tree. -2. the Lodhra tree -3. the Champaka tree. (-n.) 1 the Asoka flower. -2. the flower of China rose. -पुष्पिका yellow jasmine. —ब(व)लं a pearl. -माला the wife of Yama. —मालिन् m. the sun. —यूथिका the golden or yellow jasmine. —रागिणी f. termeric. —शंखः N. of Vishnu —शृंगं 1. a golden horn. -2 a golden summit. —सारं blue vitriol. —सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं a kind of necklace ; (Mar. गोफ).

हेमकं Gold.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touchstone. -3 A chameleon.

हेम्य a. Golden.

हेमंतः-तं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष), नवप्रवालोद्गमसस्यरम्यः प्रफुल्ललोध्रः परिपक्वशालिः। विलीनपद्मः प्रपतत्तुषारो हेमंतकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs. 4. 1. -Comp —नाथः the wood apple tree.

हेमती Winter.

हेय a. Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेरं [हि-रन्] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoniacal illusion.

हेरंबः [हे शिवे रंबति रंब्-अच् अलुक्समा० Tv.] 1 N. of Ganesa -2 A buffalo. -3 A boastful hero. -Comp —जननी N. of Pârvatî (mother of Ganesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेरुकः An attendant on Siva.

हेल् 1 A (हेलते) To disregard ; see हेड्

हेलनं-ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. -2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [हेड् भावे-इत्य लः] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult, Si. 12. 72. -2 (a) Amorous sport or daliance, wanton sport ; S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. (b) Pleasure, delight, pastime ; Mâl. 9. 43. -3 Strong sexual desire ; प्रौढेच्छयाऽतिरूढानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे। शृंगारशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञैर्हेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥. -4 Ease, facility ; Si. 1. 3 4 ; हेलया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेलावुक्कः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः [हिल्-इन्] The sun. —f. Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word लटभ q. v, is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic), आरेवासीत्सदहुनिबिडाश्लेषहेवाकलीलावेल्लद्दाहुक्कणितवलया सततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.'

हेवाकस a. High, intense, ardent ; हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हावोऽक्षिभ्रूविकारकृत् D. R 2. 31, (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?).

हेवाकिन् a. Ardently desirous of, eager for (in comp.) ; जायंते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगपिशुना वार्ता विपत्तावपि Kalhana.

हेष् 1 A (हेषते, हेषित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

हेषः, हेषा, हेषितं Neighing, braying ; रथागसंक्रीडितमश्वहेषः Ki. 16. 8.

हेषिन् m. A horse.

हेहे ind. A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

है ind. A vocative particle.

हैतुक a. (की f.) [हेतौ प्रसृतः ठञ्] 1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumentative, rationalistic. —कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. -2 A follower of the Mîmâmsâ doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic.

हैम a. (मी f.) [हिम्-हेमन्-अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost ; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. -3 Golden, made of gold ; पादेन हैमं विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15 ; Bk. 5. 89; Ku. 6. 6. -4 Of a golden yellow colour. —मा -मी Yellow jasmine. —मं Hoar-frost, dew. —मः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. —मुद्रा, -मुद्रिका a golden coin.

हैमन a. (नी f) [हेमंत एव हेमंते भवो वा अण् तलोपः] 1 Wintry, cold ; Si. 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, i. e. long (as nights); Si. 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter ; हैमनैर्निवसनैः सुमध्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. —नः 1 The month Mârgasîrsha. -2 The winter season (= हेमंत q. v.).

हैमंतिक *a.* [हेमंते काले भवः ठञ्] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. —कः A kind of rice.

हैमल See हेमंत.

हैमवत *a.* (ती *f.*) [हिमवतो अदूर-भवो देशः तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy *i. e.* Himâlaya mountain ; R 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to or situated on the Himâlaya mountain ; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. —तः A kind of poison. —तं Bhâratavarsha or India.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 Of the river Ganges -3 A kind of myrobalan -4 A kind of drug.-5 Common flax. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयंगवीन [ह्योगोदोहात् भवं ह्यस् गो ख नि०] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee ; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45 ; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हैरण्यवास *m.* An arrow.

हैरिकः A thief.

हैहय *m.* pl. N. of a people and their country. —यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kârtavîrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurâma q. v.).); धेनुवत्सहरणाच्च हैहयस्त्वं च कीर्तिमपहर्तुमुद्यतः R. 11. 74.

हैहयः Arjuna Kârtavîrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surpise.

होड् I. 1 A (होडते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होडति) To go.

होडः A raft, float.

होड्डृ *m.* A robber.

होढं Stolen goods.

होतृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [हु-तृच्] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire ; वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री *S.* 1. 1. —*m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the *Rigveda* at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer ; R. 1. 62. 82 ; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होतृकः An assistant of the Hotri.

होत्रं [हु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्रिन् *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of *S*iva. ; *S.* 1.1.

होत्रीय *a.* [होत्राय हितं होतुरिदं वा छ] Belonging to an oblation. —यः The priest who offers oblations to gods. —यं The sacrificial hall.

होमः [हु-मन्] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brâhmana, called देवयज्ञ q. v.). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. -Comp. —अग्निः the sacrificial fire. —कुंडं a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. —तुरंगः a sacrificial horse ; R. 3. 38. —धानं a sacrificial chamber. —धान्यं 1. sesamum. -2 barley. -धूमः the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. —भस्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. —वेला the time for offering oblations. —शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होतृ.

होमिः [हु इन् मुट् च] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m.* [होमोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. —म्यं Ghee.

होरा [हु-रन्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. -2 Part of the duration of a sign. -3 An hour. -4 A mark, line.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season during the ten — but particularly three or four—days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna (commonly called *Holi*). -2 The full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

होहो, हौ *ind.* A vocative particle (ho ! holla !).

हौड् 1 P. (हौडति) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To go.

हौतृक *a.* Belonging to the Hotri priest, sacerdotal.

हौत्रं [होतुरिदं अण्] The office of the priest called Hotri q. v.

हौम्यं Clarified butter.

ह्नु 2 A (ह्नुते, ह्नुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract deprive (one) of ; अध्यगीष्टार्थशास्त्राणि यमस्याह्नोष्ट विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. -2 To conceal, hide, withhold ; Mâl. 1. -3 To hide from any one (with dat.) ; गोपी कृष्णाय ह्नुते Sk.

ह्नवः -वनं Hiding, concealment.

ह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. -2 Denial.

ह्मल् 1 P. (ह्मलति) 1 To go. -2 To shake, move.

ह्यस् *ind.* [गते अहनि नि०] Yesterday. -Comp. —भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to yesterday , as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. -Comp. —दिन yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

ह्रग् 1 P. (ह्रगति) To hide, cover, conceal.

ह्रणीया Censure, reproach, shame -2 Sound, creak.

ह्रदः [ह्राद्-अच् नि०] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water. N. 3. 53. -2 A deep hole or cavity , *S*i. 5. 29. -3 A ray of light. -Comp —ग्रहः a crocodile

ह्रदिनी 1 A river. -2 A lightning.

ह्रद्रोगः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

ह्रप् 10 P. (ह्रापयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्रस् 1 P. (ह्रसति, ह्रसित) 1 To sound. -2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear, Pt. 4 78. -*Caus.* To shorten, lessen, diminish.

ह्रसित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. -2 Shortened, curtailed.

ह्रसिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

ह्रसिष्ठ *a* (Superl. of ह्रस्व) Shortest, smallest.

ह्रसीयस् *a.* (Compar. of ह्रस्व) Shorter, smaller.

ह्रस्व *a.* [ह्रस-वन्] (compar. ह्रसीयस्, superl. ह्रसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. -2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. -3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody). —स्वः 1 A dwarf. -2 A short vowel. -स्वं Green or black sulphate of iron. -Comp. -अग्निः the gigantic swallow-wort (Arka). -अंग *a.* dwarfish; short-bodied. (-गः) a dwarf. —गर्भ, the Kusa grass. -दर्भः, -कुशः the short or white Kusa grass. —दु gum olibanum. —बाहुक *a.* short-armed. —मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. —मूलः the short red cane.

ह्रस्वक *a.* See ह्रस्व.

ह्रासः [ह्रस्-घञ्] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay ; Ms. 1. 85 ; Y. 2. 249. -3 Small number. -4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्रासक *a.* Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्राद् 1 A (ह्रादते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्रादः [ह्राद्-भावे घञ्] Noise, sound ; दुंदुभीनां ह्रादः Ki. 16. 8 ; so धनुर्ह्रादः &c.

ह्रादिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्रिणीयते See हृणीयते ; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्रिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity ; cf. हृणीया.

ह्री 3 P. [जिह्रेति, ह्रीण-ह्रीत] 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashmed (used by itself or with abl. or gen), जिह्रेम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह गुरुसमीपं गंतुं S. 7. 6 ; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्रीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनां Ki. 11 58 , R. 15. 44 ; 17. 73, Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 102 ; 6. 132. —*Caus.* (ह्रेपयति-ते) To put to shame (fig. also) ; cause to blush, make ashamed ; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49 ह्रेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वराः 11. 40; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो ह्रेपयंति *Si.* 18. 23 ; Ki. 11. 64 ; 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री *f.* 1 Shame ; रतेरपि ह्रीपदमादधाना Ku. 3. 57 ; दारिद्र्याद् ह्रियमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14 ; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; ह्रीसन्नकंठी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. —जित, -मूढ *a.* overcome or confounded by shame ; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विरलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68 —निरासः shamelessness. —यंत्रणा the constraint of bashfulness , R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ह्री-कन्] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear.

ह्रीकु *a.* [ह्री-उन् कुक् च] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. —कुः 1 Tin. -2 Lac.

ह्रीण, ह्रीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2. 11. -2 Bashful, modest ; N. 3 67.

ह्रेपणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

ह्रीच्छ् [ह्रीच्छति] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

ह्रीवेरं -लं A kind of perfume.

ह्रुड्, ह्रूड् 1 P. (ह्रोडति, ह्रूडति) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रेप् 1 A. (ह्रेपते) To go.

ह्रेष् 1 A. (ह्रेषते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, creep

ह्रेषा, ह्रेषितं Neighing.

ह्रौड् 1 P. (ह्रौडति) To go.

ह्लग् 1 P. (ह्लगति) To cover, hide.

ह्लत्ति *f.* Joy, gladness ; (ह्लत्तिः *f.* also in this sense.)

ह्लप् 10 P. (ह्लपयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्लस् 1 P. (ह्लसति) To sound.

ह्लाद् 1 A. (ह्लादते, ह्लन्न or ह्लादित) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. —*Caus.* (ह्लादयति) To gladden, delight.

ह्लादः, ह्लादकः Pleasure ; joy, delight ; also ह्लादिका.

ह्लादनं The act of rejoicing, joy, delight.

ह्लादिन् *a.* Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्लादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

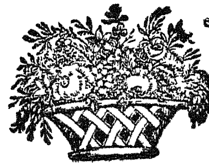
ह्लीक, ह्लीकु See ह्रीक, ह्रीकु.

ह्वल् 1 P. (ह्वलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. —*Caus* (ह्व-ह्वालयति ते, but ह्वलयति only with prepositions) To shake, move, cause to tremble (especially with वि).

ह्वृ 1 P. (ह्वरति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्वे 1 U. (ह्वयति-ते, जुहाव, जुहुवे, अह्वत्-त, अह्वास्त, ह्वास्यति-ते, ह्वातुं, हूत ; *pass.* हूयते ; *caus.* ह्वाययति-ते , *desid.* जुहूषति-ते) 1 To call by name , तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask beg.

ह्वानं 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound.



APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sâstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sûtras distributed over eight books The Agni Purâna also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Sruta-bodha, Vânîbhûshana, Vritta-darpana, Vritta ratnâkara, Vritta-kaumudî, Chhandomanjarî &c In the following pages the Chhando-manjarî and Vritta-ratnâkara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prâkrita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of गद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pa'das* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pâda or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vrittas are divided into three classes :—समवृत्त in which the Pâdas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar ; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar ; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, & ऌ are short ; and आ, ई, ऊ, ॠ, ए, ऐ, ओ & औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusva'ra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant ; as the vowel अ in गद्य or गः. (The consonants प्र & ह्र as also ब्र & क्र, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license ; *e. g.* in Ku 7. 11, or *Si.* 10. 60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre comformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pa'da* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सानुस्वारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गी च गुरुर्भवेत् ।
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादान्तगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or Mâtrâ is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse :—

मस्त्रिगुरुस्त्रिलघुश्च नकारो
भादिगुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्यः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः
सोऽन्तगुरुः कथितोऽन्तलघुस्तः ॥
आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यांति लाघवम् ।
भजसा गौरव यांति मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol ⏑ denoting a short syllable, and — a long one) the different Ganas may be represented as follows :—

य ⏑ — — (Bacchius)
र — ⏑ — (Amphimacer)
त — — ⏑ (Anti-bacchius)
भ — ⏑ ⏑ (Dactylus)
ज ⏑ — ⏑ (Amphibrachys)
स ⏑ ⏑ — (Anapæstus)
म — — — (Mollosus)
न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ (Tribrachys)

Similarly ल (⏑) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vrittas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavrittas' as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of *possible* combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use, so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864 ! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Lîlâvatî and the last chapter of Vritta-ratnâkara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A समवृत्त
Section B अर्धवृत्त
Section C विषमवृत्त
Section D जाति &c.

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as भ, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre ; *e. g.* म्र, भ्र stands for म, र, भ, न ; so म्तौ, for म, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre, the second, the *Scheme in Ganas* with the *Yati* or Cæsura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case-denoted

in brakets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example, (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Mágha, Bhāravi, Kâlidâsa, Dandin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)

कन्या.

Def. ग्मौ चेत् कन्या ।
Sch. G. ग, म.
Ex. भास्वत्कन्या सैका धन्या ।
यस्याः कूल कृष्णोऽखेलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)

पंक्ति.

Def. भ्गौ गिति पंक्तिः ।
Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.
Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः ।
यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter

(गायत्री.)

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def. त्यौ चेत्तनुमध्यमा ।
Sch. G. त, य.
Ex. मूर्तिर्मुरशत्रोरत्यद्भुतरूपा ।
आस्ता मम चित्ते नित्यं **तनुमध्या**।

(2) विद्युल्लेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मो मः ।
Sch. G. म, म. (3. 3)
Ex. श्रीर्द्रीती ह्रीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःप्रीती ।
एधते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥
Kâv. 3. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G. न, य.
Ex. **शशिवदनानां** व्रजतरुणीनाम् ।
अधरसुधार्मि मधुरिपुरैच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def. द्विया सोमराजी ।
Sch. G. य, य. (2. 4)
Ex. हरे **सोमराजी**-समा ते यशःश्रीः ।
जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्त्यंधकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def. कुमारललिता ज्सू गाः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex. मुरारितनुवल्ली **कुमारललिता** सा ।
भजैगनयनानां ततान मुदमुच्चैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def. मस्गौस्यान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex. रंगे बाहुविरुग्णाद् दंतींद्रान्**मद-लेखा**।
लग्नाभूत्पुरशत्रौ कस्तुरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G. न, न, ग (5. 2)
Ex. रविदुहितृतटे वनकुसुमततिः ।
व्यधित **मधुमती** मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अनुष्टुभ्)

(1) अनुष्टुभ् (also called श्लोक).

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लघु पंचमम् ।
द्विचतुःपादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥

Ex. वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थ-प्रतिपत्तये ।
जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ॥
R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति.

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।
Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex. रविसुतापरिसरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः।
व्रजवधू**गजगति**र्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

Def. प्रमाणिका जरौ लगौ ।
Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युतांघ्रि-पद्मयोः ।
श्रुतिस्मृति**प्रमाणिका** भवांबुराशि-तारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

Def. भात्तलगा माणवकम् ।
Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग (4 4)
Ex. चंचलचूडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः केलिपरम् ।
ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं **माणवकम्**॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

Def मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।
Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग, (4. 4.)
Ex. वासोवल्ली **विद्युन्माला** बर्हश्रेणी शाक्रश्चापः ।
यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छित्त्यै गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णांभोदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

Def. ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।
Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4)
Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हृत्तडाग-सद्म ।
धीः **समानिका** परेण नोचितात्र मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(बृहती)

(1) भुजगशिशुभृता.

Def. भुजगशिशुभृता नौ मः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2.)
Ex. ह्रदतटनिकटक्षौणी **भुजगशिशु-भृता** याऽसीत् !
मुररिपुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा साऽभूत् ।

(2) भुजंगसंगता.

Def सजरैर्भुजंगसंगता ।
Sch. G स, ज, र (3. 6.)
Ex. तरला तरंगरिंगितैर्यमुना **भुजंग-संगता** ।
कथमेति वत्सचारकृश्चपलः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्भमसाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स (5. 4.)
Ex. कालियभोग भोगगतस्तन्**मणि-मध्य**स्फीतरुचा ।
चित्रपदाभो नंदसुतश्चारु ननर्त स्मेरमुख· ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पंक्ति.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5.)
Ex. **त्वरितगति**र्व्रजयुवतिस्तरणिसुता विपिनगता ।
मुररिपुणा रतिगुरुणा परिरमिता प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता.

Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगसृष्टा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग (4. 6.)
Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली
कालिंदीये तटवनकुंजे ।
उद्दीर्व्यंतीर्व्रजजनरामाः
कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमाला.)

Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमस्गाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5.)
Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-
र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विषि भक्तिः ।
राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा
रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

(त्रिष्टुभ्).

(1) इंद्रवज्रा.

Def. स्यादिंद्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।

Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरेण धृत्वा
रुष्टेंद्रवज्राहतिमुक्तवृष्टौ ।
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं
चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेंद्रवज्रा.

Def. उपेंद्रवज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5, 6.)
Ex उपेंद्रवज्रादिमणिच्छटाभि-
र्विभूषणाना छुरितं वपुस्ते ।
स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमान
सुरद्रुमूले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति.

Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितासु
वदंति जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G. When इंद्रवज्रा and उपेंद्रवज्रा are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It is said to have 14 varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।
पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः ॥
Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku. 3 ; Ki. 17. &c.

When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजाति ; *e. g.* in the following verse from Mâgha there is a combination of वंशस्थ and इंद्रवंशा.

इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे
गजो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्बहिः ।
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोधक.

Def. दोधकमिच्छति भत्रितयाद्गौ ।
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5.)
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्य-
स्सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।
तेन सहेह बिभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सा रतरागमनायतमानम् ॥
Si. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितं.

(भ्रमरविलसिता)

Def. म्भौ न्लौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसि-
तम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. मीत्यै यूना व्यवहिततपनाः
प्रौढध्वांतं दिनमिह जलदाः ।
दोषामन्यं विदधति सुरत-
क्रीडायासश्रमशमपटवः ॥
Si. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.

Def. रात्परैर्नरलगै रथोद्धता ।
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4.8.)
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो
राममध्वरविघातशांतये ।
काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥
R. 11. 1.

See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी.

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता म्भौ तगौ गः ।
Sch. G. म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि ।
संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हंति पुंसां
वातोर्मी पोतमिवांभोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी.

Def. मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः ।
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4 7.)
Ex. अंघो हंति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते
धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सूते ।
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोपास्यमाना
पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

Def. स्वागता रनभगैर्गुरुणा च
Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8.)
Ex. यात्यत्रागमयतेऽथ नरेंद्रान्
स स्वयंवरमहाय महींद्रः ।
तावदेव ऋषिरिंद्रदिदृक्षु-
र्नारदस्त्रिदशधाम जगाम ॥
N. 5. 1.

See Ki. 9, *Si*. 10.

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) इंद्रवंशा.

Def. तच्चेंद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ ।
Sch. G. इंद्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ (see 13 below) except that its first syllable is long :—The Ganas are त, ज, ज, र.
Ex. दैत्येंद्रवंशाग्निरुदीर्णदीधितिः
पीतांबरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।
यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगदंति रनभसैः ।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8.)
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं घनतिमिरे
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः ।
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुरु सरसे
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. अब्ध्यंगैः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भौ
स्मौ ॥
Sch. G. म, भ, स, म (4. 8.)
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रीकूले
केलीलोला हरितनुरव्यात्सा वः ॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def. रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6.)
समीरशिशिरः शिरस्सु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकाममुखिनाम् ।
बिभर्ति जनयन्नयं मुदमपा-
मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥
Si. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस.

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7.)
Ex स्फुटसुषमामकरंदमनोज्ञं
व्रजललनानयनालिनिपीतम् ।
तव मुखतामरसं मुरशत्रो
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक.

Def. वद तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।
Sch G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 3)
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः
प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।
तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने
प्रतियातमिवांतिकमस्य गुरोः ॥
R. 8. 91.
See *Si*. 6. 71

(7) द्रुतविलंबित.

Def. द्रुतविलंबितमाह नभौ भरौ ।
Sch. G. न, भ, भ, र (4. 8 or 4 4. 4)
Ex. मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः ॥
S. 6.
See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा.

(Also called मंदाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5.)
Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि पुष्पश्रिया-
मतनुत रतयेव संतानकः ।
तरुणपरभृतः स्वनं रागिणा-
मतनुत रतय वसंतानकः ॥
Si. 6. 67.
also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (5. 7.)
Ex. विहगाः कदंबसुरभाविह गाः
कलयंत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
भ्रमयन्नुपैति मुहुरभ्रमयं
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः ॥
Si. 4. 36.
Ki. 6, *Si*. 9 also.

(10) भुजंगप्रयात.

Def. भुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः ।
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6.)
Ex. धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवंति
धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरंति ।
धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

(11) **मणिमाला.**

Def. त्यौ त्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गुहवक्त्रैः ।

Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6.)

Ex. प्रह्वामरमौलौ रत्नोपलक्लृप्ते
जातप्रतिबिंबा शोणा मणिमाला ।
गोविंदपदाब्जे राजी नखराणा-
मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्वांतं शमयंती ॥

(12) **मालती.**

(Also called यमुना.)

Def. भवति नजावथ मालती जरौ ।

Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7)

Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने
मधुरससौरभसारलोलुपः ।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) **वंशस्थविल.**

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित).

Def. वदंति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ ।

Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5, 7.)

Ex. तया समक्षं दहता मनोभवं
पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।
निनिंद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती
प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥
Ku. 5. 1.
See R. 3 also.

(14) **वैश्वदेवी.**

Def. बाणाश्वैश्छिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यौ ।

Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7.)

Ex. अर्चामन्येषां त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वैतेनैकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) **स्रग्विणी.**

Def. कीर्तितैषा चतूरेफिका स्रग्विणी ।

Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6.)

Ex. इन्द्रनीलोपलेनेव या निर्मिता
शातकुंभद्रवालंकृता शोभते ।
नव्यमेघच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-
र्मूर्तिरास्तां जयायोरसि स्रग्विणी ॥
See Si. 4. 42.

Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिजगती.)

(1) **कलहंस.**

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा.)

Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)

Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः ।
जनचित्तहारिकलकंठनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नंदतनूजः ॥
See Si. 6. 73.

(2) **क्षमा.**

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी.)

Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नौ ततौ गः क्षमा ।

Sch. G. न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6.)

Ex. इह दुरधिगमैः किंचिदेवागमैः
सततमसुतरं वर्णयंत्यंतरम् ।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेद दिग्व्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥
Ki. 5. 18.

(3) **प्रहर्षिणी.**

Def. म्नौ ज्रौ गस्त्रिदशयतिः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।

Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3 10.)

Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिरंगुलीषु चक्रु-
र्मौलिस्रक्च्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥
R. 4. 88.
See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) **मंजुभाषिणी.**

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधिता.)

Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7.)

Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं
तपसस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहर्निशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥
Si. 13. 1.

(5) **मत्तमयूरी.**

Def. वेदै रन्ध्रैर्म्तौ यसगा मत्तमयूरं ।

Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9.)

Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय
प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायैः ।
सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां
यश्चोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥
Ki. 18. 28;
Si. 4. 44, 6. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) **रुचिरा.**

(also called प्रभावती.)

Def. जभौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहैः ।

Sch. G. ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4 9.)

Ex. कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणादृते
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम् ।
अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला
विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥
M. 4. 13.
See Bk. 1. 1, Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(शक्करी)

(1) **अपराजिता.**

Def. ननरसलघुगैः स्वरैरपराजिता ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.)

Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा
यदुनिचयचमूः परैरपराजिता ।
व्यजयत समरे समस्तरिपुव्रजं
स जयति जगतां गतिर्गरुडध्वजः ॥

(2) **असंबाधा.**

Def. म्तौ न्सौ गावक्षग्रहविरतिरसंबाधा ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9.)

Ex. वीर्याग्नौ येन ज्वलति रणवशात्क्षिप्ते
दैत्येंद्रे जाता धरणिरियमसंबाधा ।
धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंबंधः
साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

(3) **पथ्या.**

(Also called मंजरी.)

Def. सजसा यलौ च सह गेन पथ्या मता

Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5 9.)

Ex. स्थगयत्यमूः शमितचातकार्तस्वरा
जलदास्तडित्तुलितकांतकार्तस्वराः ।
जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः
सवितुः क्वचित्कपिशयंति चामी कराः ॥
Si. 4. 24.

(4) **प्रमदा.**

(Also called कुररीरुता.)

Def. नजमजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा ।

Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)

Ex. अनतिचिरोज्झितस्य जलदेन चिर-
स्थितबहुबुद्बुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् ।
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-
मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥
Si. 4. 4.

(5) **प्रहरणकलिका.**

Def. ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।

Sch. G. न, न, भ, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)

Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।
विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमथनगुणस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) **मध्यक्षामा.**

(Also called हंसश्येनी or कुटिल.)

Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा म्भौ न्यौ गौ ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.)

Ex. नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मेरुस्रै-
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।
ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह वितरति हंसश्येनी
मध्येऽप्यह्नः स्फटिकरजतभित्ति-
च्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) **वसंततिलका.**

(Also called वसंततिलक, उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्नता.)

Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तभजाः जगौ गः ।

Sch. G. त, भ, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6.)

Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-
माविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु ॥
S. 4. 1.

(8) **वासंती.**

Def. मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासंतीयम् ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.)

Ex. भ्राम्यद्भृंगीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्गीतैः
श्रीखंडाद्रेरद्भुतपवनैर्मंदांदोला ।
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्धस्तोल्लासैः
कंसारातौ नृत्यति सदृशी वासंतीयम् ॥

Metres with 15 syllables in a quarter.

(अतिशक्करी.)

(1) तूणक.

Def. तूणकं समानिका पदद्वयं विनांतिमम्।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8.)
Ex. रा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भृंगपूरितं पंचबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतितूणकम् । राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाद्य मासि माधवे मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे॥

(2) मालिनी.

Def. ननमयययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7.)
Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा । इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः॥ R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल.

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ चेल्लीलाखेलः ।
Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.
Ex. मा कांते पक्षस्यांते पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः कांतं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चेत्। क्षुत्क्षामः प्राटंश्चेतश्चेतो राहुः क्रूरः प्राद्यात् तस्माद् ध्वांते हर्म्यस्यांते शय्यैकांते कर्तव्या ॥ Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला.

Def. गुरुनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला
Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except the last).
Ex. मलयजनिलकसमुदितशशिकला व्रजयुवतिलसदलिकगमनगता । सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं व्यतनुत विततरभसपारितरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अष्टि.)

(1) चित्र.

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम् ।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
Ex. विद्रुमारुणाधरौष्ठशोभिवेणुवाद्यहृष्टवल्लवीजनांगसंगजातमुग्धकंठकांग। त्वां सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव वन्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश ॥

(2) पंचचामर.

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदंति पंचचामरम्। or जरौ जरौ ततो जगौ च पंचचामरं वदेत्

Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
Ex. सुरद्रुमूलमंडपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम् । सुरांगनाभवल्लवीकरप्रपंचचामरस्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम् ।

(3) वाणिनी.

Def. नजरभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी गयुक्तैः ।
Sch. G न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.
Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेऽद्य ननु वाणि नी तिरम्यं तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् । भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं मुकुंदं सततमह स्तवैः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि नित्यम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter.

(अत्यष्टि.)

(1) चित्रलेखा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)

Def. ससजा भजगा गु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग (10.7)
Ex. इति धौतपुरंध्रिमत्सरान् सरसि मज्जनेन श्रियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलांगभासः । अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशेः शिशिरेतररोचिषाप्यपां ततिषु मंक्तुमीषे ॥ Si. 8. 71.

(2) नर्दटक.

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमदंबुधगः शिशिरसमीरणाधधूतनूतनवारिकणाः । कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीमदकलनीलकंठकलहैर्मुखराः ककुभः ॥ Mâl. 9. 18, See 5. 31.

(3) पृथ्वी.

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयद्विषामितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते । इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकैरहो विततमूर्जितं भरसहं च सिन्धोर्वपुः ॥ Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मदाक्रांतांबुधिरसनगैर्मो भनौ तौ गयुग्मम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4 6. 7.)
Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विहरविधुरा काचिदिंदीवराक्षी उन्मत्तेव स्खलितकवरी निःश्वसंती विशालम् । अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रांतिदूतीसहाया त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामंजुकुंजं जगाम । Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the "Meghadûta" is written in this metre.)

(5) वंशपत्रपतित.

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः ।
Sch. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते घनतिमिरमुषि ज्योतिषि रौप्यभित्तिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति मुहु । व्रीडमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहृतवसनाः कांचनकंदरासु तरुणीरिह नयति रविः ॥ Si. 4. 67.

(6) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैरुद्रैश्छिन्ना यमनसभलागः शिखरिणी
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग (6. 11.)
Ex. दिगंते श्रूयंते मदमलिनगंडाः करटिन करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः खलु मृगाः । इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः ॥ Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

Def. नसमरसलागः षड्वेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी मता ।
Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7.)
Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा बलवानभूत् । प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया ॥ S. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(धृति)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता.

Def. स्याद्भूतर्त्वश्वैः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता म्तौ नयौ यौ ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)
Ex. क्रीडन्कालिंदीलिलितलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणात्यै-

य — —; र — ⌣ —; त — — ⌣; भ — ⌣ ⌣; ज ⌣ — ⌣; स ⌣ ⌣ —; म — — —; न ⌣ ⌣ ⌣; ल ⌣; ग —

वर्तैः खेलद्भिः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीगीतैः किसलयकरोल्लासितैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणेश्चकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

Def. मंदाक्रांता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)
Ex. शंकेऽमुष्मिन् जगति मृगदृशां साररूपं यदासीदाकृष्येदं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा सा व्यधायि ।
नैतादृक् चेत् कथमुदधिसुतामंतरेणाच्युतस्य
प्रीतं तस्यां नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखाद्भुतायाम् ॥

(3) नंदन.

Def. नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नंदनम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)
Ex. तरणिसुतातरंगपवनैः सलीलमांदोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपंकजरजः सुपूतपृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसंस्मारकं
क्षितितलनंदनं व्रज सखे सुखाय वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच.

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5, 5.)
Ex. रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां प्रगृह्य प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि बिभीषणे संक्रमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः ।
रविसुतसहितेन तेनानुयातः ससौमित्रिणा
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥
R. 12. 104.

(5) शार्दूलललित.

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशऋतुभिः शार्दूलललितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6.)
Ex. कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराक्रमविधिं शार्दूलललितं
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु दरं दैत्येभप्रभृतिषु ।
संतोषं परमं तु देवनिवहे त्रैलोक्यशरणं
श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिधृति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def. रसर्त्वश्वैर्यमौ न्सौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7)
Ex. कदंबामोदाढ्या विपिनपवनाः केकिनः कांतकेकाः
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा दर्दुरा दृप्तनादाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

Def. सूर्याश्वैर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12. 7.)
Ex. वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः ।
अतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयऋतुरसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6)
Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्नौ पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनिकरणैराह सुरसाम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)
Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमारंभरभसात्
कालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुकाकृष्टहृदया ।
गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां प्राप्य सुरसां
शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुखव्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

(कृति.)

(1) गीतिका.

Def. सजसा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका ।
Sch. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8.)
Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा
रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।
बहलानुरागनिवासरासससमुद्भवा नव रागिणं
विदधौ हरिं खलु बल्लवीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना.

Def. ज्ञेया सप्ताश्वषड्भिर्मरभनययुता म्लौ गः सुवदना ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, भ, ल, ग (7. 7. 6.)
Ex. उत्तुंगास्तुंगकूलं स्रुतमदसलिलाः प्रस्यंदि सलिलं
श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठद्रुममतिमुखराः कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतःखातावसीदत्तटमुरुदशनैरुत्सादिततटाः
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यंति शतशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति.)

(1) पंचकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.)

Def. नजभजजा जरौ नरपते कथिता भुवि पंचकावली ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7.7.7.)
Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतुरंगजन्मनः
प्रमथितभूभृतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भृशं महीभृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः सततं धृतश्रियश्चिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश्च तदाऽभवदंतरं महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा.

Def. म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)
Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति.)

हंसी.

Def. मौ गौ नाश्चत्वारो गो गो वसुभुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी ।
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, न, त, ग (8.14.)

Ex. सार्धं कांतिनैकांतिऽसौ विकचकमल-
मधु सुरभिपिबंती
कामक्रीडाकुतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतर-
मलघु रसंती ।
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरि-
तरलपरागे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगति-
रिह विलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.)

अद्रितनया.

Def. नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरू बुधैस्तु
गदितेयमद्रितनया ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग
(11. 12.)

Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतगनिभम-
मृत्सदनुजो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सता
गतिरशेषमान्यमहिमा
भुवनहितावतारचतुरश्चराचरधरो-
ऽवतीर्ण इह हि
क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति
तमवोचदद्रितनया ॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति.)

तन्वी.

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्भौ
भनयाश्च यति भवति तन्वी

Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य
(5. 7. 11.)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति.)

क्रौंचपदा.

Def. क्रौंचपदा भ्मौ स्भौ ननना न्गाविषु-
शरवसुमुनिविरतिरिह भवेत्

Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, ग
(5. 5. 8. 7.)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

(उत्कृति.)

भुजंगविजृंभित.

Def. वस्वीशाश्वैश्छेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनर-
सलगैर्भुजंगविजृंभितम् ।

Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग
(8. 11. 7.)

दंडक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दंडक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *naganas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *raganas* or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The classes of दंडक usually mentioned are चंडवृष्टिप्रयात, प्रचितक, मत्तमातंगलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रांत, कुसुमस्तवक, अनंगशेखर, सग्राम &c Mâl. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Daṇḍaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमवृत्त. (Half equal Metres.)

(1) **अपरवक्त्र.**

(Sometimes called वैतालीय.)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)

Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-
स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता
व्रजवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

(2) **उपचित्र.**

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
भौ युजि भाद्गुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter)

Ex.. मुरवैरिवपुस्तनुतां मुद
हेमनिभांशुकचंदनलिप्तम् ।
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरैरुपचित्रम् ॥

(3) **पुष्पिताग्रा.**

(Also called औपच्छंदसिक.)

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो
युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)

Ex. अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव ।
शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा
किरणपरिक्षयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥
Ku. 4. 46.

(4) **वियोगिनी.**

(Also called वैतालीय or सुंदरी.)

Def. विषमे ससजा गुरुः समे
सभरा लोऽथ गुरुर्वियोगिनी ।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, भ, र, ल, ग (even quarter)

Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविवेकः परमापदां पदम् ।
वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं
गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥
Ki. 2. 30.

(5) **वेगवती.**

Def. सयुगात्सगुरू विषमे चेद् ।
भाविह वेगवती युजि भाद्गौ ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग (even quarter)

Ex. स्मरवेगवती व्रजरामा
केशववंशरवैरतिमुग्धा ।
रभसान्न गुरून् गणयंती
केलिनिकुंजगृहाय जगाम ॥

(6) **हरिणप्लुता.**

Def. सयुगात्सलघू विषमे गुरु-
र्युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणप्लुता ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, भ, भ, र (even quarter)

Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणप्लुता
बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

N B.–Metres like अपरवक्त्र or औपच्छंदसिक and वैतालीय or वियोगिनी are usually treated as *jâtis*, (see Section D). But they are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of Vrittas.

SECTION C.

विषमवृत्त. (Unequal Metres.)

The most common metre of this class is called उद्गता.

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च
नसजगुरुकाण्यनंतरम् ।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युरथो
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्गता ॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ,,)
भ, न, ज, ल, ग (third ,,)
स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth ,,)

Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
रुचिरवदनास्त्रिलोचनम् ।
क्लांतिरहितमभिराधयितुं
विधिवत्तपांसि विदधे धनंजयः ॥
Ki. 12. 1.

See *Si.* 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is mentioned wherein the third quarter has भ, न, भ, ग instead of भ, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name 'Gâthâ'. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति. (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants.)

(*a*) The most common variety of such metres is आर्या. It is said to have nine sub-divisions :—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला
जघनचपला च ।
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव
वार्तायाः ॥

य ⏑ — —; र — ⏑ —; त — — ⏑; भ — ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ — ⏑; स ⏑ ⏑ —; म — — —; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑; ल ⏑; ग —

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या.

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रा-
स्तथा तृतीयेपि ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश
सार्या ॥
*S*rut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mâtrâs or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवंते भर्तृ-
वत्सलाः साध्व्यः ।
अन्यसरितः शतानि हि समुद्रगाः ।
प्रापयंत्यब्धिम् ।
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यासप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति
यत्र हंसगते
छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं तामभृत-
वाणि भाषंते ॥
*S*rut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटी-
मिमामुरीकर्तुम् ।
यत्पिंषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि
तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि
प्रयुक्तं चेत्
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषते
महाकवयः ॥
*S*rut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुंदरीणां रासोल्लासे
मुरारातिम् ।
अस्मारयदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुरंगदृशां
गीतेः ॥

(4) उद्गीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरि-
होद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः
संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चायामासक्तिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे
तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्याप्राग्दलमंतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक्
परार्धमार्यागीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
न्ननवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेवंते रसन-
न्ननवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥
*S*i. 4. 51.

N. B. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme.

(*b*) वैतालीय.

Def. षड्विषमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च
समे स्युर्निरंतराः ॥
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला
वैतालीयेंऽते रलौ गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (◡ — ◡) and a short and a long vowel (◡ —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (*i. e.* the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (*i. e.* 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद्-
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥
*S*i 16. 41.

(*c*) औपच्छंदसिक.

Def. पर्यंते र्यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं
सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and यगण instead of रगण and ल, ग only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं बिभेदे ।
मृगमाशु विलोकयाचकार
स्थिरदंष्ट्रोग्रमुखं महेंद्रसूनुः ॥
Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto.

See *S*i. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताग्रा and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Mâtrâ scheme, hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(*d*) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो ल्गांत्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक. In which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां
कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥
(Moha M.)